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DOCUMENTS

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CITY OF
BOSTON.
DEPARTMENT.

OF THE

CITY OF BOSTON,

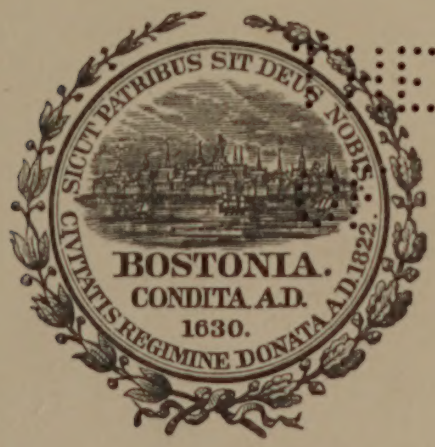
FOR THE YEAR 1881.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOLUME III.

CONTAINING DOCUMENTS FROM NO. 92½ TO NO. 169, INCLUSIVE.

Published by Order of the City Council.



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INDEX TO VOLUME III.

Doc.

92½—*Oration*, July 4, 1881, by George Washington Warren.

93—*Public Parks*, Report of the Committee on. June 30, 1881.

94—*Salaries*, An Ordinance concerning. June 30, 1881.

95—*Elevators*, Report of the Inspector of Buildings in relation to. June 30, 1881.

96—*Public Parks*, Minority Report on, by Councilman Freeman. June 30, 1881.

97—*Public Library*, Twenty-ninth Report of the Trustees of, for 1881.

98—*Inspectors of Prisons*, First Semi-Annual Report of, July 11, 1881.

99—*Auditor's Monthly Exhibit*. July 8, 1881.

100—*Treasurer's Department*, An Ordinance concerning. July 6, 1881.

101—*Boston Water Board*, Fifth Annual Report of, for 1881.

102—*City Registrar*, Annual Report of, for 1880–1.

103—*Cambridge Railroad*, Ninth Location. July 18, 1881.

104—*New Charlestown Bridge*, Report of the Joint Special Committee on. July 21, 1881.

105—*Public Schools*, Report on Supplementary Reading. July 21, 1881.

106—*Salaries of City Officers*, An Ordinance establishing, for 1881–2.

107—*Public Institutions*, Communication from the Board of in relation to inadequacy of Water Supply at Deer Island. July 25, 1881.

108—*Salaries of City Officers*, An Ordinance establishing, for 1881–2.

109—*Superintendents of Bridges*, Schedule of the Salaries of. July 28, 1881.

110—*Anditor's Monthly Exhibit*. August 3, 1881.

111—*Finance*, Majority and Minority Report on Ordinance concerning. August 4, 1881.

112—*Explosive Compounds*, Report on an Ordinance concerning. August 4, 1881.

113—*Fire Department*, An Ordinance concerning. August 4, 1881.

114—*Assessment and Collection of Taxes*, Report on an Ordinance to amend an Ordinance in relation to. August 4, 1881.

115—*City Hospital*, Opinion of the Corporation Counsel in relation to a vacancy in the Board of Trustees. August 4, 1881.

116—*Joint Rules and Orders*, Third Report of Committee. August 8, 1881.

117—*General Meeting of Citizens*, Report of Committee on Faneuil Hall on the petition of Lawrence D. Welby and others. August 28, 1881.

118—*General Meeting of Citizens*, Minority report on the petition of Lawrence D. Welby and others for a meeting in Faneuil Hall.

119—*Auditor's Monthly Exhibit*. September 3, 1881.

120—*Public Park*, Report of Park Commissioners on laying out the Land bounded by Boylston Street, Huntington Avenue and Dartmouth Street.

121—*Common Council*, Report of the Committee on Rules and Orders. October 6, 1881.

122—*Salaries* of certain Officials fixed by annual order. August 8, 1881.

123—*Cambridge Railroad*, Tenth Location. September 28, 1881.

124—*Public Parks*, Orders for Loans. September 28, 1881.

125—*Auditor's Monthly Exhibit*. October 5, 1881.

126—*Cambridge Railroad*, Eleventh and Twelfth Locations. October 3, 1881.

127—*President of the United States*. Proceedings of the City Council on the Death of James A. Garfield. October 3, 1881.

Doc.
128—*Public Library*, Order in relation to Purchase of Land for. October 5, 1881.
129—*Sewers*, Request for an Additional Appropriation for. October 17, 1881.
130—*Muddy River*, Report of Park Commissioners upon proposed Sanitary Improvement of.
131—*Metropolitan Railroad*. Seventy-ninth Location. October 24, 1881.
132—*Decayed Meats, etc.*, Report of the Joint Committee on Health, on the Subject of protecting the Public against the Sale of. October 27, 1881.
133—*Salaries*, Ordinance establishing. October 27, 1881.
134—*Arnold Arboretum*, Report of the Special Committee of the Common Council on. November 17, 1881.
135—*Improved Sewerage*, Reports on the System of. October 31, 1881.
136—*Auditor's Monthly Exhibit*. November 3, 1881.
137—*Boston Water Board*, Report of, on the Necessity for additional High-service Works. November 7, 1881.
138—*Common and Public Grounds*, Majority and Minority Reports on Order to pay Wililam Doogue for use of Greenhouse. July 18, 1881.
139—*Park Loans*, Order offered by Mr. Freeman as Substitutes for the Orders passed by the Board of Aldermen. November 7, 1881.
140—*Disabled and Aged Firemen*, Order relating to Pensioning. November 17, 1881.
141—*Board of Health*, Communication relating to Abatement of the Nuisance in Prison Point Bay. November 17, 1881.
142—*Committee on Accounts*, Report on the Condition of the Contingent Fund of the Common Council. November 10, 1881.
143—*Water*, Report of the Joint Standing Committee on the Impurity of the Water Supplies, with the Report of Professor Ira Remsen on the subject. November 21, 1881.
144—*Charlestown Tunnel*, Report on Proposition of T. Larkin Turner, on the Construction of, from Boston to Charlestown. November 21, 1880. (See Doc. 162.)
145—*Wooden Buildings*, Rules and Regulations in relation to. November 22, 1881.
146—*Commissioners*, Report of the Joint Special Committee on the subject of. November 28, 1881.
147—*Public Buildings*, Request for an Additional Appropriation for. December 1, 1881.
148—*Auditor's Monthly Exhibit*. December 3, 1881.
149—*Highland Street Railway*, Fifteenth Location. December 5, 1881.
150—*South Boston Railroad*, Thirty-second Location. December 5, 1881.
151—*Public Buildings*, an Ordinance to amend an Ordinance in relation to. December 8, 1881.
152—*Streets*, An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance in relation to. December 8, 1881.
153—*Officers*, Report on an Order Concerning the Resignation of. December 8, 1881.
154—*City Council*, Report on Transfer of Powers and Duties of Board of Aldermen. December 8, 1881.
155—*City Hall and Public Offices*, Order authorizing the Closing of. December 8, 1881.
156—*Dean School-house*, Report of the Committee on Public Buildings on. December 8, 1881.
157—*Muddy River Improvement*, Proposed Substitute. December 8, 1881.
158—*Charles River Embankment*, Proposed Substitute. December 8, 1881.
159—*Public Buildings*, Request for an Additional Appropriation for. December 15, 1881.
160—*New Bridge to Charlestown*, Orders in relation to. December 12, 1881.
161—*Salaries*, Ordinance and Orders establishing, for the several City Officers, as finally passed for the year 1881-2.

Doc.
162—*Charlestown Tunnel*, Communication of T. Larkin Turner, on the subject of. December 19, 1881.
163—*Inspectors of Prisons*, Second Semi-Annual Report of, for Suffolk County. December 31, 1881.
164—*Highland Street Railway*, Sixteenth Location. December 27, 1881.
165—*Metropolitan Railroad*, Eightieth Location. December 27, 1881.
166—*Police Commissioners*, Reports of Special Committee on. December 22, 1881.
167—*City Council*, Last Meetings of. December 31, 1881.
168—*School Committee*, Annual Report of, for 1881.
169—*City Publications*, Bulletin of.

OUR REPUBLIC — LIBERTY AND EQUALITY FOUNDED ON LAW.

ORATION

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

City Council and Citizens of Boston,

IN THE BOSTON THEATRE,

ON THE

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE,

JULY 4, 1881.

BY

GEORGE WASHINGTON WARREN.

Boston:
PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.
MDCCCLXXXI.
INDEPENDENCE OF THE U.S. CVI.

PRESS OF
ROCKWELL & CHURCHILL
BOSTON.

CITY OF BOSTON.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, July 5, 1881.

Resolved, That the thanks of the City Council be presented to the HON. G. WASHINGTON WARREN, for the very interesting Oration delivered by him before the Municipal authorities of Boston on the One Hundred and Fifth Anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication.

Passed. Sent down for concurrence.

HUGH O'BRIEN,
Chairman.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, July 7, 1881.

Concurred.

ANDREW J. BAILEY,
President.

Approved July 8, 1881.

FREDERICK O. PRINCE,
Mayor.

REPLY.

To His Honor FREDERICK O. PRINCE, *Mayor, and the Gentlemen of the City Council of Boston:* —

In response to your courteous Resolution, I respectfully forward for your disposal a copy of my Oration, which was fully prepared during the latter part of last month; the few changes occasioned by the horrid attempt, on the 2d inst., to murder the President of the United States, being marked to be printed in Italics.

I only wish that the treatment of my theme had been more powerful, and the moral of the history and basis of our Republic more distinctly set forth; for among other lessons this can be drawn, that assassination and mob-rule can nowhere be the successful means of obtaining LIBERTY, which, indeed, can only be secured by a system of measures not repugnant to the Divine Law. May our beloved country ever continue to be an illustrious example of this principle.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. WASHINGTON WARREN.

BOSTON, July 11, 1881.

ORDER OF EXERCISES

AT THE

BOSTON THEATRE,

JULY 4, 1881.

HIS HONOR MAYOR PRINCE, PRESIDING.

1. OVERTURE. Morning, Noon and Night . . . . . *Suppe*

BOSTON CADET BAND, J. Thomas Baldwin, Conductor.

2. PRAYER.

By Rev. CHARLES FOLLEN LEE.

3. MUSIC. To Thee, O Country . . . . . *Eichberg*

4. READING OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

By Master GEORGE READ NUTTER.

5. ODE.

Sung by the QUARTETTE OF THE FIRST CHURCH IN BOSTON.*

6. ORATION.

By GEORGE WASHINGTON WARREN.

7. BENEDICTION.

8. MUSIC. . . . . *Audran*

*Miss Annie Louise Gage, soprano; Mrs. Jennie M. Noyes, contralto; Mr. W. H. Fessenden, tenor; Mr. Clarence E. Hay, bass. The music composed by the late Elisha T. Coolidge, and arranged for the quartette by Mr. Arthur Foote.

The civic exercises in observance of the Fourth of July took place in the Boston Theatre at 10 o'clock.

After an overture by the Boston Cadet Band, Rev. Charles Follen Lee, pastor of the First Universalist Church, Charlestown District, offered prayer as follows: —

PRAYER.

Almighty God, our heavenly Father, we look up to Thee as the source whence all our blessings flow, and praise Thee for Thy wonderful works unto the children of men. We believe that Thou reignest in heaven and on earth, and that our times are in Thy hand. Full of gratitude, then, for Thy loving favor, we rejoice in Thy mercies to us and to all men, although our hearts are heavy with a great national sorrow, and thank Thee for the numberless blessings which Thou hast showered upon us. We praise Thee that Thou hast endowed us with rational souls, and vouchsafed unto us the high privilege of calling

ourselves Thy children. We thank Thee for the religion of Jesus Christ and for the comfort which it gives us in days of trouble and sorrow. We thank Thee for our beloved country and the various institutions which make it so dear to our hearts. We glorify Thy name, that Thou didst guide our fathers over the sea and establish them on these shores; that Thou wast with them in the time of peril and need, and madest them to prevail in their struggle to be free, and that during all these years since our nation was founded Thou hast watched over and blessed this land, making it so prosperous and great.

But, O God, we are sensible of our ignorance and weakness; we can do nothing without Thee; and therefore, confessing our sins both private and public, and asking Thy forgiveness, we beseech Thee for the continuance of Thy favor. O God, be pleased to hear the prayers of Thy people as they pray for the life of the Chief Magistrate of this nation. Spare him in his extremity, that he may still rule over us. Comfort Thou his family — his aged mother, his devoted wife, and his sorrowful children. Grant that their strength may be sufficient unto the hour of their trial. And if Thou takest him away in the flower of his manhood and the fulness of his fame, may we be able to bow in submission, and say, Thy will be done. Bless Thou the people of these United States. May ours ever be a free country, a Christian country, — one whose God is the Lord. Soften, we pray Thee, the asperities of sectional and party strife. May there be no North, no South, no East, and no West,

but may the land be united in fraternity and love. May we remember that Thou hast made us bone of one bone, and flesh of one flesh, and that what Thou hast joined together man should not put asunder. Save us, good Lord, from war, violence, privy conspiracy, sedition, and pestilence, and may the years to come be more glorious and peaceful than those which are past. May Thy favor be with the Governor of this Commonwealth, with the Mayor of this city, and with all who are placed over us in authority. May they discharge their duties in all fidelity. Bless him who is to speak to us, and endue him with grace from on high. Bless the whole world, and hasten the time when all men shall enjoy the blessings of peace and freedom. Imploring Thee that Thou wilt be with us throughout this day, which may have so much sorrow for us and for our country, we ascribe to Thee all might and glory in the name of the great Liberator of the ages. Amen.

The Declaration of Independence was then read by Master George Read Nutter, of the graduating class of the Boston Latin School.

His Honor the Mayor then said: "The quartette from the First Church will now sing an Ode, composed by the distinguished orator of the day, and sung fifty years ago, on the celebration of the Anniversary of American Independence, July 4th, 1831, at New Bedford."

ODE.

Survey the wide-spread land,
And tell us where on earth
There may be found a better band,
Of more ennobling birth,
Than they who breathe this liberal air,
And all its blessed influence share.

We pass the joyous days
In liberty and love;
As free-born men, we lead our ways
Stern slavery above:
Each can enjoy his lawful own,
His private thoughts, his social home.

No royal hand points out
The way that we shall go;
Oppression here builds no redoubt,
In guise of friend or foe:
But Freedom's soul, and Freedom's might,
Commands our land, — upholds our right.

'Tis Liberty's own soil;
Our fathers made it free
From savage waste, from foreign spoil,
A patriot land to be;
They hither fled in peace to live,
Here fought their sons that boon to give.

In stubborn strife 'gainst wrong,
Our blessings they secured;
Through troubled times, through labors long,
They faithfully endured,
Ere they could firmly fix their stand,
And form a fair, unfettered band.

Praise be their well-earned meed,
The praise of free-born souls;
As long as fame of lofty deed
Down years unnumbered rolls,
America! for thee is won
Glory by many a noble son.

For those who struggle now,
Far, far beyond the sea,
God of our land! to Thee we bow,
Oh! grant them victory;
Give them the spirit of our sires,
To strive for right till life expires.

When the Ode was sung, the Orator of the day, Hon. GEORGE WASHINGTON WARREN, was introduced by His Honor the Mayor, with a preface, in the following words: —

FELLOW CITIZENS, — This Anniversary of American Independence, — this national holiday, — which should be an occasion of national joy and exultation, has become one of national sorrow and grief. All our millions of every section — north, south, east, west — are alike anxious and distressed, for any moment may bring the news of the death of our President, who, as you all know, has been struck down by a wretch whom, for the enormity of his unprovoked and wanton crime, we might almost call a demon. He has not only assailed the Chief Magistrate of the country; but, through him, the whole American people, for the President, after an election, no longer represents a party, but becomes the exponent and executive of the whole nation.

Our sympathies for the distinguished sufferer are too tender and deep for indulgence in those festivities which have hitherto marked the observance of the day. They induce humiliation and prayer; they incite us to invoke the Divine intercession that the life of our President may be spared to us, and, that in some

way, good may come to this afflicted people out of this terrible evil.

As I know how anxiously you watch for the latest news from Washington, I have arranged that any bulletins which may come during the exercises shall be brought here, and I will announce them as they are received. [Immense applause.]

NOTE. — Soon after the delivery of the Oration was begun, it was interrupted to permit the Mayor to read the gratifying despatch, to the effect, that the President's symptoms were declared to be more favorable, and that one of the attending physicians who before had been doubtful of the result, now expressed confidence in his ultimate recovery. This announcement was received by the large audience with loud and prolonged cheering; after which the oration was listened to with close attention.

ORATION.

It is, indeed, Mr. Mayor, a high honor to stand in the line of the orators of Boston, and voice the common sentiment which this occasion inspires. The United States of America rejoices in her One Hundred and Fifth Anniversary, worthy to be commemorated by all her people throughout her extended domain. As when in the time of some great national crisis the assembled multitude await anxiously the result, and the good news comes at last, a spontaneous shout is raised, and all join hands, strangers, friends, the estranged, alike; so on this return of Independence day, all political and personal animosities subside in the general joy which fills the air we breathe. Even while just now listening to the long historic list of grievances set forth in the Immortal Declaration, so eloquently read to-day, — an ever-appropriate part of the celebration, — we feel no resentment towards the memory of King George the Third; for we bear in mind his reception of John

Adams, as our first minister-plenipotentiary to his court, in June, 1785. "I was the last," said the king, in concluding his reply to Mr. Adams' address, "to consent to the separation; but the separation having been made, and having become inevitable, I have always said, as I say now, that I would be the first to meet the friendship of the United States as an independent power;" and such, for the most part, has been the feeling of his successors of his own blood on the British throne to this hour. And always in Queen Victoria's cosmopolitan capital, — bear witness the memory of George Peabody, — in charming Paris, and in all the principal cities of continental Europe, of the great Orient also, as well as of the isles of the sea, — wherever two or three Americans are brought together, there is this day well remembered, *and there to-day is a fervent prayer offered that the life of the President may be preserved.* The boundless Ocean, *as yet unconscious of this great shock on Earth*, amid its incessant roar, hears now the resounding cannon, numbering the stars of our great republic, as our ships ride the billowy waves, streaming in their holiday attire and playing the inspiring notes of our national airs. No other country under heaven has so stamped on the world's calendar for the past century, and for

centuries to come, its distinctive day, like our own gladsome and glorious Fourth of July.

Boston, which did so much towards the making of the day, has been the most constant of all in its patriotic commemoration. Beginning in 1783, before the treaty of peace with the mother-country, there have been, including the present, under the auspices of the municipal authorities, ninety-nine celebrations. No gap has been made by foreign war or civil discord, by adverse times or party feuds; whatever clouds have flitted across the sky, she has cast aside all gloom, and, robing herself in the flag of her country, she has hailed this day of jubilee with signal tokens of rejoicing. On this day she makes all her children happy, and in seeing their smiles and sports we all are young again.

Let us picture to ourselves the scene of the proclamation of the Declaration of Independence, in Boston, on the 18th of July, 1776. The news of the event must have reached Boston several days before; but it took a fortnight in those slow-moving times before the full text of the precious document could arrive and due notice of its proclamation be made. It was not read at the head of the army in New York till the 9th of July. The Town House — which we now call the Old

State House — was not then connected with the web of wires in the basement and roof, stretching through the air to such then unknown cities as Chicago, Cincinnati, Washington, and San Francisco, like a harp's thousand strings, whose play now electrifies a continent. The king's arms were the most conspicuous thing on the building. The day appointed was Thursday, immediately after the Thursday Lecture at the First Church, nearly opposite, on the site where is to be the new Rogers Building. As they came out from the lecture, which probably had some reference to the great event, whether it was preached by Dr. Chauncy, or one of his brother ministers, the people took position in King's street, as it was then called, where two regiments and a detachment of artillery were already posted in lines. The people had flocked in also from the neighboring towns. The Council Chamber was crowded with the councillors, representatives, magistrates, ministers, and distinguished citizens. It was just four months and a day since the British troops had evacuated the town, with the American loyalists, who had not given up the hope to return to their homes, under the old regime reëstablished. Washington had withdrawn the main part of his army. Imagine the feelings of suspense and agitation with which that

assembly heard that Declaration read by Col. Crafts from the eastern balcony, as distinctly and feelingly as we have heard it read to-day. The words were then new; they were eagerly caught up and sank deep to the heart of the listening crowd: those new and noble ideas, the equality of birth, their right to liberty, self-government, the throwing off their allegiance upon justifiable cause fully set forth, and, more than all, the solemn determination of the United Colonies, taking the new name of the United States of America, that they would stand together and henceforth before the world be an independent nation, — these made them feel intensely the importance and the glory of the act that had been performed. When the reading was finished, James Bowdoin, President of the Council, afterwards Governor, cries out: "God bless the American States!" Salvoes of thirteen guns were fired from Fort Hill, the Castle, Dorchester Neck, Nantasket, and Point Allerton, and from the shipping in the harbor. Then the artillery, and, lastly, the regiments in the street, fired in separate detachments thirteen volleys, — making that number an historic number to all Americans. The king's arms were taken from the building, and every semblance of royal authority disappeared. Boston, with its whole neighborhood,

felt then as joyous and as confident as she does to-day, that she was no uncommon part of the new American Union. With every century the interest of association attached to that building will increase. Friends of liberty from other countries will demand to see it. Let any who please tear down the houses where they were born and build greater, — but let this stand forever.

A few years since there arose a controversy among eminent historic writers as to the church from which the signal lanterns were displayed, by the order of Paul Revere, on the night of the 18th of April, 1775, to warn the country of the march of the British troops to Lexington and Concord, — whether it was the tower of the existing Christ Church in Salem street, or that of the Old North Meeting-house on North square, long since demolished. By a fair preponderance of testimony, as well as by well-supported tradition, it has been settled in favor of the former, where a tablet with a felicitous inscription has been placed by the City Council. But we trust the day will never come when there shall be any doubt or question as to where was the Old South meeting-house; but that it will be in its place, an ever-present memorial. Standing in the very heart of the city's great thoroughfare named after the Father of his Country, on the spot where Winthrop lived and Franklin was

baptized, with its tower fortunately projecting into the sidewalk so that, as we approach it from the south, we have a fine monumental appearance, with steeple, spire and dial, the cherished familiar object from childhood to age, it is, in fact, the best-preserved memorial building in its identity which Boston or Massachusetts can show. It seems strange now to be told that, in the eloquent, fiery days of the Revolution, whenever there was an overcrowded meeting at Faneuil Hall, it would be adjourned to the "Old South," the use of which was always kindly granted by the patriotic society to whom it belonged. But, at that time, Faneuil Hall was but half of its present size, it having since been made eighty instead of forty feet wide. Hence, the Old South became in truth the people's meeting-house on great and solemn occasions.

Those walls and the ceiling have enclosed always the same space; within them yet linger the slumbering echoes of the undying speech of our fathers. Preserved by Providence from the awful conflagration of 1872, and rescued by a fortunate chain of events from being torn down by human hands when the venerable society established their new house of worship in the newly-inhabited part of the town, it will be cherished by posterity with the grateful remembrance of the patriotic voluntary Association,

sustained chiefly by woman's aid and efforts, which now labors to save it for them. Should it be needed, the City Council might well invest a portion of the large rents, expected from the proposed lease of the Old State House, in the large mortgage which remains to be lifted. When the thirty years from 1876 shall expire, — during which it was thought necessary to impose a restriction forbidding the use of the building on Sundays or for religious purposes, — whoever shall first perform before the next generation the religious rites in this consecrated building might begin with the words of the Psalmist, "Praise WAITETH for Thee, O God, in Zion, and unto Thee shall the vow be performed."

His Excellency Governor LONG, in his classic address delivered on Memorial Day, our new legal holiday, enumerated the monuments and statues which already adorn this city and vicinity in commemoration of great events and great men, with high commendation of their lofty purpose. Since then the late anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, which ought also to be a legal holiday, was signally celebrated by the inauguration of the statue of Col. WILLIAM PRESCOTT, whose renown has been consummated in this long-delayed testimonial by the transcendent merit of the sculptor and the orator, who both joined in bringing his heroic form back to

Bunker Hill. The scene recalled the memorable occasion, twenty-four years ago, when Everett was with us to present on the same immortal field the marble image of the thrice-buried martyr of the Revolution. The Bunker Hill Monument, at whose base these statues stand, is the greatest prize of Boston in the annexations which have added to her importance. As we approach the Charlestown District, on entering either of the bridges which span the mouth of the Charles, we can behold the whole majestic obelisk with its grand proportions tapering to the sky. But this magnificent view is given over very valuable private property, and may at any time be intercepted. On entering Charlestown, the object, which presents so fine an appearance from afar, becomes more and more obscured the nearer we come to it. Its natural effect, indeed, is lost, and so a great part of the patriotic design of the former generation in erecting it is almost frustrated by its being covered with a cluster of surrounding buildings upon the circuitous streets. It should be the immediate aim of the city to open up a direct avenue to its grandeur, so that, uncovered, it may crown the peninsula which was baptized in the fire of the Revolution, and that "labor may look up to it and be proud in the midst of its toil."

The City of Boston, in its extended territory, its

increase of population and wealth, its enterprise and culture, may be said to be typical of the growth and prosperity of the United States. The annual expenditures of the city, for which treasury warrants are drawn by Your Honor, are as large as were those of the nation under the administration of Washington. The postage receipts collected by our excellent postmaster, Mr. Tobey, exceed those which were annually paid to Samuel Osgood, of Massachusetts, the first Postmaster-General. It may be added, also, with equal municipal and national pride, that the financial credit of each to-day stands as high as that of any nation or municipality in the world. In its government also, Boston, like our other cities, is a miniature republic. In fact, in City, State, and Nation, there is precisely the same uniform system of administration. This combined movement may be likened to the three hands of a clock, each revolving in its regular round. The second-hand has no occasion to say to the minute-hand, nor has the latter to say to the hour-hand, "Keep within your own limits and do not crowd upon me;" for they are so constituted that they move each in its own appropriate sphere, but keeping time together, and together marking the progress of the age.

If, however, there should be a popular apprehension that the sessions of the Legislature, or of Con-

gress, are too long, and if a called special session of either should cause some anxiety, the reverse would be the case should the City Council suspend their sessions for three or four months. The municipal care and protection come so near to our own homes and daily wants, that their constant watch is desired; while the Congress and the Legislature having the power to change the general laws, affecting all transactions of business, keep the community on the stretch of anxiety until their sessions are over. It is thought that the omission to call a special session of Congress at this time, to provide for the payment of bonds falling due in the interim, the Treasury Department having wisely secured a voluntary agreement for their extension, at the reduced rate of interest, gave the country as much relief as, reckoned in money, would equal the amount of interest saved on that part of the national loan, which has been extended at the pleasure of the government. The special session of the Senate, necessary to a new administration, seems to have been sufficient.

In the beginning of the republic, the old thirteen States which joined in the Declaration of Independence formed new State Constitutions, setting aside their Royal Charters, being so advised by the Continental Congress. Nine States adopted theirs in 1776, New York in 1777, and Massachusetts in 1780.

That of the latter was, in some respects, of a superior order, and became a model for that of the United States, formed seven years afterward.

Its well-defined demarcation of the three coördinate branches of the government, the executive, legislative and judicial; the tenure of judges during good behavior; the provisions for the University at Cambridge, and for the general encouragement of learning; its Bill of Rights, adhering to and developing the principles of the Declaration of Independence — gave to Massachusetts substantially the same form of government she now has. Franklin was consulted in the framework; Hancock, Bowdoin, Samuel Adams, and many other Boston men, assisted in putting it together; for then, as now, her leading men became also prominent, in turn, in the councils of the State and the Nation.

There was great dissatisfaction in the latter days of the colonial government, because the King's ministers proposed to fix and pay the salaries of the Royal Governors and Judges, in order that they might become more subservient to the mandates of the Crown. In framing the State Constitution, therefore, the fathers of Massachusetts intended that these important officers should be made as independent, in their position and circumstances, as the lot of humanity would permit, — so that there might always

be not only good laws, but an impartial interpretation and a faithful execution of them, "that every man may, at all times, find his security in them." In the dark days of 1780, when the national independence had not been fully achieved, the great war pending, the people's resources being limited and the times straitened, this was the wonderful and wise foundation laid for the permanence and prosperity of the State: —

As the public good requires that the governor should not be under the undue influence of any of the members of the general court, by a dependence on them for his support, — that he should, in all cases, act with freedom for the benefit of the public, — that he should not have his attention necessarily diverted from that object to his private concerns, — and that he should maintain the dignity of the Commonwealth in the character of its chief magistrate, — it is necessary that he should have an honorable stated salary, of a fixed and permanent value, amply sufficient for those purposes, and established by standing laws: and it shall be among the first acts of the general court, after the commencement of this constitution, to establish such salary by law accordingly.

Permanent and honorable salaries shall also be established by law for the justices of the supreme judicial court.

And if it shall be found, that any of the salaries aforesaid, so established, are insufficient, they shall, from time to time, be enlarged, as the general court shall judge proper.

It will be seen that it was designed that the future governors should have, as a matter of constitutional right, an honorable support from the public treasury, for themselves and their families, whether they had

ample private resources, or whether, like Samuel Adams, they were poor. In either case they were to be enabled to maintain, in their living, the dignity of the Commonwealth. It was not intended that the Legislature, with the assent or at the suggestion of the governor for the time being, should reduce the salary below the constitutional standard; but it is ever bound from time to time to inquire as to the salaries paid to officers in other administrative offices, and as to the expenses of maintaining a family in the capital in a manner befitting this high office, and then to raise the governor's salary to that point without regard to the means of the incumbent. The ablest man, though poor, was not to decline to serve.

A look at the statue of Governor Winthrop, in his elegant costume, gives some idea of the stress and importance placed upon official dignity when he landed here, bringing the royal charter. Though fashions have since changed, the new demands of our day call for increased expenditure in honorable living of another character.

In 1859, it was proposed by Governor Banks that the Commonwealth should purchase the sightly residence where Governor Hancock lived, which might be set apart for the executive mansion; but the opportunity passed, and can never be recalled.

The Supreme Judicial Court was, at that time, the only State court, and therefore it was named in the constitution; it continued to perform all the judicial duties above those of the county magistrates and justices' courts for forty years. In 1820, the Court of Common Pleas was established, upon which was devolved concurrent jurisdiction over the most part of the business of the Supreme Court. This continued until 1859, when the present Superior Court was established. In this view it would seem that these latter courts were within the meaning of this constitutional provision, as they were successively created to discharge duties which had been assigned to the Supreme Court, and that consequently their salaries should be enlarged from time to time when circumstances required, but never reduced. At any rate the reduction of the salaries of judges appointed during good behavior would seem to be a breach of an implied contract on behalf of the State.

It is well known that the executive has often found it difficult to supply the places in all these courts, as they became vacant. Many would decline the honor, in the feeling that their duty to their families forbade their relinquishing a lucrative profession for the bench, the emoluments of which would scarcely afford a present livelihood. Several of those who did accept the position, through the solicitation of friends,

felt obliged, after a time, to abandon it, from the inadequate remuneration. Of the whole number of judges who have deceased, not half died in office. Those who continued on the bench and gave their whole life, from the time of their appointment, to this high service, did it at great personal sacrifice. But that rate of compensation which does not secure the desired permanency of the judiciary in office, cannot be said to be adequate or honorable.

Mr. Webster, while engaged in an important cause before Mr. Justice Allen, in the Court of Common Pleas, — afterwards Chief Justice of the Superior Court, — said, in reference to him, "I have the highest respect for any man who will faithfully perform the duties of a judge; and the people are hardly aware how much they are indebted for their security and prosperity to an impartial administration of the laws." All observers and thinkers will agree in this opinion. The judges hold up, and the longer in the same hands the surer, the scales of justice between man and man, and between the State and the accused. They enunciate the principles upon which the wheels of business and social order move; they are the recourse of conflicting parties, and the guide of the active world. In their quiet and regular round of laborious service they attract but little popular attention compared

with those who are in more conspicuous places. The courts of justice are like the unnoticed fountains and hidden springs which supply the streams which, flowing in every direction, invigorate the soil and cause the earth to put forth its increase. During the last hundred years no stain has been cast upon the judicial ermine of our State courts, nor scarcely a breath of suspicion, or a suggestion of bias or intentional error. It must be confessed that they have certainly on their part come up to the constitutional requirement in this regard, so that the subject has obtained "right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it; completely, and without any denial; promptly, and without delay, conformably to the laws." Let the people see to it that their obligation is fully performed on the part of the State. The judicial branch, both in the State and the Nation, is the weakest part in the government, because it must rely, under the Constitution, on the Legislature for its organization and liberal support; but it imparts to the State the requisite moral strength and security.

The Court of Common Pleas and Superior Court have furnished judges to the Supreme Judicial Court, while the latter has given Governors to the Commonwealth and cabinet officers to

the Nation, and its decisions are referred to as high authority in the courts of the United States and Great Britain.

Great respect is ever shown by the people in attendance before the State Courts, and before local magistrates. This is not constrained, but comes as a voluntary tribute to the majesty of the law. Instances are rare, indeed, when punishments are imposed for contempt of court.

A judge of one of the Boston courts, being in London, was one day invited by the Lord Mayor to sit with him in his court. "In what costume does Your Worship sit in your court?" inquired the Lord Mayor, who was fairly disguised in his overhanging wig and flowing gown and other trappings, so that the person could not have recognized him afterwards in his ordinary attire. "The same I now wear," was the reply. "And how is your authority respected?" he asked, in surprise. "Precisely as here in Your Worship's court," was the answer. The Lord Mayor was astonished; for, by the customs and traditions of his country, he seemed to rely upon his big wig and gown for his authority, rather than upon his office. The people before him probably thought as he did about it, having been brought up to honor the showy insignia more than the magistrate.

Not only in Massachusetts, but throughout our whole country also, there is uncommon respect paid to the authority of law. In the courts of the United States, and of the several States, though variously constituted, justice has been as well administered as in any other part of the globe. The decisions of these tribunals on important and novel issues have added lustre to the great science of jurisprudence. It is this universal acquiescence in the courts on the part of the executive and legislative branches of the national and State governments, as well as on the part of the people, making these tribunals the great and final arbiter between all contending parties, that has made our beloved America preëminently the land of liberty. For in social communities there can be no certain liberty where there is not a fair interpretation and administration of the law.

This feeling of loyal submission originates with us in the family, and is carried on in the school, in the church, and in divers philanthropic organizations which spring up as circumstances demand. As the seed is caught up in the air and deposited and grown in other fields far beyond, so the heaven-born principles of law and order are disseminated from region to region until the whole land is overspread.

In our early history serious apprehensions were felt about the acquisition of Florida, of Louisiana, and, later, of Texas; but the result proved so beneficial and natural, that California and New Mexico were afterwards added without opposition, and even with a joyous welcome, and our law and its free institutions spread over them all, as waters cover the sea.

So it has come to pass that this natural growth and consolidation proved too coherent for disintegration. As the municipalities make up the States, so the States, with vast territories for future States, compose, not a Federal Union in the sense of a temporary copartnership to be dissolved at pleasure, but one grand, indissoluble Nation. This has been decided by that awful and stupendous trial, before the world as spectator, that last resort of kings and of peoples, — alas! that it should ever have been found necessary — the trial by battle — waged upon the unfortunate metaphysical southern heresy, that we were one people, and yet somehow we were not one people. But, in the nature of things, the result could not have been different. God and nature have bound and knit us together. Our national government, superinduced, in some form, years before the Declaration of Independence, to repel a common danger, working ever since

harmoniously with the governments of States and of cities and towns, all guided by well-adapted and constantly developing principles of municipal and constitutional law, like as the veins and arteries, the muscles and sinews compose the human system, appears at last one herculean body politic, with its scars of a war in its members cured, and its arms extending from sea to sea, willing to receive all loyal accessions, and able to defend itself against all aggressors.

Montesquieu, in his "De L'Esprit des Lois," says, "If a republic is small, it is destroyed by a foreign power; if it is large, it is destroyed by internal disorder." This celebrated work first appeared in 1748, and at that time history may have well borne out his assertion. But since then the rise, growth, and recent self-preservation of our republic have disproved it utterly.

Were there time it would be well to glance at the great amelioration of the law during the century. The common law of England, the growth of many centuries, still stands with us, except when repealed or modified. The statutes of this Commonwealth, now undergoing a third revision, form a body of laws so distinct, clear, and comprehensible, that he who runs may read, and perhaps the guilty who read may wish to run.

There remains one little phrase, however, which smacks of the barbarism of the feudal ages. Perhaps there are no other half-dozen words in the English language so stern and cruel as those which appear in our writs of attachment of estates: "For want thereof take the body." Although the provisions of our law for imprisonment for debt have been much ameliorated, still they impose cumbrous conditions upon the honest, unfortunate poor. That odious phrase should be expunged from civil proceedings, leaving to the criminal courts to punish fraudulent practices. In the main, however, our laws, in their wisdom, humanity and adaptability to the complex affairs of our time, are not inferior to those of the most enlightened nations.

Our fathers founded the incipient republic upon the rock of the Christian religion. They brought with them the Bible, which had been recently translated by a commission appointed by James I., and had not long been in common use. For many years in Massachusetts the support of religious worship was provided for at the town meeting; and by its constitution every one's estate was taxed therefor, the citizen having the right to designate the religious society to whose benefit his tax should accrue. So our State con-

stitution stood in this regard until forty-eight years ago, when, in November, 1833, Article XI. of the Amendments was substituted, which, recognizing public worship and religious instruction as promoting "the happiness and prosperity of a people and the security of a republican government," absolved the citizen from his legal obligation to contribute thereto. This change in our fundamental law was regarded with great alarm. It could not have received general favor from the preceding generation, who were justly shocked at the spread of infidelity and its train of evils in France during her revolution. But, adopted when it was, after a long continuance of the people in the conservative course of religious instruction enforced by law, and after the successful experiment of the growing republic for more than half a century in the harmonious co-working of the national, state, and municipal systems, its consequences have not been detrimental. The amount voluntarily paid for the support of public worship has been much larger than any tax that could have been levied; while money has been most freely contributed for the preaching of the Gospel in the newly settled parts of the country.

An ultra tendency has lately been manifested

in the opposite direction. Instead of the State authorizing a tax for the support of the Church in its various sects, according to the views of the citizens, it has been proposed to levy a tax upon all the property held by the Church for religious uses for the support of the State. This has been urged by two very different classes,—one frankly declaring that they do not believe in religious worship and ordinances, and that they ought not indirectly, even, to the least appreciable extent, to be taxed on its account; and the other class, belonging to those denominations whose houses of worship and other property do not come up to the average standard in cost, and whose proportionate part of this proposed tax would be so small that it would be an advantage to their private estates if it were levied. Such a tax would be wrong in principle, and would conflict with the spirit of the constitution as it is. All, in fact, that the State grants an immunity upon is the land on which the church buildings and other property stand; all that is built or placed upon it comes, or is to come when paid for, as a voluntary offering from devoted citizens. Tax them for this, and one high resource for art and æsthetic culture would be cut off. Besides, it would be rendering tribute to the State

for what is not the State's, but is dedicated to God.

The great event of the time, in its moral aspects, is the appearance of the new version of the New Testament, under the auspices of various denominations in England and America. This is an admission that the vernacular text of the old version is not infallible. It, therefore, should supply a rule of conduct as to the use of the Bible in the public schools throughout our country. The late Bishop Fitzpatrick, whose learning, piety and zeal for republican principles we all knew, in a published letter on this head, explained the views of those of his belief as to the alleged inaccuracies of the old version. Other sects allege other inaccuracies, which they say endanger the muniments of their respective creeds. When we bear in mind that Jesus Christ, in promulgating his gospel on earth, gave his instruction orally, not having been known to write or dictate a word; that he inculcated the spirit of the idea, and not the written letter; that he consolidated — so to speak reverently — the Decalogue and the whole moral law into two Commandments, which any child can remember, — the supreme love of God, and the love of one's neighbor as one's self, — telling afterwards, in the parable of the Good Samaritan, what he meant by neighbor, — it would seem that,

under the concession which this new version implies, by common consent throughout our country, the reading of all disputed original texts, and all controverted translations of passages upon which denominations divide, should be omitted in the school-room.

It is the paramount interest of the whole church and of the republic that there should be a co-education of all the children in the public schools, established on the most liberal foundations, so that the rising generations may be saved from the horrors of scepticism, and that the miserable fashion of unbelief shall not cast its blight on the flower and promise of the land. For it is Christianity which has ever given a tone and character to our laws, and these constitute the essential framework and being of the republic.

Various customs our fathers brought from Mother England. The only popular elections affecting the British government are for members of the House of Commons; the seats in the upper House of Parliament, the House of Lords, as well as the Crown itself, falling by hereditary descent, according to her law of primogeniture. As Parliament may be continued for seven years, these popular elections, so far as the suffrage is extended to the people, are a rare event as compared with us. It is the custom there for candidates to propose themselves to the voters,

and solicit their suffrages; and they generally pay the large election expenses, which are sometimes very heavy, amounting, as it is stated, in certain instances, to a hundred thousand dollars. There being no compensation to a member of Parliament unless he is an officer in the ministry, his motive or reward is fame, great influence, and, perhaps, the hope of obtaining a peerage as a reward for eminent service or useful leadership. For, though in England there is boasted liberty, there is no equality, — it is subordination to rank which constitutes her chief glory.

As our elections are frequent, occurring at stated periods, and the elective offices in the Nation and State are numerous and various, it is obvious that the English system cannot be here continued without much more hazard to our institutions than is experienced in England. If, by consent of all good men, a system could be adopted by which the popular will could be ascertained in the most economical manner, the greatest peril of our time would be averted. For, whether the money employed in the conduct of elections and the influencing the voters be paid out of the public treasury or from private means, it is a drain upon the resources of the people; and if the expenditure be wrongful or extravagant it is equally a waste, as well as a source of demoralization.

There would be a great saving in one large item — the printing of the ballots — if that were by law required to be done by the State or municipal officers at the public expense, they being required to furnish the ballots called for by the committee of any known party organization. All abduction or destruction of such tickets should be punished by suitable penalties.

Another item of cost of our elections is the rallying or getting the voters out. One would suppose that citizens generally would so highly value their privilege that they would go to the so-called meetings of their own accord, and would not need to be got out at others' expense. They should be, like jurors, required by law to vote, as town officers were required to serve unless excused.

In former times there were real town-meetings where there was a discussion and transaction of business after debate, and at the same time the voting for elective officers. But now, especially in cities, the citizens are called to meet at their precincts, on no other business except simply to deposit their ballots, which are afterwards required to be sealed up in a box and sent with the return to the examining board.

It would save much trouble to the voter, if, when served with the notice of the election, he

had also sent to him, in proper legalized form, a stamped envelope, in which he might send his vote by mail, with his signature and exact home address, to the Board of Registrars. These votes might be numbered and put on permanent file, or bound in volumes; their authenticity, if disputed, could be readily verified at any time, and there could be no mistake in the count. In France the voter signs his name at the registration, and he signs the vote he gives. Voting in this manner would be a domestic and a more deliberate act, if every voter endorsed his vote, while at the same time his independence would be assured, as no one would outrage public sentiment by punishing an independent voter.

In the English universities, which have the right to send one or more members to the House of Commons, the constituents are scattered all over the country and the world. So they send by mail powers of attorney, duly verified, authorizing some one at the polls to cast the vote therein designated for them. Of course they might as well be allowed to send their votes direct to the officers appointed to receive them.

The graduates of Harvard University qualified to vote for overseers send to the standing committee their nominations over their own signature by

letter, — a superior method to that of the Caucus. It would be an improvement if, at the real election, they could vote in this way, as there would always be a fuller expression of the voice of the electors, the vote by mail being about twice as large as the legal vote.

We claim the right to know how our representatives vote in the deliberative assembly. We have an equal interest to know for whom our fellow-citizens vote, as it is, or should be, the common desire of us all to elect the best and fittest men. Open voting, or the backing of the vote, would give a manly independence to the citizen and a safeguard to the public.

The archæologist of the twenty-first century, in studying the character of this present generation by its statutes, in coming upon "An Act to aid in the preservation of order in elections," passed in 1881, will be at loss to know the reason for it, until he shall look back two years, when he will conclude that he has found the explanation, — that the statute of 1881 required the voting-places to be kept cleanly and orderly, free from smoking and drinking, in order to prepare for the advent of women at the polls, to look after the control of our public schools. The extension of female suffrage lies in the logic of

events, and is only a question of time. There have been from the earliest ages female sovereigns, who have well maintained the honor of their government and promoted the prosperity of their people. If one were asked to select the three most brilliant reigns of England, those of Queens Elizabeth, Anne and Victoria would be named, embracing a period already of one hundred years. The law, keeping pace in the last century with the progress of civilization, has ameliorated the civil condition of women. The married can now hold and manage their separate property, carry on business in their own names, hold offices, as well as single women. They all now vote in churches and business corporations. The high schools, colleges, and collegiate courses, the professions, — in part as a beginning, — and numerous employments for which men compete, are opening to them. They have become authors, astronomers, educators, and trustees of prison, charity, and school boards. In all these capacities they have elevated the character and improved the general condition of society. In all countries under monarchical, and even autocratic governments, they have a certain influence, more or less extensive, in directing public sentiment. In republics, where the will of the people is the maker of

law, they influentially assist in moulding public opinion. As a logical necessity, they will, in the natural order of events, be permitted to join in the making of the law. The standard of the law and of public office will be made higher by their participation, as the queens who have been named gave a higher tone and cast to the manners and modes of their times. Queen Victoria proved none the less an excellent wife and mother, nor has she failed in any of the qualities that adorn those domestic relations, nor has she exerted any less powerful influence in society, for having so long wielded the sceptre with such queenly grace and judgment. If, indeed, our civil war had broken out in the reign of George IV. or William IV. the probabilities are that either of those kings would have made a treaty of friendship and alliance with the Southern Confederacy, which would have protracted its horrors and postponed the day of the supremacy of the republic. But the Queen's moral sentiments forbade her giving aid and comfort to the effort to found a new government on the corner-stone of slavery.

The growth of our republican system follows the order of nature, — first the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear. The political power was given to the men gradually, as here in Massachusetts,

first to church-members, then to freeholders, then to owners of certain personal estate, and, lastly, to poll-tax payers with the educational qualification. Hereafter it will extend to women, more or less gradually, until the full fruit is reached; until at last the republic, like a pyramid, with its base resting upon the united voice of the whole people, without distinction of sex, can never be overturned.

A theory has been formed as a reason against female suffrage — founding government on physical force; and as men supply all the force in defending or maintaining the country, they alone, it is urged, should vote. In other words, that bullets and ballots should go together. But this will not hold. In the first place it would strike out that portion of the voting class who are non-combatants, and not subject to a draft. Again, no war could be sustained that had not the sympathy and moral support of the women to a considerable extent, and that did not receive their material aid in preparing the clothing, and in caring for the sick and wounded. But the state of war is not our normal condition, and while the women do their proper share in war by their care in the camp and hospital, and performing men's work at home, in peace they match the men in maintaining the social order and well-being of the community. It is not true, however, that the govern-

ment of a republic is founded on force any more than the public school is founded on the rod. Such a republic would be a house divided against itself, and could not stand. Our republic is founded upon an organic law, to which the people have given their consent as the best they could frame, and under which they make such needful laws as they think are best calculated to establish liberty and equality.

If the public voting precincts be maintained, they will be more orderly by the presence of women. But by making voting a domestic act, to be done at home, the adults of the family consulting, there will be a more deliberate, more general, more independent, more authoritative and incorrupt expression of the popular will. The practical tact and talent of our people in affairs will lead them to adapt their laws to the wants of the times, and so get rid of impending dangers.

Make voting compulsory, and, at the same time, as convenient as possible; forbid, by stringent law, or what should serve as well, by a sound public opinion, all candidates from contributing money to aid their own election, or from promising preferment in advance to their followers; let all the legitimate election expenses be paid from the public treasury; compensate all official service liberally, as becometh a great and prosperous people, and with

the usual choice of good officers, our triplex republican system will go on continually like the clock lubricated with the finest oil, and, like that faithful monitor, will prove to be the most perfect and useful instrument which human ingenuity can devise.

When Lafayette — whose prominent part taken in the surrender of Yorktown will be eloquently told at the coming centennial anniversary by the Nation's selected orator and our first citizen — assisted in the laying of the corner-stone of yonder monument, he gave at the festival of the day, on the call of President Webster, this sentiment: "Bunker Hill, and the holy resistance to oppression which has already enfranchised the American hemisphere. The next half century's jubilee toast shall be, To Enfranchised Europe." The year 1875 did see France a republic for a third time, and, let us hope, forever established.

But five years after he gave that sentiment, on the expulsion of Charles X. from the throne, a deputation of citizens waited upon him, to offer him, not the presidency of a republic, but the old, giddy crown with which the French were still dazed as inseparable from their idea of glory. He replied, quoting the answer given by the brave but illiterate Marshal de Saxe, upon an offer of a seat in the Academy: "*Cela m'irait comme une bague à un*

chat." It is stated by M. Jules Cloquet, in his souvenirs of Lafayette's private life, that after this event an English gentleman came over by post from London to Paris to see him, and as soon as he had paid his visit he departed. Some of his countrymen there desired him to tarry with them, but he declined their solicitations, telling them, "I wished to see a man who has refused a crown. I have seen him and return satisfied."

Lafayette was brought up in the school and the family of Washington, for whom he felt the highest veneration, and after whom he named his only son, who accompanied him in his tour of triumph in the United States. When asked who he considered was the greatest man of the age, he replied, Washington. And why? "Because he was the most virtuous." He considered goodness the essential part of greatness, whether applied to the individual or the state. He was conscious, in 1830, that France was not prepared for a republic. She had yet to be surfeited with royal and imperial splendor, and put in peril by the outrages of the commune. But he did what he could to impart order to a constitutional monarchy checked by a popular representation. He set on foot many schemes for the moral instruction and the useful education of the people, which have continued in successful operation.

He loved our country as his own, and was proud of her success. He expressed a wish to be buried in some of our earth. At his funeral, therefore, amid the tears of France, there was the solemn ceremony of putting together the precious earth brought for the purpose from our classic fields and his own native soil, to surround and guard his immortal clay and noble heart. It would seem that France should henceforth remain a republic under the guidance of her brightest star; and may the time come when Lafayette shall be seen amongst us in marble or in bronze, by the side of Webster, or of Everett, his incomparable eulogist, to inspire our people still more with "the love of liberty protected by law."

Our neighboring sister, the republic of Mexico, has showed a strong desire to reciprocate our friendly offices in the moral support by which she was enabled to throw off the imperial yoke which ill-suited her institutions. The Monroe doctrine, at Secretary Seward's suggestion, had potent power to induce Louis Napoleon to recall his troops, which had no business in Mexico. She has now a stable republican government, and she looks forward to a glorious future. Inviting most cordially our capital and enterprise in establishing the modern modes of communication, and promoting reciprocal trade and commerce, she will take the commanding position to

which her resources and her awakened genius will entitle her.

An atrocious crime recently committed, which smote the head of a great and most friendly nation, recalls to our mind a like enormity in the murder of President Lincoln. It is a remarkable coincidence of this age, that the rulers of two mighty nations, who had both reached the climax of its progress in the emancipation of the slaves and serfs in their respective countries, should be the victims of foul and most ungrateful assassination. The untimely death of Alexander II. touches the American heart with peculiar sensibility, because there has been a long and traditional friendship manifested towards the United States on the part of Russia. During the war of 1812, — of which there is scarcely a survivor, Charles Hudson, of Lexington, an old and time-honored public servant, and the brave Colonel Aspinwall, having deceased, and the old Association, of which they were the noted leaders, being dissolved in the course of nature, — Alexander I. offered to England his friendly services as arbiter. When our civil war broke out, and France, our old ally, seemed inclined to side against us, and our mother England was doubtful, Prince Gortchakoff, by command of his imperial chief, in an eloquent dispatch asserted the importance of the integrity of the United States being

preserved. When our relations with England became more critical, from the capture of the Trent, and of Mason and Slidell, and a third war seemed imminent, the late czar sent his fleet to winter in our harbors. We all gratefully remember the moral effect of that timely demonstration, and the peculiar and touching reception given by Boston to Admiral Lessofsky and his brave sailors. Our ties were still drawn more close together by the treaty for the purchase of Alaska, our last great possession, carrying the sovereignty of our flag to the confines of Asia. When an unsuccessful attempt had been before made on the czar's life, Congress passed a solemn resolution of congratulation upon his escape, and the government sent a prominent officer, Captain Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in a national ship, to bear the more than friendly message. But now Alexander II. wears, with Lincoln, the martyr's crown! If his awful fate were the result of a secret permanent organization, the world should cry out against it all the more bitterly, and the press everywhere should denounce it as a foul conspiracy against the civilization of the age. It is no way to reform existing wrongs by committing the foulest wrong. If this be its natural fruit, Nihilism should itself be annihilated. Not so our fathers achieved their immortal glory. If they had so plotted, we would not have known this happy day.

Their proceedings were open and under duly recognized forms and legal rules. The records of our Continental Congress, and we may say the same of the provincial and town records, were authentic and regular as those of the British Parliament at that time. The commission of Washington as commander-in-chief was made out in as due and solemn a form as was that of General Howe. The example of the United States to the world during its birth and illustrious life is that of a republic acquiring and maintaining liberty under the certain safeguards and sanctions of law. Liberty, to be permanent, must ever be founded on that law which emanates from the Supreme.

It might not be a vain chimera to hope that, under Providence, the great mission of the United States of America is the promotion of international peace. Occupying a commanding continental position in the New World, with all the experiences and none of the hereditary hindrances of the Old, she has the golden opportunity to aid in the spread of that gospel of peace and good-will which Christ appeared on earth to proclaim. Mindful of the injunction of Washington, "In peace prepare for war;" admitting to the full the efficiency of military discipline and trained subordination, which can all be utilized in the

organization and uniforming of police forces, fire brigades, the crews of great steamers and ships, the employés of all railroads, and even of schools and colleges, with the measured tread and martial music, and with or without the gun, as you please, — for all that, the destructive element of flagrant war may be eliminated as a factor in settling grave issues between nations. International harmony may be maintained by high courts of arbitration established by international law. In horrid war law does not prevail. *Inter arma silent leges.* War squanders what peace has laid up in store. It puts a heavy mortgage on the labors and resources of posterity. A series of aggressive wars would leave the ship of the republic to drift into the gulf of despotism.

If, thirty-one years ago, the people north and south, east and west, had been in a temper to listen dispassionately to that Seventh of March Speech, on which Mr. Webster said he would be willing to stake his fame with posterity, which he dedicated to the people of Massachusetts with the motto: —

> . . Vera pro gratis. . . . Vellem equidem vobis placere: sed multo malo vos salvos esse qualicunque erga me animo futuri estis, —

and wherein, with his broad forecast, he demon-

strated the utter impossibility of a peaceable secession, — "Your eyes," said he, "will never behold that miracle;" and wherein also he laid down for basis of settlement a proposition to surrender the whole domain of the public lands of the United States, with the proceeds of what had been already sold, in the interest of the South, for freeing and transporting their slaves, as they should approve; if madness had not ruled the hour so soon after the great statesman passed from mortal view, when the long compromises of law were disregarded, and the Southern States took up arms against their own in the vain hope to make a better country; if the cool reason and law-abiding faith of the fathers of 1776 could have resumed its sway, — the civil war might not have been, but gradual emancipation might have been effected in the order of Providence, with less loss of treasure, and without the letting of a drop of fraternal blood.

Oh, if the nations of the Old World would only follow our example, and would all agree gradually to disarm, until they brought their respective armies to our present standard of twenty-five thousand men to fifty millions of people, the Earth herself, that now supports millions of men in the useless habiliments of war, would rejoice to see

by far the greater part remanded to the cultivation of her soil, or to the mechanical arts of industry and skill!

General Taylor, afterwards President, was known to possess the strongest convictions upon the horrors of war, and to have determined to resign his commission when he received the order of his government to march his army into Mexico, which he felt he was in honor bound to obey. Charles Sumner dedicated in youth his life to the promotion of peace, and after the overthrow of slavery he resumed his labors in peaceful reconstruction.

That modest Captain of our country's salvation, when he dictated those humane terms at the great surrender, giving them "their horses to take home to plough," with abundant rations; when, in acceding to the presidency, he declared, "Let us have peace;" and, cutting the Gordian knot of the entangled diplomacy, by yielding the claim of inflamed damages against Great Britain, on which all the public men had so much insisted, on account of the acknowledgment of the Southern belligerency, — a point which, under the same circumstances, he would claim for his government, and would concede to Great Britain, — he thus averted war by arbitration; and again, when in his re-

nowned tour around the world — a greater triumph than any Roman conqueror ever had with all his royal captives in his train — he announced that he desired to see no brilliant military reviews in his honor, reminding him of war, but preferred to learn their civil institutions and the nations' progress in the arts; and when in the Oriental World he sought to bring the differing governments of China and Japan in accord, — he achieved splendid victories of peace, no less renowned than his unmatched victories in war.

There is honor always for the brave soldier who dies for his country. But those who spend their days and nights in developing the arts of peace, and showing the world how to profit by them, are entitled to equal gratitude. The time will come when the humble names of William Ladd the founder, and of George C. Beckwith the benefactor, of the American Peace Society, which has already done so much recently, under the lead of the late James B. Miles, in establishing peace conventions and international code committees holding their annual meetings in different cities in the Old World, will be held in grateful remembrance. There have been many glorious examples of the beneficence of peace, whose names we can readily recall: John Lowell, Junior, who, dying at the age of thirty-

seven, liberally endowed the Lowell Institute, — the best system of diffusing knowledge that had been conceived; Edward Everett, our greater than Tully, whose whole unspotted life was one continuous outflow of eloquence in honor of patriotism and learning; George Peabody, whose truly original benefactions in his lifetime, conspicuous in London, and scattered all over his native land, have, as any single one of them would have, made his name immortal; Horace Mann and Barnas Sears, the inspiring leaders in Popular Education; Amos Lawrence, who for many years stopped the accumulation of his earthly possessions, and, laying up treasures in heaven, went about doing good; Lemuel Shaw, the peer of any lord chancellor England ever had, who was the very embodiment of law, in its learning and application to the smallest concerns and to the widest principles; Nathan Hale, who was the pattern of an editor, and taught the press how to impart the most varied information and most profound views without stirring strife; Thomas H. Perkins, who gave sight to the blind; Samuel G. Howe, the early friend of Greece, and the educator of such helpless unfortunates as Laura Bridgman; Louis Agassiz, who, declining the imperial invitation, and having, as he said, no time to make money, watched patiently the process of life in the

animal kingdom, and taught a generation of teachers how to observe and instruct; Josiah Quincy and Theodore Lyman, two of Boston's noblest among her line of noble mayors; the three Appletons, Nathan, Samuel and William, great manufacturers, but greater benefactors; Benjamin Peirce, who idealized the highest attainable knowledge, and became familiar with the heavens before he was translated thither, — these who have all lived amongst us, and many, many other kindred spirits, who with them now star the skies, were our American peace-makers, and will be called the blessed sons of God.

Mr. Mayor, there is one kind of artistic commemoration of which Italy has both ancient and modern examples, that has not been adopted in our country in a distinct, permanent structure, but often is seen in a temporary form on a holiday like this. Paris on her finest avenue shows *L'Arc de Triomphe.* As we would have Boston in truth a monumental city, let the suggestion heretofore made be carried out, and before the series of centennial anniversaries of events connected with our early national history shall terminate, let us erect on our broad avenue an Arch of Peace, which, seen across the sky by light of day, or of the moon and stars, shall stand as an ever-

lasting pledge of THE UNION, and of peace and friendship with all the world, like that bow of promise, with which, when the storm subsides and the sun again appears through the clearing showers, our heavenly Father spans the heavens in gorgeous beauty in token of his ever-abiding love.

The preamble of the Constitution of the Union should be ever kept in view as our *Multum in Parvo*, our greater than the Magna Charta of England: —

> We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, ESTABLISH JUSTICE, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To establish justice was, in the opinion of the people of the United States, to lay the corner-stone of their republic. President Jefferson said, in his first inaugural address, delivered when party spirit ran higher and exhibited more rancor and political strife than it has ever since, so that Federalists and Republicans thought it necessary to have separate celebrations of this anniversary, "I believe this is the strongest government on earth." So it has proved; for it is that of Liberty and Equality, founded on Law.

It is the duty and the problem of a life in the republic to keep up to the high requirements of American citizenship. Are there any of our countrymen abroad living in idle extravagance, the by-word of American prodigality, abusing their country and its government? Let them take shame to themselves in season, lest in a few fleeting years they reap, for harvest, the swinish husks of their neglected field. Their country can spare them better than they can afford to stifle the noble aspirations which should attach them to their native land.

It is said we have no loyalty. It is hoped we may never be infatuated with pageantry and pomp. But we have shown ourselves loyal to great ideas and noble principles, and the women or the men, who live as best exponents of these, will never be without honor, even in their own country. *The real spring of loyalty is the National heart, and the world hears ours beat to-day, in throbbing anguish and filial love.*

The true test of a nation, and of an individual, is how to bear defeat. The republic has had its griefs as well as its glories. The monuments around us attest how often the nation has been called to mourn. One of our poetesses has said: —

The seed will spring up which is watered by tears.

The tears which were shed over the graves of Washington, and of Lincoln, and of many illustrious statesmen and patriots in each generation; over the graves of those who died in defence of their country, — yes, even of those who, under a false education, were brought up to love their section better and fought against their country, but whom she has quite forgiven, in the joy of reunion, — these flowing together in sympathetic sorrow have drenched the American soil, and nurtured the Tree of Liberty, so that its roots and tendrils seek the earth's centre, and its massive growth rises and spreads out to the clouds, giving shelter to the whole republic, amid the song of birds that lodge and sport in its ever green branches.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the City Council, fellow-citizens all, — as we shall break up this patriotic assembly, and passing in the bright sunlight shall behold our own love and pride of country mirrored in the faces that fill our streets and beautiful squares, *tinged with the shadow of the overhanging cloud*, let us bear home this lesson of the hour. In grateful return for our priceless and equal heritage, the highest service we can render is a good and useful life. However humble our lot and station, we may adorn it with that fidelity in little things, which by Divine law leads to rulership over many. As we

turn the crank of daily toil, or of professional or official labor, we will keep the candle of the spirit lighted, to brighten the inner, higher life. We will search our First Centennial Volume, and will strive to imitate the many great examples it contains, and we will not withhold the admiration due to the patriotic labors of the living, nor will we indulge in the dangerous spirit of detraction. Let us inspire those around us, with all the magnetic power that comes from earnestness, with an abiding Faith in God, a sure and steadfast Hope for our Country, and with Love for the Universal Neighborhood. And may those of our blood and kin, mingling with congenial elements, and forming ever a homogeneous race, celebrate the return of Independence Day from generation to generation, till Time shall be no more.

[Document 93 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC PARKS.

In Common Council, June 30, 1881.

The Joint Special Committee on Public Parks, to whom were referred the several orders, petitions, and other documents, relating to the establishment of parks in the City of Boston, having considered the subject, beg leave to submit the following

REPORT.

The Committee have given full consideration to all the petitions, reports, and other matters referred to them; have given a public hearing to the petitioners for the Marine park at South Boston, and have also examined, with the company and assistance of the Park Commissioners and Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, most of the tracts referred to in these papers.

Although they have been over the whole ground afresh, they do not believe it necessary at this time to enter upon a full discussion of the merits and advantages of the particular places named, or of the general scheme of parks for the City of Boston. These have formed the subject of careful reports and eloquent speeches for the past five years, and the entire literature of the subject can be found in our city documents.

Most persons are agreed as to the desirability of parks; the principal difference of opinion is as to their specific location and the financial ability of the city to provide them.

In this connection, we may refer particularly to the petitions of William Perkins and others, presented in the City Council just before the municipal election in 1880, and referred to the committee, which ran as follows: —

To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston:—

Your petitioners, citizens, and tax-payers, desire to protest against the appropriation of any money for the purchase of land for park purposes so long as our assessment for taxes remains at the high rate it now is, and based, as we believe, on a valuation of real estate very largely in excess of its true value, believing that upon a just and true valuation we should find our debt above the legal limit. Not wishing to say we are opposed to parks, we do say that at this time the city should not incur a debt for anything we can possibly do without.

These petitions were widely circulated at a time when public sentiment was politically irritated upon the Park question, and when a vigorous effort was made to find opposition. Your committee think that the time has come when these petitions are to be considered as in favor of immediate action.

It is estimated that the rate of assessment will be reduced from $15.20 last year, to a sum less than $14.20 this year. The sales of real estate during the present season instead of showing that the assessors' valuation was "very largely in excess of its true value," have indicated a current market value of from 10 to 30 per cent. more than the assessed valuation. Instead of finding "our debt above the legal limit," we find a present limit of indebtedness increased from $960,000 last year to $2,100,000 this year; and as we have provided for no other loans, and have no debt coming due, we can safely calculate that before the end of this municipal year our margin for indebtedness will be more than $3,000,000.

The circumstances have, therefore, all changed, and your committee believe that the time was never more propitious for action upon this important subject.

Your committee recommend that an end be put to sectional contentions respecting park lands, and, that while due attention is given to the particular needs of each locality, more particular consideration be given to the general welfare of the whole city.

To this end they recommend the taking of smaller areas in those parts of the city not yet provided for, and the taking of one large tract for a park proper for the whole city.

In this connection they wish to refer particularly to the following communications from the Park Commissioners and Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted:—

PARK DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, June 10, 1881.

C. H. B. BRECK, Esq., *Chairman Committee on Public Parks of the City Council:—*

SIR, — The Board having received the following vote of the committee, dated May 11, 1881, viz.: "That the Park Commissioners be requested to examine and report whether any reduction of the area heretofore proposed by them for a park at West Roxbury could be made with-

out serious sacrifice of the controlling motives which led to their selection of the site; and, if so, what reductions could be made, and in what degree the cost of the park would probably be lessened by them," begs leave to report that the territory has been examined and the subject considered, with the aid of Mr. Olmsted, whose report upon the matter is herewith presented, and which the Board approves, so far as it answers the request of the committee, but does not think that such a reduction can be made without serious sacrifice of the controlling motives which led to the selection of the site for the chief park of the city, and, consequently, of the best interests and enjoyment of the people of Boston.

Should, however, the City Council for economic reasons think it wise to reduce the area, as suggested in Mr. Olmsted's report, the cost of the land would probably be lessened about $200,000, and the Board would recommend that an appropriation be made, and that it be authorized to purchase not less than three hundred acres of land, upon or immediately adjoining the site already selected for a park at West Roxbury, upon the same basis as was recommended in its report of December 1, 1879.

For the Board of Park Commissioners.

Respectfully, C. H. DALTON,
Chairman.

MR. OLMSTED'S REPORT.

C. H. DALTON, Esq., *Chairman of the Park Commission:* —

SIR, — In reply to your inquiry of 24th inst., I beg to observe that the all-important feature of the site proposed for a park at West Roxbury is a gentle valley, nearly a mile in length and of an average breadth, between the steeper slopes of the bordering hills of less than a quarter of a mile. Relieved of a few buildings, roads, causeways, and fences; given an unbroken surface of turf, and secluded by woods on the hillsides, their edges breaking into bays, capes, and detached groups, a perfect example would be had of a type of scenery which is generally thought more soothing in its influence than any other. A man might wander for hundreds of miles through the country without coming upon one as complete and free from incongruity. No site has been proposed for a park near Boston which is to be compared with it in this respect.

Natural tranquillity, without bareness or deadness, is the quality more to be valued in a public recreation-ground. There is simply the difficulty connected with it of reconciling the necessary apparatus of public use with the requirements of consistency and harmony of expression, — of making them, that is to say, sufficiently modest and unobtrusive. Assuming that this difficulty can be met with fair success, the opportunity is an exceedingly valuable one, and it would be improvident for the city, with its present prospect of increased population and future prosperity, to neglect to secure it.

The quiet, pastoral dale, the natural beauty of which is now broken and obscured by roads, buildings, orchards and crops, with so much of the adjoining elevations as would be necessary to control it, occupies less than three-quarters of the tract first recommended by your commission to be taken for a park. The remaining part of the original area is mainly of two descriptions, a part being outlying dale-land detached in landscape, more or less, from the main valley; the other part rough upland, mostly shaded by rather stunted woods, but with many grand rocks, and adapted to yield at moderate expense to a picturesque development.

The value of the smoother outland lies in the fact, first, that if it were not available, the main valley would be likely to be used for various special methods and appliances of popular recreation, which, as before suggested, would be an injury to its scenery; second, in the readier and

greater seclusion which plantations upon it would give the main valley; third, in the more varied rural attractions which might be offered in the park by skilful use of it; and, fourth, in the greater length of roads which it would allow to be made without cutting into the central sweep of greensward.

The special value of the outlying rough and wooded land consists in its immediate availability as a shaded, rambling, and picnic ground; in the distinct interest of its picturesque elements, and in the heightened effect which would be obtained by contrast of character in passing between it and the dale scenery.

The question now raised is whether any notable part of the outlying land of either class can be dispensed with without a serious diminution of the value of the site as a whole for public use? It is mainly a question of what use the public will, in the future, need to make of it, and this again is mainly a question of what is elsewhere to be provided.

If this were to be the only considerable provision of the city for out-of-door recreation, the whole would be inadequate to the purpose, and for this reason: —

In time the numbers resorting to it, on days its unrestricted use would be most valuable, would be so large that the provisions for them first made, in roads, shade, houses of refreshment, and arrangements for special forms of recreation, would be found too limited; and to obtain an enlargement of them the quiet of the valley would be invaded, and little by little the only special charm which had led the locality to be selected as a park would be destroyed. Therefore this question cannot be prudently considered without reference to others which your commission has heretofore brought to the attention of the City Council, and to one more particularly.

Within a mile of this West Roxbury site the city has been offered 120 acres of land, for a public recreation ground, with the condition that it shall add about 40 to it, and allow parts of it to be occupied by certain plantations, to be paid for out of a fund of which Harvard College has been made the trustee in perpetuity.

Portions of this ground are much better adapted to be used as a rambling and picnic ground than any at West Roxbury. It is already furnished with much finer trees, and it has the advantage for this purpose of more open, higher, and more breezy elevations, commanding extensive and beautiful distant views.

If the city shall accept the gift of this land, make a road through it, and connect this road with the roads of the West Roxbury park, the two grounds would be used a good deal in connection. They would also be used by many alternately, one holiday being given to one, the following to the other, and the provisions for the public of one would complement and fill out those of the other.

A smaller extent and less cost of roads, walks, buildings, and plantations for shade would therefore be required on the ground now more particularly under consideration, and a distinct character of scenery, distinct horticultural attractions, and contrasting points of interest in other respects being provided on the Bussey site, it would be much easier to maintain the distinctive beauty of the West Roxbury park free from the embarrassments and incongruities with which it would otherwise be threatened. It follows that a much smaller body, of what I have termed the outlying land, would be necessary to secure the essential purpose which justifies its selection.

I have, at your request, gone carefully over the ground, and have considered the assessed valuations of the different properties as published in your former report, and am satisfied that if the course above suggested is adopted portions of the outlying lands, originally proposed by your Board to be taken, may be set off, aggregating over 150 acres, the value of which would probably be more than a third that of the entire area,

leaving a park of great value because of its unity of character and the strong distinctive and desirably distinctive quality which it may, with very moderate works of improvement, be made to possess.

If I may be allowed, in closing, to express a judgment, based on a careful study of the experience of many other cities, I should say that there is no part, division, or quarter of Boston, which would not gain greatly by the city's acquisition of such a park. I may go further. So far as I know, there is no body of land within the limits of the city in which a considerable expanse of tranquil, "park-like," natural scenery could be obtained nearly as economically; and, if not, an outlay sufficient to make it available would be a better investment in the long run, in my judgment, even for the most distant and least benefited part of the city, than an equal sum would be laid out within that quarter, with a view to a park of more detailed and spectacular interest.

It is wonderful that so large a body of naturally attractive land, so near a densely built city, should be so free from costly "improvements." After a much more careful examination of it than I have heretofore made, my opinion of the good fortune of your commission in finding such a piece of ground, and its good judgment in selecting it as the site of the principal park in common of the citizens of Boston, is greatly strengthened.

Respectfully,

FREDK. LAW OLMSTED,
Landscape Architect,
Advisory.

17th May, 1881.

The park improvement next in importance, and the one which shares with the West Roxbury tract the urgency of immediate taking before it has been appropriated for other purposes to such an extent as to put it beyond the reach of the city's acquirement, is the proposed Marine Park at City Point.

The advantages of this portion of the proposed park system have been well set forth, not only by previous committees but in many other ways, and the interest of the citizens in it has in no wise abated. The Point is already one of the most frequented summer evening resorts in the city, and your committee cannot do better than reiterate the opinion heretofore expressed by the Park Commissioners, that City Point "is the most eligible position in the harbor for a water front esplanade."

The proposed improvement along the line of Muddy river, although shadowed forth heretofore as a hygienic necessity in some form, has taken on the aspect of a park improvement only during the present year. Although it is the youngest, it is, however, by no means the least important of the measures that have claimed our attention. The taking of about one hundred acres of land, not very valuable for other purposes, along the line of the Muddy river would abate a nuisance, would connect the Back Bay improvement appropri-

ately with the land already owned by the city on Jamaica pond, and would make not only a beautiful addition to the park system and a better substitute for the park-way originally proposed by the commissioners, but would add greatly to the value of adjacent lands.

The Muddy river is already a nuisance, and must, in the natural course of things, become a greater, unless some measures be taken to prevent it. It seems best to your committee, therefore, to take it now at a small comparative expense, before the history of the Roxbury canal and Stony brook nuisances is repeated. At the same time a part of the proposed improvement lies along and within the boundaries of the town of Brookline. That town is now considering what contribution it may make in connection with the City of Boston to this mutually desired object, and your committee are of the opinion that whatever steps be taken now should be conditioned upon the taking of corresponding ones by that town.

The necessity of a park improvement along Charles river has always claimed a specially favorable consideration from previous city governments, and from citizens at large. By a recent act of the Legislature the city is now enabled to take land, and proceed with the construction of such an improvement between Cragie's and West Boston bridges. As the time is limited within which the city may begin and complete this improvement, it would seem advisable to take the first step now. The filling and further improvement can follow in due course of time. The stone from the Beacon Hill reservoir could be utilized in building a large portion of the embankment, while the Health Department, now at a loss for a place in which to deposit the material which it collects, would furnish a large amount of filling at an actual saving to the city. The adoption of this measure would not only secure to the citizens of Boston a beautiful river-side resort, but would do those of the North and West Ends the justice of providing for their locality a proportionate and accessible portion of the park improvements.

There are some things for the interests of the city which, for want of locally organized agitation, have not been brought so prominently to public attention as their merits deserve. Among these is the proposed Brighton park. A tract of 180 acres, whose natural beauty and desirability for park purposes in every respect, were long ago pointed out by the Park Commissioners, and of which the expense would be comparatively small. Taken in connection with the Chestnut Hill reservoir, and the other parks of the proposed system, this is, in our judgment, one of the things which should be provided for without delay.

The tract originally proposed to be taken in East Boston, during the time that has elapsed since the Park scheme was laid out (and the land ought to have been taken) has passed into other hands for other uses, and is beyond the city's acquisition. There are, however, other lands in East Boston which may be made available for the purpose of a large public square in that section of the city, and your committee recommend that provision be made whereby the Park Commissioners may take about fifty acres of land which they deem most eligible for that purpose.

The matter of the Arnold arboretum has been somewhat misunderstood heretofore, but is one of particular interest and importance. The proposition originated neither with the city nor with Harvard College. Stated briefly and broadly it is a proposition towards the carrying out of which both the Park Commissioners and the President and Fellows of Harvard College have been brought, looking to the acquisition of about 120 acres of diversified land without cost, and about 44 acres of additional land at a cost of about $50,000. All of which the City of Boston is to control and its citizens enjoy, and about two-thirds of which will be absolutely free to the public, and the other third of which will be as free as the Public Garden now is; that is, will be under cultivation by Harvard College between the drives and walks. If this proposition can be carried out there would be gained a beautiful supplement to the Park system, and one which would, in some measure, compensate for the reduction in the size of the main park. It would also furnish, as is well pointed out by Mr. Olmsted, a school of arboriculture unequalled in the world, of far greater benefit directly to the people of Boston and indirectly to the city as a great public attraction and adornment, than it would be to Harvard College. When a fine statue is offered as a gift, it is meanness not to furnish a pedestal. We cannot believe the City of Boston will decline to furnish a few thousand dollars towards the carrying out of a purpose so generously submitted for its benefit.

The question of proper appropriations for each of these portions of the Park system has claimed a large degree of the attention of your committee. From the best light and assistance we have been able to obtain, we are prepared to report that, in our judgment, no greater appropriations should be made, or recommended prices set, than the present assessed valuation of the land. We believe that, where the Park Commissioners are unable to purchase at the assessed valuation any of the parcels to be acquired, it will be better for the city that they should take the lands by the power of

eminent domain vested in them by the act of the Legislature for that purpose.

Taking, therefore, the assessed valuation as the scale by which to calculate the appropriation, we shall recommend reducing the area of one or two of the tracts, as we think may be done without great detriment to the general design and purposes of the whole and the parts of the scheme. We recommend that a loan be authorized of $1,500,000 as a sufficient and appropriate sum to be devoted to the carrying out of the several measures above referred to. For the apportionment of this sum we recommend the following division, viz., for the West Roxbury park, $600,000; for the City Point park, $100,000; for the Muddy river improvement, $200,000; for the Charles-river embankment, $300,000; for the Brighton park, $200,000; for the East Boston park, $50,000; and for the Arnold arboretum, $50,000.

This plan, carried out, will put at rest the agitation for public parks; will be a consistent and economical scheme for the interests of the city, and, by treating the Park system in a broad and general manner, avoid the clash of conflicting interests which is incident to any attempt to treat the subject by sections. It will exhaust about one-half of our capacity for borrowing during this year, but it will leave sufficient margin for providing for other projected public improvements; and it will be, in the judgment of your committee, a profitable investment for the city.

We cannot urge too strongly what all our examination has tended to confirm, — that it is time now for the city to do something, the right thing, and the whole thing in relation to the Park question. After ten years of agitation, petition, memorial, and discussion, it is time to enter upon an era of action. The fact that park expenditures are more than repaid to the city treasury, from which they are made, is settled beyond question, not only by the experience of other cities, but also by the results to the City of Boston of the expenditures for the Back Bay improvement.

Boston has long passed beyond the village stage. It is, and it ought to be recognized as one of the great cosmopolitan cities; not only its population, but its wealth, is rapidly increasing. Its income, computed at the same rate of assessment, is increasing four or five per cent. per year, and if the enterprise and sagacity of those of its citizens who are foremost in building up its prosperity, and who have, year after year, urged the importance of public parks upon the City Council, can be continued, it will see such development and increase in the next ten years as it has never seen before.

It should no longer be known as the city without a park.

While the City Council liberally coöperates with the citizens in developing its business and commercial advantages, it should also, by liberal expenditures for the healthfulness and embellishment of the city, contribute towards placing it in the first rank in point of attractiveness as a city of residence.

Your committee, therefore, respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying order.

For the Committee,

CHARLES E. PRATT.

Ordered, That the City Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to borrow, under the direction of the Committee on Finance, for the purchase or taking of lands for public parks, the sum of $1,500,000; the bonds or certificates of debt to be issued in negotiating this loan to be denominated on the face thereof, "The Public Park Loan," and to bear such rate of interest, and to be payable at such periods as the Committee on Finance shall determine; and the Park Commissioners are hereby authorized to expend said sum for the taking in fee, by purchase or otherwise, for the purposes of public parks, the following lands, to wit: —

Lands to the amount of $600,000, in assessed valuation, within the limits of the proposed West Roxbury park; lands to the amount of $100,000, in assessed valuation, for a Marine park at City Point; lands to the amount of $200,000, in assessed valuation, for the Muddy river improvement, whenever the town of Brookline shall coöperate and appropriate a proportionate sum for said improvement; lands to the amount of $300,000, in assessed valuation, for the Charles-river embankment, between Cragie's and West Boston bridges; lands to the amount of $200,000, in assessed valuation, for the Brighton park; lands to the amount of $50,000, in assessed valuation, for a public park in East Boston, in such available location as said commissioners deem expedient; lands to the amount of $50,000, in assessed valuation, adjacent to the Arnold arboretum, and the entire tract now known as, and dedicated to, said Arnold arboretum; and the said several sums are hereby appropriated for said purposes respectively.

The above order is, in my opinion, in conformity to law.

J. P. HEALY,
City Solicitor.

[Document 94 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

AN ORDINANCE

CONCERNING

SALARIES.

In Common Council.
Boston, June 30, 1881.

Be it ordained by the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows: —

Section 1. The salaries of the following-named officers shall be at the rate per annum placed against their respective names, payable monthly, subject to the deduction of any and all sums due from such persons to the city; and all officers receiving noneys in their official capacity shall account for the same: —

Mayor's Office.

Sect. 2. Mayor, as fixed by the convention of the City Council on the twenty-first day of November, 1864, five thousand dollars per annum, beginning with the first Monday of January; and he shall be allowed the use of a horse and vehicle, at the expense of the city.

Mayor's Clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

City Clerk's Department.

Sect. 3. City Clerk, four thousand dollars. He shall be allowed a sum not exceeding ten thousand five hundred dollars, to be paid to his assistant clerks during the salary year,

in monthly instalments. through the office of the Auditor of Accounts, on a pay-roll certified to by the City Clerk. Also, for one clerk at the rate of nine hundred and sixty dollars per annum, to be paid from the receipts for Liquor Licenses.

Clerk of the Common Council.

Sect. 4. Clerk of Common Council, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Assistant Clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Clerk of Committees.

Sect. 5. Clerk of Committees, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Assistant Clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Messenger of the City Council.

Sect. 6. Messenger of the City Council, two thousand dollars.

First Assistant Messenger, nine hundred dollars.

Second Assistant Messenger, five hundred dollars.

Third Assistant Messenger, five hundred dollars.

Treasurer's Department.

Sect. 7. Treasurer, five thousand dollars. He shall be allowed a sum not exceeding seventeen thousand four hundred dollars, to be paid to his regular clerks during the salary year, in monthly instalments, through the office of the Auditor of Accounts, on a pay-roll certified to by said Treasurer.

Auditor of Accounts' Department.

Sect. 8. Auditor of Accounts, five thousand dollars. He shall be allowed a sum not exceeding ten thousand seven hundred dollars, to be paid to his clerks, during the salary year, in monthly instalments, on a pay-roll certified to by said Auditor.

Collector's Department.

Sect. 9. Collector, four thousand dollars. He shall be allowed a sum not exceeding ten thousand six hundred dollars, to be paid to his regular clerks during the salary year, in monthly instalments, through the office of the Auditor of Accounts, on a pay-roll certified to by said Collector; also three thousand seven hundred dollars for extra clerk-hire;

also for one clerk at the rate of three hundred dollars per annum, to be paid from the receipts for liquor licenses; also for one clerk at the rate of four hundred dollars per annum, to be paid from the Cochituate Water Works revenue.

Each Deputy Collector of Taxes, one thousand seven hundred dollars per annum, to be in full compensation for all services rendered to the city, and their whole time shall be given to the duties of the Collector's Department. The Deputy Collectors for Dorchester, Brighton, and West Roxbury shall be allowed a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars in the aggregate for horse-hire.

Deputy Collector and Receiver of Water Rates, two thousand two hundred dollars per annum, to be paid from the Cochituate Water Works revenue.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

SECT. 10. City Engineer, four thousand five hundred dollars.

First Assistant Engineer, three thousand three hundred dollars.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

SECT. 11. City Solicitor, five thousand dollars.

First Assistant Solicitor, three thousand dollars.

Second Assistant Solicitor, two thousand six hundred dollars.

Third Assistant Solicitor, two thousand one hundred dollars.

Solicitor's Clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars.

City Conveyancer, three thousand dollars.

First Assistant Conveyancer, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Second Assistant Conveyancer, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

CITY SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

SECT. 12. City Surveyor, three thousand one hundred dollars.

Assistant Surveyor, two thousand dollars.

FERRIES.

SECT. 13. Superintendent of Ferries, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Clerk of Directors, two thousand dollars.

Assistant Clerk, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

Harbor Master's Office.

Sect. 14. Harbor Master, one thousand five hundred dollars.

City Architect's Department.

Sect. 15. City Architect, two thousand eight hundred dollars, and the use of a horse and vehicle.

Sealer of Weights and Measures.

Sect. 16. Sealer of Weights and Measures, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Deputy Sealers, each, one thousand dollars.

Board of Street Commissioners.

Sect. 17. Street Commissioners, each, three thousand dollars.

Clerk of Street Commissioners, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Inspector of Buildings.

Sect. 18. Inspector of Buildings, two thousand eight hundred dollars, and the use of a horse and vehicle.

Clerk to Inspector, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Assistant Inspectors, each, one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

Board of Fire Commissioners.

Sect. 19. Fire Commissioners, each, three thousand dollars.

Registrars of Voters.

Sect. 20. Registrars of Voters, each, two thousand five hundred dollars. There shall be allowed a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, to be paid to their Assistant Registrars and Clerks, through the office of the Auditor of Accounts, on a pay-roll certified to by the Registrars of Voters; the compensation of each of the Assistant Registrars of Voters shall not exceed three dollars and fifty cents per day for each and every day's actual service.

Boston Water Board.

Sect. 21. Members of the Water Board appointed in 1877 and 1878, three thousand dollars.

Member appointed in 1879 three thousand five hundred

dollars, and the member to be appointed in 1882 to be at the rate of three thousand dollars.

Water Registrar, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

SECT. 22. Members of Board of Health, each, three thousand dollars.

Superintendent of Health, three thousand dollars, and the use of a horse and vehicle, to be kept at the City Stables.

City Physician, two thousand seven hundred dollars, and the use of a horse and vehicle, to include compensation for furnishing certificates to disabled soldiers.

Port Physician, nine hundred dollars.

Assistant Port Physician, eight hundred and fifty dollars, and house-room and board either at Deer or Gallop's Island.

Inspector of Provisions, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Inspector of Abattoir, one thousand five hundred dollars.

REGISTRAR'S DEPARTMENT.

SECT. 23. City Registrar, two thousand five hundred dollars, in full compensation for all his services, including those performed as Superintendent of Burials. He shall be allowed a sum not exceeding four thousand one hundred dollars to be paid to his regular clerks during the salary year, in monthly instalments, through the office of the Auditor of Accounts, on a pay-roll certified to by the Registrar. And for his Assistant Registrars he shall be paid a sum not exceeding twenty-five cents for information furnished concerning each birth.

ASSESSORS' DEPARTMENT.

SECT. 24. Chairman of Board of Assessors, three thousand two hundred dollars.

Secretary of Board of Assessors, three thousand two hundred dollars.

Each of the other members of the Board of Assessors, two thousand seven hundred dollars.

The above sums to include the allowance provided for by the General Statutes of the Commonwealth.

The First Assistant Assessors, seven dollars, and the salary of the Second Assistant Assessors, five dollars, for each and every day of actual service while engaged in street duty or revising assessments; and a further sum of three hundred and fifty dollars to each First Assistant Assessor, for attending all the sessions of the Board of Assessors, and the First Assistants; and for non-attendance there shall be deducted

a *pro rata* amount. The amount of service rendered by the several Assistant Assessors shall be certified by the Secretary of the Board in such manner as the Joint Committee on the Assessors' Department shall order.

The sessions of the Board of Assessors and First Assistant Assessors shall be held daily, beginning on the sixteenth day of June, and shall not terminate sooner than the seventh of August, unless dissolved by the Board of Assessors.

Bridge Department.

Sect. 25. Superintendent of Congress-street Bridge, two thousand nine hundred dollars per annum; the said compensation to be in full for his services and the services of such assistants as he may employ; and he shall employ one engineer, whose salary shall be seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum; also two Assistant Superintendents, whose salary shall be five hundred and fifty dollars, each, per annum.

Superintendent of Malden Bridge, nine hundred dollars per annum; said sum to be in full for his services and the services of such assistants as he may employ.

Superintendent of the Mount Washington-avenue Bridge, two thousand dollars per annum; which salary shall be in full for his services and for all and any assistants that he may employ.

Superintendent of the Federal-street Bridge, two thousand seven hundred dollars per annum; and he shall be allowed the use of the building on said bridge, and two horses, at the city's expense, for the purpose of opening and closing the draw; the said compensation and privileges to be in full for his services and the services of such assistants as he may employ.

Superintendent of Broadway Bridge, two thousand nine hundred dollars per annum; the said compensation to be in full for his services and the services of such assistants as he may employ; and he shall employ one engineer, whose salary shall be seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum; also two Assistant Superintendents, whose salary shall be five hundred and fifty dollars each per annum.

Superintendent of the Dover-street Bridge, two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; the said compensation to be in full for services of himself and assistants.

Superintendent of Meridian-street Bridge, one thousand dollars per annum; the same to be in full for his services and the services of such assistants as he may employ.

Superintendent of Chelsea-street Bridge, three hundred dollars per annum; the same to be in full for his services and the services of such assistants as he may employ.

Superintendent of Neponset Bridge, three hundred dollars per annum; the same to be in full for all the services performed in the superintendence of said bridge.

Superintendent of Granite bridge, two hundred and fifty dollars per annum; said sum to be in full for all the services performed for the City of Boston in the superintendence of said bridge.

Superintendent of Charles-river bridge, one thousand five hundred dollars per annum; and he shall be allowed the use of the house on said bridge, free of rent, with the necessary fuel and lights, and a horse for the purpose of opening and closing the draw; the said compensation and privileges to be in full for his services and the services of such assistants as he may employ.

Superintendent of Warren Bridge, one thousand five hundred dollars per annum; and he shall be allowed the use of the house on said bridge, free of rent, with the necessary fuel and lights; the said compensation and privileges to be in full for his services and the services of such assistants as he may employ.

Superintendent of Essex-street Bridge, three hundred dollars per annum, and ten cents additional each time the draw is opened for the passage of a vessel; said compensation to be in full for all the services performed for the City of Boston in the superintendence of said bridge.

Superintendent of Cambridge Bridge (Brighton District), Western-avenue Bridge to Cambridge, and North Harvard-street Bridge, six hundred and fifty dollars per annum; said sum to be in full for all the services performed for the City of Boston in the superintendence of said bridges.

Superintendent of North Beacon-street Bridge and Western-avenue Bridge, to Watertown, one hundred and eighteen dollars.

Superintendent of Chelsea South Bridge, nine hundred and twelve dollars.

Assistant Superintendent of Chelsea South Bridge, seven hundred and fifty-six dollars.

Superintendent of Chelsea North Bridge, one thousand dollars.

Assistant Superintendent of Chelsea North Bridge, eight hundred dollars.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

SECT. 26. Superintendent of Sewers, three thousand dollars, and the use of a horse and vehicle.

Superintendent of Streets, three thousand four hundred dollars, and the use of a horse and vehicle.

Superintendent of Public Buildings, three thousand two hundred dollars, and the use of one horse and vehicle or more.

Superintendent of Printing, two thousand dollars.

Superintendent of Faneuil-Hall Market, who shall also act as Inspector of Provisions, two thousand two hundred dollars.

Deputy Superintendent of Faneuil-Hall Market, who shall also act as Inspector of Provisions, one thousand three hundred dollars.

Superintendent of Faneuil Hall, five hundred dollars.

Weigher in Faneuil-Hall Market, eight hundred dollars.

Day Watchman at Faneuil-Hall Market, three dollars per day for each and every day's actual service.

The Night Watchmen at Faneuil-Hall Market, three dollars each for every night's actual service.

Superintendent of Lamps, two thousand eight hundred dollars, and the use of a horse and vehicle.

Superintendent of Boston Lunatic Hospital, two thousand five hundred dollars, and house-room and board for himself and family in said hospital.

Superintendent of the City Hospital, two thousand two hundred dollars, said sum to be exclusive of the amount (not exceeding five hundred dollars per annum) allowed to him by the Board of Trustees of the Hospital for his services as resident physician; and the trustees shall allow him what in their opinion shall be sufficient house-room in said building, free of rent, and board for himself and family; but no other fees or perquisites shall be allowed him.

Superintendent of Public Grounds, two thousand two hundred dollars.

Police Department.

Sect. 27. Superintendent, three thousand dollars.

Deputy Superintendent, two thousand three hundred dollars.

Probation Officer, fifteen hundred dollars.

Captains, each four dollars per day.

Chief Inspector, four dollars per day.

Inspectors and Lieutenants, each three dollars and fifty cents per day.

Assistant Inspectors, each three dollars per day.

Sergeants, each three dollars and twenty-five cents per day.

House Watchmen, each three dollars per day.

Clerk to Superintendent, fifteen hundred dollars.

Clerk to the Board of Commissioners, fifteen hundred dollars.

Property Clerk, fifteen hundred dollars.

Patrolmen in the police force, appointed prior to the twenty-seventh day of March, 1877, shall be at the rate of three dollars per day. Patrolmen appointed subsequent to the twenty-seventh day of March, 1877, shall, for the first year's service, be at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per day; for the second year's service, at the rate of two dollars and seventy-five cents per day; and for the third and each succeeding year of service, at the rate of three dollars per day.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

SECT. 28. The Auditor and Treasurer shall pay to the several officers of Suffolk County the amounts prescribed by law to be paid by the County of Suffolk.

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE.

SECT. 29. The total amount of salaries paid for additional assistance, in each department, shall not exceed the amount annually appropriated therefor; and the amount required for such additional assistance shall be specifically stated in the annual estimate made to the Auditor of Accounts.

[Document 95 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

A REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS

IN REGARD TO

ELEVATORS.

In Common Council, June 30, 1881.

Assigned to next meeting, at 8 o'clock P.M., and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

W. P. GREGG,
Clerk of Common Council.

To the Honorable City Council of the City of Boston:—

Gentlemen,—In reply to your Order that the Inspector of Buildings be directed to report to the City Council whether the laws in relation to elevators in buildings are rigidly enforced, and what, if any, additional legislation is needed to prevent accidents from the use of such elevators. I would state that the law regulating hoist-ways and elevators in this city is as follows:—

In any store or building in Boston in which there shall exist or be placed any hoist-way, elevator, or well-hole, the openings thereof, through and upon each floor of the said building, shall be provided with, and protected by, a good and substantial railing, and such good and sufficient trap-doors with which to close the same as may be directed and

approved by the Inspector of Buildings; and such trap-doors shall be kept closed at all times, except when in actual use by the occupant or occupants of the building having the use and control of the same.

For any neglect or violation of the provisions of this section a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars for each and every offence may be imposed upon the owner, lessee, or occupant of said building.

This Act was approved April 25, 1872, and is being enforced as well as it can be, consistently with other duties of the department which are imperative by Statute and Ordinances.

This law is so defective in construction as to defeat the object sought by its enactment. Additional legislation is not only needed, but in the judgment of this department demanded.

The question of safety in the matter of elevators was presented at the last session of the Legislature, and referred to the Committee on Labor. The chairman, Senator Van Nostrand, addressed a communication to the Inspector of Buildings to appear before the committee, and give such information as his experience might suggest.

The legislative committee by vote requested the Inspector of Buildings to prepare a bill to meet the requirements of the petitioners. A bill was prepared and presented, and received the approval of State Inspector Rufus R. Wade as meeting the requirements of safety to life and protection against the spreading of fire; was unanimously reported by the committee to the House, and referred to the House Judiciary Committee, who, in turn, reported that the bill ought not to pass.

I herewith submit a list of accidents, on record in this department, from the use of elevators and hoist-ways, during the year 1880, and up to the present time: —

Francis P. Mahan fell through hoist-way No. 31 Barrett street. Escaped injury.

Jordan, Marsh & Co.'s elevator ran down a distance of twenty-two feet, without injury to occupants of car.

Samuel Bateman came to his death, at No. 25 Merrimac street, by iron weight falling through openings in floors and striking said Bateman.

Frederick McIntosh met his death by falling through elevator-way in building on Eustis street, corner Prescott street.

Timothy Sweeny met with a painful accident by falling down hoist-way in building No. 470, Harrison avenue.

Chas. Demyer and Hugh McCrystal met with a serious accident in Roxbury Carpet Co.'s building.

Mr. H. S. Keyes met with an accident while on elevator, Nos. 9, 11, and 13 Chardon street, caused by parting of wire rope.

Miss Nellie Conroy met with a fatal accident in Houghton & Dutton's store, No. 55 Tremont street, caused by dumb-waiter or hoist in its descent striking her on the head.

Austin L. Crain fell through hoist-way in building No. 33 Central wharf, and recived serious injuries.

Edward Johnson met with a fatal accident in elevator of building No. 27–29 Winter street.

Mr. David J. Buckley met with a painful accident by falling down elevator-way in building No. 28–32 Beach street.

Mr. John Johnson, while repairing elevator in building No. 637 Main street, Charlestown District, met with a painful accident.

Charles Kiely met with a serious accident in elevator in building No. 79–81 Summer street.

Daniel S. Meserve had his leg broken by falling through elevator-opening in building No. 89 Broad street.

Miss Josephine Enos lost her life by falling through elevator-opening in building No. 1–3 Winthrop square.

Appended is a copy of the bill which failed to pass the last session of the General Court.

This bill, in my opinion, fully meets the present requirements of the case.

Very respectfully, I am your obedient servant,

JOHN S. DAMRELL,
Inspector of Buildings.

AN ACT

TO AMEND "CHAPTER 260 OF THE ACTS OF 1872," COMMONLY CALLED "THE BUILDING ACT OF THE CITY OF BOSTON," SO THAT SAID ACT MAY PROVIDE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OF HOIST-WAYS AND ELEVATORS, AND FOR THE INSPECTION OF THE SAME.

SECTION 1. All hoist-way and elevator shafts, except those constructed in dwelling-houses intended for not more than two families, shall be constructed of brick, the walls thereof to be not less than eight inches thick, said walls to be carried up to and through the roof to a distance of not less than one

foot and six inches above same, said shafts to be covered with a ventilating skylight.

Sect. 2. In any building or store in which there shall exist or be placed any hoist-way, elevator, or well-hole, the openings thereof through or upon each floor of the said building shall be provided with and protected by a good and sufficient railing, and by good and sufficient trap-doors, or such other mechanical devices as shall be equivalent to rails and trap-doors.

Sect. 3. In any building in which there may exist, or may hereafter be constructed, any hoist-way or elevator, such hoist-way or elevator shall be protected by some sufficient mechanical device to prevent the falling of the elevator, when any accident happens to the ropes, pulleys, or other hoisting apparatus by which said elevator is raised and lowered.

Sect. 4. The openings into the elevator shaft from the different floors of the building shall be closed with metallic-covered doors, hung to rebated iron frames, with iron thresholds to the same; said doors to be furnished with springs of sufficient strength to keep the doors closed when not in use. Passenger elevators may be exempt from the use of metallic-covered doors, provided that an equivalent protection against fire be substituted therefor.

Sect. 5. No passenger elevator, except those constructed in dwelling-houses intended for not more than two families, shall be allowed to be run, unless the person having charge and management of the same shall have been duly licensed to run a passenger elevator.

Sect. 6. The City Engineer and the Inspector of Buildings are hereby constituted a Board, who shall, from time to time, examine such persons as may apply to them for a license to run a "passenger elevator" under the provisions of Section 5 of this act; and if said applicants are found upon examination to be possessed of the necessary skill and knowledge required for the proper management of a "passenger elevator," said Board shall issue licenses to said applicants, and said Board may revoke any such license at any time for sufficient cause. Such licenses shall continue and remain in force until surrendered by the licensee or revoked by the Board, and shall contain such provisions and conditions as said Board shall determine; *provided*, however, that the fee to be paid for each license shall not exceed the sum of one dollar.

Sect. 7. The owner or lessee of any building containing a "passenger elevator," which elevator shall be run by any person not licensed under the provisions of this act, shall

forfeit and pay a sum not less than one hundred dollars for each offence.

SECT. 8. All hoist-ways, elevators, and well-holes, now existing or hereafter constructed in the City of Boston, shall be open to the inspection of the Inspector of Buildings, and no person shall construct, use, or operate any hoist-way, elevator, or well-hole unless said hoist-way, elevator, or well-hole shall have been inspected by the Inspector of Buildings, and his approval, in writing, given to the construction of the same; *provided*, however, that the owner or lessee of the building, containing said hoist-way, elevator, or well-hole, shall have until July 1, 1881, to obtain such inspection and approval, and that no prosecutions against said owner or lessee for any violation of the provisions of this section shall be begun until after said first day of July, A.D. 1881.

SECT. 9. For any neglect or violation of the provisions of this act, or of any provisions of Chapter 260 of the Acts of 1872, concerning hoist-ways, elevators, and well-holes, a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars for each and every offence shall be imposed upon the owner, lessee, or occupant of the building in which said violation or neglect exists.

[DOCUMENT 96 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

MINORITY REPORT

ON

PARKS.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, June 30, 1881.

Assigned to the next meeting at 8 o'clock P.M., and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

W. P. GREGG,
Clerk of Common Council.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, June 30, 1881.

The undersigned, a member of the Joint Special Committee on Public Parks, believing that the financial condition of the city is not in a sufficiently favorable condition to warrant the expenditure of a large sum of money for public parks, and, further, that the situation of Boston is such as to render the establishment of any large suburban park uncalled for, dissents from the report of the majority of the committee, and submits the following order, which differs from the order accompanying the report of the majority of the committee, in that the sections relating to the proposed West Roxbury, Brighton, and East Boston Parks, and the Muddy River Improvement, have been excluded; the first for reasons already given, and the three latter because, in the opinion of the undersigned, they have not been properly considered by the committee; and it differs further in that the appropriation for a Marine Park at City Point is increased fifty thousand dollars.

JAMES G. FREEMAN.

Ordered, That the City Treasurer be and is hereby authorized to borrow, under the direction of the Committee on Finance, for the purchase or taking of lands for public parks, the sum of $500,000; the bonds or certificates of debt to be issued in negotiating this loan, to be denominated on the face thereof, "The Public Park Loan," and to bear such rate of interest, and to be payable at such periods, as the Committee on Finance shall determine; and the Park Commissioners are hereby authorized to expend said sum for the taking in fee, by purchase or otherwise, for the purposes of public parks, the following lands, to wit: —

Lands to the amount of $150,000 for a Marine Park at City Point; lands to the amount of $300,000, in assessed valuation, for the Charles River Embankment, between Cragie's and West Boston bridges; lands to the amount of $50,000, in assessed valuation, adjacent to the Arnold Arboretum, and the entire tract now known as, and dedicated to, said Arnold Arboretum; and the said several sums are hereby appropriated for said purposes respectively.

[DOCUMENT 97 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Trustees of the Public Library.

1881.

[A.]

The Trustees have the honor to present to the City Council their twenty-ninth annual report, it being the third made under their Act of Incorporation, and comprising general and special details of the condition of the Library for the year ending the 30th of April last.

The reports of the Examining Committee and of the Librarian form part of this document.

In view of the amount of labor required to make even a cursory investigation of the various departments of the institution, it was deemed advisable to appoint a larger committee than heretofore had served, and to increase its number, with the chairman, to ten members. It consists for the present year of Howard P. Arnold, Esq., Henry P. Bowditch, M.D., Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney, George E. Ellis, D.D., Edward J. Holmes, Esq., Mrs. Charles C. Smith, Edwin P. Seaver, Esq., Hon. Darwin S. Ware, William C. Williamson, Esq., with Professor Henry W. Haynes, of the Board of Trustees, as chairman. It should be remarked that the chairman takes no part in the discussions of the committee, but it is his duty to aid the members to ascertain such facts as are desired relative to the actual condition of all the various ramifications of its adminstration as may be necessary in their opinion to form an intelligent judgment upon the state of the institution, its wants, and its relations to the community.

No Examining Committee within the remembrance of the recent Board of Trustees has bestowed so much continuous time and service in the execution of their duties as have been given during the present year. In understanding fully the working of any great social institution two views must naturally be taken: the one, by those standing within, and controlling day by day the management and apparent results of the different arms of administration; the other, by those standing without, and looking at these operations from a different and opposite post of observation, with an intent to inspect the value of the results and the adequacy of each portion of the system which produced them. Each view naturally embraces points not directly within sight of the other. Their report covers a large field, and embraces more questions of interest than have been undertaken by preceding committees. Many of the suggestions made are so eminently practical that they will doubtless meet with the full assent of the Board of Trustees, and all of them will receive careful consideration. Their forcible presentation of the necessity of a new building for the invaluable stores of the Bates Hall Library should arrest public attention. The judicial examination of the catalogue question is commended to so-called experts upon that vexed subject.

The report of the Librarian gives the administrative system of the Library so clear an exposition in its details and results that no reader can fail to see with what earnest devotion the executive officer of the institution is attending to the details of his office. At no time has each department been more conscientiously overseen and no better work has been done by its industrious force. His statement will be found fuller in the collection of the various items of administrative control than has heretofore been given to the public. Particular attention will naturally be paid to that portion of the work of circulation which relates to improvement of reading and to the relation of the Library to the supplemental education of the schools, which will indicate to the great body of parents and teachers that the institution is fully cognizant of the manner in which its best influences may be exerted for the young, without the ability on its own part to furnish text-books from its own funds.

A NEW BUILDING.

A year has now passed since the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, by the vote of its enlightened Legislature, wisely gave to the City of Boston, for the use of the Public Library, a valuable estate on Dartmouth and Boylston streets, upon the condition that an edifice should be begun in three years from

the passage of the act. We have now entered upon the second year, and the Trustees of the Library have asked permission of the City Government to allow the services of the experienced Architect of the city to be retained in consultation with the Board of Trustees, in devising and drawing the plan and estimates to be submitted to the approval of the Council for a suitable fire-proof building, conformed to the exigencies of the Library, and to the convenience of students. A building constructed for library uses at the present day, and containing within its walls a collection of such great value, and whose riches are destined to increase year by year, must be built in the most improved form, and fashioned to meet, so far as is practicable, the future necessities of such an institution. For the preparatory work considerable time is requisite. The most conveniently arranged buildings recently constructed for this purpose must be carefully studied, and thoughtful provision must be made for the peculiar needs of this collection, as distinct in its public relations from other reference, educational, and scientific libraries. No elegant edifice is to be designed in which the books are to be deposited in conformity to the architectural or ornamental structure of the building; but it should be erected over the books, the arrangement and classification of which for convenience of use must determine the form and details of its great hall, in which they must necessarily be stored, and thus outline the walls of the building. The other conditions of the Library can be easily fashioned to conform to this first necessity. Provision can be made in other stories for rooms for special collections already given to the Library, and not classified in its general system of arrangement; for the receiving department; for offices for the Librarian and his immediate staff; for the catalogue department, adjacent to the quarters assigned to the great card catalogue, freely accessible to public use; for the student, who makes the Library his workshop, and gives his time at the Library to the prosecution of studies which cannot be so fully arranged elsewhere; for sufficient heating without injury to the books; for suitable light and thorough ventilation. There are other points, not necessary to be specified here, which afford a basis of research and study on the part of the architect for which the interval of time before the expiration of its limits hardly suffices for adequate preparation. The Boylston-street structure is one of the ornaments of the city, externally and internally, but is a signal instance of inconvenient and costly construction. It was, however, built upon such information and knowledge as were accessible at the time, and has furnished the general model for other large libraries in this

country. But the theories upon which it was based have not withstood the proof of service. Its adaptation to its theoretic uses has been entirely insufficient. In one point, and that not the least important, it did honor to the public spirit which intended that the best should be done, and contributed the means for its erection. No similar edifice can meet the present and coming wants of the institution, and it is to be hoped that none such will be attempted.

THE LIBRARY AND ITS WORK FOR THE YEAR.

The summary of the extent of the Library collections, and their work for the past year, is herewith presented. Such comments as appear to be needed are subsequently added.

The aggregate number of volumes embraced in the Bates Hall collection is 244,946; in the Lower Hall, 38,073; in the branches, 108,319, making a total of 391,338, — a net increase for the year of 14,113 volumes, or $3\frac{7}{10}$ per cent.

The whole number of days on which the libraries were open were 305, with the exception of East Boston and Charlestown.

The use of the books for the year shows a decrease of 91,640 volumes taken from the shelves, amounting in 1879–80 to 1,156,721, and in 1880–81 to 1,065,081, as shown in the following table, from which the collections (comprising 15,941 vols., 12,477 vols.), in the basement of the Boylston-street building are excluded: —

Name of Library.	No. of Vols. April 30, 1880.	In Use, 1879–80.	No. of Vols. April 30, 1881.	In Use, 1880–81.
Lower Hall	36,861	316,517	38,073	266,863
East Boston	10,605	108,201	10,815	101,118
South Boston	9,633	143,570	9,984	132,858
Roxbury	12,228	107,083	12,702	94,743
Charlestown	22,059	74,748	23,202	80,822
Brighton	12,970	27,980	13,087	28,177
Dorchester	10,085	56,716	10,597	55,188
South End	9,498	79,291	9,507	73,962
Jamaica Plain	7,811	54,626	8,238	50,108
West Roxbury	3,068		3,069	
	134,818	968,732	139,274	883,839
Bates Hall	220,683	170,142	229,005	165,373
Fellowes Athenæum	5,005	17,847	7,118	15,869
	360,506	1,156,721	375,397	1,065,081

The most striking result of this table is shown in the diminution of use, amounting to nearly eight per cent. For this various reasons may be assigned. The falling off began after the year 1878, when the maximum figures 1,183,991 were obtained. From this date several causes have been in operation, some of which have been noted before in the reports of the Trustees, and have affected the use of the books, especially in the popular libraries. Any diminution of the proportion of fiction, especially of that recently printed, produces a similar reduction in the number of patrons of the shelves.[1]

The number of books lost is proportionately less than for many years. Last year only one volume was unaccounted for in every 11,122 loaned, while for the year just closed only one is missing from every 12,104 circulated, — a total of 88 are gone, 52 volumes from the Boylston-street Library, and the remaining 36 from the Branches, with the exception of Dorchester, from which no book was lost.

The record of the use of periodicals at the Central Library and four Branches shows a delivery of 520,672 as against 481,901 during the previous year. Notwithstanding the limited accommodations in Boylston street for its numerous visitors, it furnished its readers with 400,357 periodicals, — a gain on the issues of 1879–80 of nearly 45,000. This does not include the higher order of serials and the transactions of societies, which are kept in Bates Hall.

The whole number of volumes sent to be bound were 16,501. Of these 6,354 went to outside binderies. The work done by this department of the institution still retains the high character which it has gained in former years.

THE BRANCHES.

The eight Branches of the Library were established between the years 1871 and 1878. Those of Charlestown and Brighton were acquired by annexation of these districts, and the others were founded by the city. They now contain, irrespective of the Fellowes Athenæum, 101,201 volumes; with the exception of Charlestown, which was provided with a new catalogue, their circulation has felt in degree the same influences which have curtailed the use of the Lower Hall Library in Boylston street. Their total issues were 616,976 against 652,215 volumes of the previous year, or a diminution of $5\frac{4}{10}$ per cent.; and this result is reached, notwithstanding the average of fiction in the Branches is about 3 per cent. less than in the popular library in Boylston street.

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[1] Fuller details upon this point will be found in the Report of the Librarian.

During the coming year it is proposed to extend to the Branches a system of help to readers similar to that which has been so successful in the Central Library, and also to print lists of good books suitable for perusal for the young, which will be of great service to parents who overlook or who desire to have some voice in the selections for home perusal made by their children.

The expense of the circulation of the books in the Branches, including salaries, cost of new books, and general expenses, amounted during the previous year to $30,957.83 against an issue of 652,215 volumes, or an average $4\frac{74}{100}$ cents per volume. For the present year the loan of 616,976 books foots up for the same items $28,118.79, or $4\frac{55}{100}$ cents per volume. For the coming year, with the establishment of the South End Branch in more commodious quarters, and with the expenditure for its catalogue, as well as a new one for the Dorchester Branch, this average expenditure will probably be exceeded.

THE CATALOGUES.

But little is to be added to the presentation of the case given in the last report of the Trustees. For the detail of this branch of the Library service reference should be made to the report of Mr. Whitney, the head of the department, to be found in the report of the Librarian. The Visiting Committee, in their report, have given a full examination to the merits of the case, and their conclusions will be carefully weighed.

During the year large progress has been made in preparing for the press the Catalogue of the remainder of the Barton Library not yet printed, comprising the miscellaneous portion, and making about 10,000 volumes. The thorough character of the work done by Mr. A. M. Knapp and Mr. José F. Carret will ensure the most rapid progress, consistent with accuracy, when placed in the hands of the printer. As the publication of this Catalogue formed part of the contract of the city in its purchase of the collection, the Trustees feel that it is quite time that an end of the extended time should be within reasonable sight.

THE CONTENTS OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In the last twenty-nine years there has been gathered in the Public Library of Boston and its Branches, the largest collection of books, under one administration, upon this continent. It was originally formed as supplementary to the teaching of the public schools, but by the generosity of the

donors of the various trust funds it has become an institution containing probably the largest number of educational books, as well as those of great interest and importance, in the country, covering the needs of the whole people, and proportionably useful to the lowest as to the highest intelligences. In this respect it differs from the other great collections, no less than in the freedom with which the various classes of books are loaned. It is now a Library for the whole people, and covers the great field depicted as probable in the first report of the Trustees in 1852.

It is important to refer to that prophetic outlook in order that the progress of the institution may be understood, and to show how it has grown up to its present magnitude upon the lines originally foreshadowed.

> In the establishment of such a Library a beginning should be made, we think, without any sharply defined or settled plan, so as to be governed by circumstances as they may arise. The commencement should be made, of preference, in a very unpretending manner; erecting no new building, and making no show; but spending such money as may be appropriated for the purpose chiefly on books that are known to be really wanted, rather than on such as will make an imposing, a scientific, and a learned collection; trusting most confidently that such a Library, in the long run, will contain all that anybody can reasonably ask of it. For, to begin by making it a really useful Library by awakening a general interest in it as a City Institution, *important to the whole people*, a part of their education, and an element of their happiness and prosperity, *is the surest way to make it at last a great and rich Library for men of science, statesmen, and scholars*, as well as for the great body of the people, many of whom are always successfully struggling up to honorable distinctions, and all of whom should be encouraged and helped to do it. — p. 19.

In fact, so wise in forecast as to the future conditions of administration and supply of books to be probably met, the report of 1852, of which this portion was from the hand of Mr. Ticknor (pp. 9 to 21), attracted universal attention at the time, and deserves to be often read by those who are watching the progress of the institution and the multitudinous aims which have since been naturally developed. As it was, the City of Boston being in negotiation for a loan in London, the Mayor, Mr. Seaver, sent, with other City Documents, showing what the city was doing, across the water, to the great house of Baring Bros. & Co., of which Mr. Joshua Bates was the head, a copy of this document relating to the Library. This gentleman, in consequence, became so much interested in the scheme that he established the institution on a firm foundation by the presentation of $50,000 for a trust-fund, the income of which was to be expended in the purchase of "books of permanent value," and subsequently by the purchase of books, to the amount of

$50,000, of such high cost and intrinsic value, and beyond the means of any ordinary income, as made it, according to the words of Mr. Ticknor, quoted above, "*a great and rich Library for men of science, statesmen, and scholars.*" Other generous citizens, whose names are well known to every Bostonian, gave special funds to be used for the same grand purpose. The Bigelow Fund of $1,000, previously given by Mr. John P. Bigelow, was the first money given to the institution, but of which Mr. Bates had never heard at the time of his first offering. These funds now amount to $116,600, and yield an income of $6,940 per annum, which is devoted to books of permanent value.

Besides the works purchased with the income of those funds, great benefactions of books have been made to the Bates Hall collection, not only in whole libraries given or bequeathed to it, but in thousands of volumes, the result of individual interest and generosity; the total of these benefactions in 29 years amounts to 143,730 volumes, without any count of the acquisition from the income of the trust-funds as presented by the donors. Bates Hall has reaped the benefits of the larger portion of these gifts; but the Charlestown Library has a considerable fund of its own; the Roxbury Branch (Fellowes Athenæum) has had a valuable bequest during the past year from the estate of Mrs. Bartlett, of 1,045 volumes. There has also been added to the Green Fund $500, the whole income of which has been devoted by its generous founder (S. A. Green, M.D.) to the purchase of books relating to American History.

This is now a great Library. While embracing within its treasures the widely extended stores of ancient and modern learning, the acquisitions of science in its progressive march, and the best literature in our native as well as in foreign languages, it must also in its onward progress be a reflex of each decade of time in sufficient copiousness for the student of history and manners. While the works of interest to-day will to a large extent be superseded by the literature of twenty years hence, the Library would not be complete which did not include, in due proportion, the thought, movement, imagination, fancy, and possibly errors, of each successive generation.

FICTION IN THE POPULAR LIBRARIES.

The great question of the due proportion of fiction and juveniles necessary to constitute a popular library, educational in its tone and effect, has from the beginning given much thought and anxiety to the Trustees. It was evident that no

immoral book should be procured for circulation, and none has ever been put into public use with the knowledge of the Trustees.

In the report of 1852 it is stated that "when such a taste for books has once been formed by these lighter publications, then the older and more settled works in biography, in history, and in the graver departments of knowledge, will be demanded. That such a taste can be excited by such means is proved from the course taken, in obedience to the dictates of their own interest, by the publishers of popular literature of the time during the last twenty or thirty years. The Harpers and others began chiefly with new novels and other books of little value. What they printed, however, was eagerly bought and read, because it was cheap and agreeable, if nothing else. *A habit of reading was thus formed.*"

As early as the year 1867 it was evident that a large portion of the intellectual as well as imaginative power of the time was finding its vent in fiction, magazines, and the newspapers. This power has developed itself with increased energy year by year. While the production of solid books slowly and gradually moved forward with the improvement of classical learning, historical investigation, and scientific research, the literature of the day has received a prodigious impulse. No public Library has the means, if it has the desire, to keep pace with it, by the purchase of sufficient quantities to satisfy popular demand.

The whole question of the uses of fiction is one upon which the most diverse opinions are entertained. The cynic or ideal philanthropist or impracticable reformer regards every novel as immoral; while, on the other hand, Sunday-schools and religious associations look to important aid from the fiction contained in their libraries. Some of the most important lessons taught in the Scriptures are in the form of fiction. Prose fiction covers the widest possible extent in the field of belles-lettres. In its more instructive form it teaches lessons in history, geography, the natural sciences, general knowledge, biography, the life and customs of different ages and people; while in the more popular forms it depicts the manners which illustrate the social condition of the times, and shows what human nature is in all its possible variations. The latter forms the class of books most to be dreaded, for it includes books of the most elevated tone, but also sensational and immature stories, such as do not harm morally, and can only be read with any possible advantage by the most uneducated class of readers. The choice or selection of books of this degree forms one

of the most prominent difficulties in the administration of a free public Library, from which every tax-payer has the right to expect the purchase of books which will tend to what he considers to be his advantage. It is evident, however, that the proportion of this class should be very small in any well-regulated library.

The Trustees have recently been charged with wilfully or ignorantly consenting to the circulation of immoral literature. The only definition which the author of the charge gives of his meaning is by referring to books written by such writers as Rhoda Broughton, Annie Thomas, Mrs. Ross Church (Florence Marryat), Mrs. Annie Edwards, Helen Mathers, Mrs. Forrester, Edmund Yates, Jessie Fothergill, J. P. Story, Edgar Fawcett, and Mrs. C. F. Corbin. It is obviously impossible, as it would be highly improper, for the Trustees to exclude such authors as these, whose works are read in every circle of society, and which the public, who are taxed to support the institution, demand. While they carefully exclude from circulation, especially among the young, all books of an immoral influence, they do not consider themselves in the position of parents, or guardians to the community, bound to select for it only such books as suit their own tastes. The argument of Milton, in his Areopagitica, against a censorship of books largely applies to the present question. He opposes the prohibition of books which might possibly be injurious, on the ground that it is not the intention of the Almighty to place us in a world from which all temptation is excluded. Any standard of taste that would deprive the Public Library of such books as Jane Eyre, Adam Bede, and the Scarlet Letter, would not satisfy the just demands of the community. Every reader of English literature will require copies of the works of Fielding, Smollett, Swift, Richardson, and other classic authors of like character, as a necessary portion of a general Library; but their use in this institution is limited to those of mature years. No volume of fiction that represented a world of fair weather and blue skies, with no sickness or suffering, with no vice or crime, could give any faithful picture of life. The immoral work represents vice and crime in attractive colors, with highly-wrought details, calculated to inflame the imagination and distort the judgment of the reader; while fiction that paints the fatal consequences of error and wickedness, with the concomitant suffering and distress, while painful in perusal leaves no moral stain on the mind of either youth or age.

Note. Since the above was written a list of books has been furnished to the Committee on the Library of the City Council, considered reprehensible, and by them transmitted to the Trustees. It is now under examination, but so far as the observation has extended it presents no features to which the foregoing remarks will not apply. Reference upon this point is invited to the report of the Librarian.

Another striking feature of the use of fiction is the proportion of new books which are in demand. In the lower hall of the Public Library, containing 14,016 volumes of fiction and juvenile, it is computed that at least 60 per cent. of the circulation of this class is furnished from the novels printed within two years. This statement when applied to the actual loans gives most surprising results. The first year, (1867) in which the numeration and circulation of fiction was ascertained, the number of volumes was 7,165, being $5\frac{4}{10}$ per cent. of the whole number of volumes in the Boylston-street Library accessible to the public, and affording $59\frac{6}{10}$ per cent. of its circulation. In 1881 the whole number of volumes is 14,016, or $5\frac{2}{10}$ per cent. of the total contents of the library, 270,542 volumes, and furnishing $43\frac{2}{10}$ per cent. of its circulation. In the twenty-nine years of its existence these have been collected, and it is fortunate that they are the cheapest works purchased for popular reading, when it is found that so large a proportion have lost their interest, and are only sparingly read. But yet we have the extraordinary result of 14,016 volumes of fiction, of which it is safe to say that not one-half were circulated during the year, furnishing $43\frac{2}{10}$ per cent. of the use of the Library; while the 256,526 volumes of its more instructive and more important books had only a demand from $56\frac{4}{5}$ per cent. of the readers. These figures display, more than any argument can state, the part that fiction untainted with immorality plays in our households; yet from this fact no inference can be derived showing a want of intelligence and cultivation in the large body of readers. There may properly be added to this statement the remarkable fact that while the whole contents of the Boylston-street Library were doubled from 1867 to 1881, the collection of fiction was also doubled, and the proportional use of this branch of literature fell off 18 per cent., which has been nearly compensated by an increase of over 16 per cent. in the reading of books which may be said to be educational according to the formulæ of those who can see no possible good in fiction.

In this connection it is a fact worthy of notice that the Lower Hall Library contained upon the 30th of April, 1881, but 117 more volumes of fiction than it had upon the same date in 1876.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

The administration of this Library was placed by ordinance and is now vested by the act of incorporation in a Board of Trustees. The principles which have given this institution its great success were laid down by the original Board of Trus-

tees, and have not been varied from in principle since, although experience has given points of usefulness not directly within the knowledge of a body of men who saw clearly what was then wanted, but not what the different tastes and judgments of the coming generations might require as necessary to their intellectual development. While the principles at the outset were right, they were not derived from a corps of librarians and the heads of the different administration departments of a great Library. After Mr. Bates had established this Library on a secure foundation, and the lists for books wanted had been prepared and sent at his request by the Trustees, the services of Mr. Jewett, probably the most eminent bibliographer of the time in the country, were secured for the still further development of the reference Library. In this department he was *facile princeps*. But this was but one, though a very important, portion of the work to be done. Beside this acquisition of the best books and the important plan of a more perfect system of cataloguing than had hitherto been known, two other conditions were needed in the formation, growth, and success of this Library, of which no bibliographer had any possible experience: first, the selection of a simply popular Library; and, secondly, its administration, founded upon a knowledge of the character of the people to whose wants it should be a growing ministration, and of the degree of trust on which the books might be loaned.

The Trustees of the Library have no power to lay aside their responsibility. By the by-laws of the institution they have given to the Librarian, the chief executive officer, all the authority which may reasonably and properly be given to such an administrator of its affairs. The institution is to be managed for the greatest good of the largest number of people, and so it has come down to the present from former Boards of Trustees. The original ordinance requires it.

In an institution so peculiarly and obviously free, where every change in development can be within the knowledge of every one who honestly seeks information about its principles and its policy, and their results, and when the fuller details of those results are given for the information of their fellow-citizens, it is easy to see how stern reformers may claim that various details of administration might have been more successfully projected, after the whole work has been done. No one can claim that this is not a human institution, and as such liable to errors of judgment in its management; but no just criticism can be had upon its progress without an understanding of the motives of the Board of Trustees, for which they alone are responsible.

With the uses of the Library increasing in importance and

value year by year, and with a fluctuating and diminishing use of the lower grades of fiction, it would appear to be now steadily exerting its influences in the directions where for the most part salutary and intellectual results may follow. The collection of books is so large, and by this means so various, that few seeking improvement can fail to find books suited to their condition. This great charity is offered freely to the whole community, which has honorably availed itself of the trust. May its resources and its influence still continue to increase as the years roll on, so long as they are exercised for the extension of human knowledge and instruction in human character.

Mr. GEORGE B. CHASE, one of the Trustees, is in Europe, and has had no opportunity of reading this report.

WM. W. GREENOUGH,
JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE,
HENRY W. HAYNES,
HUGH O'BRIEN,
CHARLES E. PRATT.

I cannot sign the foregoing report.

SAM'L A. B. ABBOTT.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, June 25, 1881.

[B.]

REPORT OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

The Committee for Examining the Public Library have welcomed the opportunity which this service has given them for adding to the knowledge which their use of its contents has afforded them, the privilege of a more intimate acquaintance with the details of its management. Though the freest facilities have been extended to them in their investigations, all their inquiries having been frankly met, and their curiosity, interest, and critical spirit abundantly gratified, the committee, even after the completion of the work assigned to them, under the limitations of time and circumstances, might naturally hesitate to pronounce any summary judgments in general or in particular. Like all their fellow-citizens who have informed themselves on the subject, they are aware that the interests and conduct of the Library now, as from its beginnings, are, as they have always been, in the charge and under the willing and wholly unremunerated oversight and management of a body of intelligent, accomplished, and thoroughly conscientious men, to whom grateful acknowledgments are due.

It could hardly, however, be otherwise than that there should be reason and occasion for regular and renewed examination of the management and methods of those who have such responsible trusts committed to them in the care of such valuable property, the conduct of so much administrative business, the apportionment and disbursement of so much money, the selection of so many officers and employés, and the making and enforcing of rules for their own guidance and that of others. The Trustees will not object to any reminders of their responsibility, to suggestions or counsels against merely routine or mechanical management. The increase of the stores of literature of which they have the oversight; the extension and complication of their duties by the provisions for Branch Libraries and other devices not proposed or provided for in the original scheme of the institution, and the rapid growth of the constituency which they represent in its wide variance of opinions and preferences, have added very much to the responsibilities and obligations of the Trustees. Whatever, therefore, an Examining Committee might be prompted to suggest, should not be at all in the tone of fault-finding, but with a view to helping and encouraging them.

A sub-committee, appointed to consider the subjects of finance and administration, has offered the following suggestions: —

We are convinced that no means should be neglected to keep the Library before the people, and to impress upon its patrons a vivid sense of the treasures gathered for their use within its walls. They should be led to feel a pride in its high standard of merit, and the rank it has attained, together with a personal concern for its prosperity and a desire for its increase. To this end every effort should be made to commend it to all classes in the community, and to give it a more permanent, strong, and tenacious hold upon them.

We are well aware of the attempts that have already been made in this direction by its managers, and of the success that has followed; but this very fact should encourage them to renewed exertions. We are convinced that much more may be done through the press in various forms, since thousands may be reached in this manner who even now are quite ignorant of the real value and extent of the privileges in their grasp. Well-written articles in a popular style might be prepared for the magazines and newspapers, with numerous illustrations, setting forth the superior advantages of the Library, and affording some insight into the priceless accumulations that have already been made. In this way, not only will the prestige of the Library be eminently increased both at home and abroad, but the reactive effect upon our citizens will be of incalculable benefit to it and to them, adding to their pride in its prosperity and to their appreciation of its influence.

We regard it as particularly desirable to develop in every way the concern of the employés of the Library for its progress, and to make it, in this sense, a coöperative institution, with whose fortunes they should be led to identify themselves. Much may be done to effect this, to encourage a healthy enthusiasm, an *esprit de corps*, as it were, by neglecting no opportunity to impress upon them the high aims of the institution, its plans of working, and the really philanthropic objects for which it was established; to make them sharers in its success, and even going so far, if necessary, as to offer some substantial reward to any who should discover a new and practical method of expanding its usefulness, of augmenting its resources, of improving the details of its operation, or in any way multiplying its facilities. The older employés, who have proved the worth of their services, should be retained, if possible, and favored as to their health and the duties required of them in every way, and should it be thought best to shorten their hours of labor, or to increase their salaries, the Trustees should not hesitate to do this at whatever risk of criticism or censure, should they consider it demanded by the best interests of the institution. One old and well-tried servant is worth more for the time being than ten new ones.

One of the most important branches of Library administration, as well as the one most obvious to public criticism, is the delivery of the books applied for to the applicants at the desk. It is of the greatest consequence that this work should be promptly and accurately performed, and that the public should have full assurance that any book upon the shelves can be obtained on proper application. Unfortunately, this assurance has not always been felt, instances having occurred in which books have been reported to be "out," when a subsequent and more careful investigation has shown them to be in or near their places on the shelves.

With a view of reducing this difficulty to a minimum, the following plan, devised by the Librarian, has been in operation during the past six months: The number of every book put into circulation or sent to the bindery is placed upon a separate slip of paper, and the slips,

arranged in numerical order, form an index showing at a glance all the books which are not in their places. Every application for a book is referred to an attendant, who consults this index, and if the number of the book is found therein, stamps the slip of the applicant with the word "out." If the number does not appear, the slip is handed to a runner, who seeks the book in the alcove where it ought to be.

The committee have made an examination into the practical working of this plan, and have discovered that in certain cases books not shown by the index to be in circulation or in the bindery are yet not found by the runners. Eight causes may produce this result: —

1st. The applicant may give, and often does give, a shelf number that does not exist in the Library, or, at least, does not appear in the catalogue, and is not in use.

2d. The book may be in its place, but be overlooked by a careless runner.

3d. The book may be in circulation or in the bindery, and yet, through carelessness, its number may have been omitted in making up the index.

4th. The book may, for some especial reason, have been removed from the shelf and placed in a cabinet, though no "dummy" was left in its place to show where it was to be found.

5th. The book sought may have been just returned, and be on its way from the desk to its shelf.

6th. The book may have been temporarily removed by the employés in the cataloguing or entry department.

7th. The book may have been delivered on a green slip, for use in the hall.

8th. The book may have been misplaced by haste or inadvertence on the part of a runner.

In fourteen cases investigated by the committee the causes of the difficulty lay among the first five above mentioned, their relative frequency being shown by the order in which they are given. The first cause, being dependent upon the carelessness of applicants, cannot, of course, be remedied by the Library authorities. The fifth, sixth, and seventh appear to be of infrequent occurrence, and it does not seem necessary to modify the present system to meet them until their importance as sources of difficulty is clearly ascertained. The second, third, fourth, and eighth causes, however, result from the negligence of employés, and to a great extent can be remedied by careful supervision. The committee, therefore, recommend that whenever a book, which the Librarian's indicator does not show to be "out," is not produced by the runner sent in search thereof, it shall be the duty of some official of the Library to examine into the discrepancy and trace it to its actual source, that it may be known whether it arises from the heedlessness of the applicant, inattention of the employés, or from defects of the system. Such an investigation will have the effect of reducing the carelessness of the employés to a minimum by making its detection certain, and of revealing whatever weak points there may be in the present delivery of books. Though the present system for the most part works well, and has many decided merits, diligent study may find ways to improve it, and the Librarian's index can, doubtless, finally be made a nearly perfect check upon any defects, though as now managed it simply saves the runners the trouble of looking for such books as it shows to be "out." This quality is valuable as far as it goes, but there seems to be no reason why it may not be rendered far more complete and efficient in its working. If to this be added a more active and watchful supervision of the runners, with the object of preventing them from falling into loose and indifferent ways, the committee doubt not that the delivery of books may eventually be freed from the few imperfections that now attend it.

In reply, also, to strictures similar to those above mentioned, and conceived in the same spirit, in regard to the system of binding now practised at the Library, your committee would say that it has on the whole their decided approval; that the work strikes them as well done, and with as much economy as is possible considering the safety of the numerous valuable volumes which are continually in need of the binder's care, and the large expense to which every great Library is inevitably exposed, and without which the advantages it offers must be seriously curtailed, to the great loss of its patrons, and to the still greater ultimate loss of the Library itself. Though the amount annually paid for the salaries of those in charge of this department may strike some as large, yet these would do well to reflect that the binders have the care of much property of inestimable value from time to time as it passes through their hands, and that none but accomplished workmen and those endowed with a high standard of honesty, integrity, and responsibility ought to be intrusted with such treasure, and that, according to their possession of these qualities, so should be the degree of their compensation.

The matter of economy in the management of this institution is the point of chief interest to the public at large. It has become an exacting dependent on the City Treasury, in addition to the income from trust-funds of nearly $120,000, the gifts of private benefactors. The annual appropriation for the Library is more than double the fund, the bestowal of which secured gratitude and honor to the principal founder. Indeed, all the generous private donations to the Library are necessarily occasions of permanent demands on its pecuniary resources. The special and unique literary and artistic collections which the city has gratefully accepted from munificent benefactors require to be kept with the utmost care, secluded and separate. The conditions on which they have been given, in most cases covenanting that special catalogues be made of them, have proved very expensive. The arrangement and support of the Branch libraries have been, and they are, maintained at great cost. The weight on either side of the reasons which recommend them, and of the objections which may be raised to them, is equally balanced.

Three of these Branch libraries are adoptions by the city of previously existing collections in Roxbury, Charlestown, and Brighton. It is difficult to estimate exactly the expense of the eight Branches, as some of the labor and charges involved in them enter into the work performed in the Central Library. Many embarrassments are found in their management, especially in the matter of catalogues, the giving aid and advice to young applicants, and the extended labors of those employed in them with restricted compensation. Perhaps, had the practical working of the Branches been adequately appreciated before they were instituted, they might not all of them have found favor, though the relief which

they afford to the service of the Central Library, and the reduction of the occasional pressure of applicants there, are to be credited in their favor.

The books in the Lower Hall and in the Branches exhibit evidence of much and frequent use, many of them being dilapidated. It is easy to replace the most desirable of them; while of others of them, of only ephemeral interest, and of no instructive or disciplinary value, we may welcome the natural decay, as they will yield their space to something better. The survival of the fittest is a wholly unobjectionable process and result in a Public Library.

From time to time, before they were called to this service, members of the committee had observed in the public prints, charges, sometimes vague, and occasionally more or less distinct or pointed, that many volumes not only of an unimproving, sensational, and exciting character, but some that were of a positively injurious, demoralizing, and corrupting influence over the young, were in free circulation, especially through the Lower Hall and the Branch libraries. Nothing in the shape of evidence for these charges, in specified cases, names or descriptions of books, or complaints of parents or teachers, has been presented to or put within the reach of the committee on this serious matter. They would not have failed to probe the subject thoroughly. But in giving due attention to it they can find no present grounds, at least, for the charges, other than that among the books circulating here, as through the whole community, are many, imaginative, exciting, and trashy works, high-wrought, sensational, and unwholesome in their tone and influence. There may have been heretofore a disproportion of such books within the reach of applicants, and the records may show that they were much in use. But caution and watchfulness are not wanting. We recognize with satisfaction the earnest efforts of the Trustees to secure the Library and the circulation against all reasonable objections of this sort. In the year ending April 30, 1880, the excess of the condemned and not replaced books of fiction over the replaced was 566, besides 215 volumes transferred to the duplicate room and no longer circulated. In the last library year the excess of condemned over replaced novels was 241, and 4 were transferred to the duplicate room.

The restriction upon the circulation of all books of an objectionable character among the young presents the point of least difficulty in dealing with some very perplexing questions relating to what may or may not be properly gathered for free or for limited and guarded use on the shelves, or in the cabinets, of a large and miscellaneous public library. The

literature of every age and land and language embraces works classed as products of genius, in which the literary, historical, biographical, moral or imaginative elements, that are of the highest interest and value to us, are wrought in with coarse, impure, indelicate material in relation, description, insinuation, or disclosure. A censorship for discriminating and pronouncing upon these objectionable qualities would follow tests and standards of a most variable, vague, and inconsistent character, as different individuals might apply it, for inclusion or exclusion in the contents of a Public Library.

There are Christian families in which the Old Testament is a forbidden book to the young. The classics are expurgated for schools. More than once has Shakespeare been purged for the household. The series of British poets, when found in their completeness, embraces writers and pieces stained with vulgarity and obscenity. Publications of historical and antiquarian societies, in order to meet their special ends of fidelity and accuracy, must put into print what would be unfit for school or family reading.

It hardly needs to be said that no Public Library should furnish books to young readers, or to those of any age, which will inflame their passions or pervert their moral sense. But works which would have such effects on some persons would have no such influence on other readers.

The conclusion would be, that, while works of the whole class here referred to should not be positively excluded from a great library, nor from the carefully guarded use of those who may safely be trusted with them, they should be restricted and denied in all cases to the young.

There is a considerable class of books which, though they may not be positively impure and corrupt in their tone and contents, are so utterly worthless, and so lacking in any good quality and influence for heart, mind, or character, that the committee would advise their exclusion from circulation and from the shelves. Nor do they regard the plea as a valid one that the Library is bound to meet and satisfy the demands of all readers of every taste and mental capacity. The Library is sustained as a public educator, with functions like those of our public schools. It is to improve and elevate tastes, capacities, and moral and mental qualities, and to minister innocent delight to wearied toilers; and for those whom it cannot directly or indirectly serve to such ends its funds and facilities are not available.

The committee have scrutinized with care these three matters: the amount and quality of objectionable matter in the Library; the conditions and limitations of its use for any

applicants; and the securities in selection, purchase, and examination by proper officials, to prevent the circulation among the young of any harmful books.

The most emphatic remark which we have to make as the result of our inquiries bearing upon the complaints or anxieties relating to this subject is, that all due attention and watchfulness are given to prevent the accession on the shelves of the Lower Hall and the Branch libraries of any really immoral and dangerous book. Great care is taken in limiting and restricting the orders given to agents, who are not at liberty to send anything that they may please to the Library. In very many cases the known and high character of a publishing firm may guarantee its issues. Books coming from a firm of dubious repute, and all other volumes of uncertain characteristics, are examined, and when reason is found are condemned. A most efficient and friendly officer in the Lower Hall (doing better service than a Catalogue), Mr. T. H. Cummings, offers advice, instruction, and valuable counsel, highly appreciated and improved by young applicants in guiding their selection, and leading them to the best kind of reading. Mr. Tiffany and Miss Jenkins perform this excellent service when he is off duty. It is very desirable similar aid should be furnished in the Branches, and measures are in working to increase and turn to account this excellent method of help for young readers.

The Librarian is to give two afternoons a week to visiting the Branches, and the respective Branch librarians are to be instructed to give similar advice to readers to what is given in the Lower Hall, either from their own resources or from directions given them from the Central Library.

Many of the matters which engage criticism, complaint, and wide diversities of judgment as to the province of a large Public Library may be suggested by merely setting down two questions, which are often put emphatically by those who speak as if representing antagonistic interests. Why should the City Treasury be drawn upon to stock and maintain a Public Library, with local branches, to furnish thousands of volumes of light and unprofitable literature, for the mere amusement and dissipation of mind and energy of young persons? The other question is, Why should the city assume the guardianship of and add to special collections of costly, erudite, and curious literary works, books of taste and fancy, or helps in advanced science or skill, which are of use only to geniuses, critical scholars, amateurs, experts, or bibliophilists?

One answer covers both these questions; and that is, that the larger and more miscellaneous in contents a free Public Library is, especially if those two qualities in the character of

its contents were recognized and provided for by its founders, benefactors, and supporters, the more impartially must it have regard to both of those contrasted classes of literary works.

The only practical way of dealing with this matter of expense is to ask if the citizens receive an equivalent in return from it. It is believed that no argument in detail is necessary to prove that they do. Great civic celebrations, free concerts, and other public occasions of ungrudged outlay, are justified on grounds of local pride, patriotism, and generous regard for the people. Though the scenes and pleasures are temporary, the profits may be permanent. There are in the Library large numbers of books of unique character, and of a value not admitting of any pecuniary estimate. But it should not for a moment be supposed that what is called "the people's money" has been used by the city to purchase these treasures.

For the year ending May 1, 1881, the city appropriated, for the purchase of books, $17,000.

Of this sum there was spent for periodicals .	$2,826 97
For books for the Branches	3,562 79
Balance	10,610 24
Total	$17,000 00

This balance was spent for books of a popular character placed in the Lower and Bates Halls.

The special collections and deposits were gathered by scholars, and men of philosophic, scientific, and artistic tastes and genius, at their own cost and for their own improvement, and they have been munificently given to the city, often with a fund for adding to them, and with a view to facilitate the labors of students and inquirers of like special talents who may highly appreciate such aid. If that extraordinary and highly gifted man, Dr. Nathaniel Bowditch, found it necessary to gather around him a special and valuable collection of mathematical works, what nobler legacy could he leave to some youths of like genius in this city and Commonwealth, than such helps, if so it might be, to exceed him in their attainments? And what could be a more graceful favor than that of his family in providing for the enrichment of the deposit? If Mr. Ticknor needed and had a private use for the precious Spanish and Portuguese collection gathered by him, has he left a burden of debt or of gratitude in committing the collection to the care of the city, with a pecuniary gift for its increase? The Librarian of Congress felt justified in spending thirteen hundred dollars of the "nation's money"

for a copy of John Eliot's Indian Bible. Shall Boston be challenged for accepting the volume as a gift? Indeed, it is from the breadth and comprehensiveness of the views of the founders and private benefactors of the Library that the miscellaneousness of its stores has become a standard for our acceptance and following. Besides works of art, there are at least eighty thousand volumes, which, from their special value, or conditions attached by the donors, cannot be taken from the Library. This leaves some three hundred thousand for home use by readers of various tastes and needs.

The committee have been gratified to observe the high standard of completeness which the Trustees have sought to maintain in the supply of books in the manifold departments of learning and literature within the limits appropriate to such an institution. The Library, however, has become so large, its growth from year to year is so rapid, and these departments have become so much subdivided, in the application to the pursuit of knowledge of the principle of the division of labor, that while the importance of maintaining this high standard becomes a duty of increasing obligation the difficulty of discharging it increases in a corresponding degree. The task is so great that it has led the committee to consider in what way it can be most effectually and advantageously performed.

The Library is designed to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and culture in this community. This it does, in considerable measure, by meeting the demand of our most learned men for the books they seek and need in the prosecution of their studies. Some arrangement by which the coöperation of representative men of learning in Boston and its vicinity may be engaged in organized relations to the Trustees, as an advisory council for the selection of books, has seemed to the committee a very desirable measure, and likely to meet the necessities of the case. Such counsel from men who, through vocations to which their lives are devoted, obtain the widest acquaintance with the literature of their respective branches of learning, could not fail to be of the highest utility. By ensuring the acquisition of the best books it would enhance the usefulness of the Library as well to the intelligent many as to the learned few, and make the whole collection the best possible for the money expended.

It is too much to expect of any Superintendent or Book Committee of Trustees that they should keep themselves informed concerning the most profitable literature of the past and present, pertaining to all the arts, learning, and sciences, in all the languages, at least of civilized nations, in all periods of their history; and yet, with more or less com-

pleteness, this is what the builders of a great Library, like that of the City of Boston, undertake.

The committee believe that the Trustees would have no difficulty in procuring the requisite number of suitable persons to aid in this important work, who would render the service desired of them in a liberal spirit of devotion to the public welfare, while at the same time finding an unsought advantage to themselves in having the Library provided with the books which, in their judgment, were of the greatest value in their own departments of study. The committee hope that the formation of this advisory council will have the early and favorable attention of its Trustees.

We come now to offer some suggestions upon the most perplexing of the points that have engaged our attention, namely, the subject of a Catalogue. Yet we can hardly hope to give any considerable help towards the practical dealing with a matter upon which the widest and the most discordant differences of judgment and opinion prevail among the experts, who meet in the conferences of Librarians to discuss the subject of catalogues in all its relations and methods. Next to the collection, preservation, and judicious disposal of the books in a large and miscellaneous Library, the making them accessible and available for use is hardly of secondary importance. It is expected of a Public Library, very much as of one of the most extensive and miscellaneous of our retail stores for the sale of a large variety of goods, that it will not only answer to the special calls of customers for the articles asked for, but that it will also give information of the whole contents and stock, and even make public advertisement of them. This we know, however, even with the spur of traffic, if it may be attempted, can be but partially realized. The announcements must be readjusted by the seasons, and the changing years with their new styles. The contents of a Library are intended to be permanent, while steadily increasing. In its character as an agent in public education such a Library must multiply its facilities, not only for aiding in the circulation of its books, but for aiding the least informed of those who wish to borrow them to some knowledge of the relative merits, qualities, and contents of the volumes. One applicant's call may be for a certain book by author and subject. Another will ask for any new and interesting book on a given subject by any good author. Special and critical students want information as to particular collections and editions. Here is a Central Library, with eight Branches. In each and all of them it is necessary that all classes of applicants shall be served; those who know more or less clearly what they

want, and those who know only that they want something. A complete, intelligible, and accessible Catalogue, free and ready for use, with authors, subjects, cross-references, and guiding hints, can alone fully meet the requisite conditions. The preparation of such in a large Library, even if no additions were made, is a work of time and labor, and demands a heavy outlay for putting it into print. But, when constant and extensive additions are made to the Library each month, a problem is presented to be dealt with which tasks and divides the judgment of those most competent for it.

When the Index and Supplement were published the Library contained 140,554 volumes.

There have since been added to it 250,784 volumes.

The putting into type of a complete Catalogue of the books and pamphlets would involve an enormous amount of preparatory labor, the publication of ten stout volumes, and the cost would be nearer two than one hundred thousand dollars; and while the work was in progress the additions made to the Library year by year would make the Catalogue up to any fixed date of gradually diminishing value year by year.

It is believed that this Library has more skilfully and usefully than any other substituted or compensated for the lack of a full published Catalogue by its original and most helpful device of bibliographical, literary, and topical notes in the bulletins for the service of readers.

Of these 125 are now in print.

As any special subject in art, science, personal or social interest, biography, history, or local concern, is for the time engaging conversation or inquiry, a syllabus has been prepared, indicating sources of information upon it.

The committee would be very reluctant to acquiesce in the conclusion that there can be no substitute for and no essential improvement upon the present Card Catalogue. With a reasonable regard to the inherent difficulties of the matter, to the varying opinions and judgments of experts, and to the wisdom of delay in the hope that ingenuity may devise some method preferable to the present, the committee have discussed the question whether a simpler, less elaborate, and even incomplete Catalogue, as regards minutiæ, details, notes, cross-references, etc., might not be provided for the help of the larger number of ordinary readers, while the Card Catalogue should still be relied upon for more complete and systematic information.

The whole number of volumes in the Library is now	391,338
In Bates Hall	229,005

In the Lower Hall	38,073
In the Branches	108,319
In the Central Building	283,019
The increase from last year is . . .	14,113
The circulation during the 304 open days has been	1,065,181
Daily average circulation	3,504
Nearly one hundred thousand green slips represent the number of volumes called for for consultation in the Library.	
The number of special inquirers for advice and help, special students, examiners of the patent records, etc., is	60,084
The number employed in the Central Library is	81
The number employed in the Branches is .	62

A matter of chief importance, on which the interest and anxiety of the committee have been engaged, is that of the actual and pressing need of a new Library edifice, constructed with reference to special purposes and uses, of which experience and many embarrassments and risks attending the present edifice in its inconveniences, limitations, and exposure, have been forcibly urging upon the attention of very many of our citizens. There would be reason enough for advising immediate measures for obtaining enlarged accommodations and increased safety for the Library, if we had regard only to the steady and rapid increase of its contents. But the emergency is more pressing than that. The present building is but another illustration of the fact, of which we have had abundant experience, and are yet to have more, in Boston, in the matter of public edifices and thoroughfares, and that is, that without having forecast the rapid growth and development of the city or the incorporation of the suburbs, all our public edifices have well-nigh burst their walls. The rooms for public business in the City Hall are complemented by outside offices. The Suffolk Probate Office has its annex. The railroad stations have each and all been three or four times reconstructed for enlargement. Apartments, divisions, and arrangements for special objects, have had to be provided for in the Library, for which there was not the slightest expectation or regard in its plan and construction. There is a wasteful fault in the great hall which cannot be remedied. The contents and the facilities for the use of the Library are suffering grievously for lack of space, means, and conveniences. It is crowded in every part, impeding desirable arrangement, and subjecting its employés to unnecessary and wearisome labor. The mode of heating is proving destruct-

ive to the books on its highest shelves. Any citizen who is informed as to the really priceless value of the contents of the Library, and is aware that the city in accepting the precious and munificent gifts there gathered has constituted itself their guardian, will realize with dismay the risks from fire, and even from the water-pipes, to which they are exposed.

A conflict of opinions has already found expression as to the expediency and wisdom of availing of — under the conditions imposed by the Commonwealth, which substantially apply to the use of the Library now — and building upon the lot offered to the city for a new and better designed edifice. The objections raised to a removal of site, concern distance, inconvenience, etc.

A ready compromise or alternative offers, viz., that the present edifice be reserved for a centre for books that circulate, for a reading-room, and for maintaining connection with the Branches, and that a new edifice be constructed on the proffered lot, to receive the special collections and treasures of which the city has become the trustee and guardian.

And inasmuch as the city is indebted to private generosity and munificence for those valuable deposits, it might be altogether reasonable and hopeful to appeal to a larger circle of like liberal and public-spirited persons for pecuniary aid in building the desired structure.

The committee would therefore advise, that in connection with and in support of an urgent call upon the city to enter at once upon plans and measures for building a new edifice, some method be adopted for engaging voluntary and generous pecuniary gifts from our public-spirited citizens in aid of the work.

GEORGE E. ELLIS.
EDWIN P. SEAVER.
HENRY P. BOWDITCH.
DARWIN E. WARE.
WILLIAM C. WILLIAMSON.
EDWARD J. HOLMES.
HOWARD P. ARNOLD.
GEORGIANA W. SMITH.
EDNAH D. CHENEY.

[C.]

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees: —

The Librarian is the executive officer of the Trustees, and, under them, has the general charge, management, and control of the Library and its Branches, and of all persons employed therein. He not only promulgates their orders, as well as those of the several committees within the scope of their authority, and sees that they are duly observed and executed, but is also required to note and report in respect to their efficiency, and to make such suggestions as, in his judgment, will promote the interests of the Library in all of its departments.

These relations of the Librarian to administration imply ample powers and corresponding obligations; for though he has no vote in the proceedings of the Trustees, and, therefore, no responsibility for the results of their deliberations, yet, when these take form in legislative acts, he is brought into immediate relations to those acts in their execution, and with that his responsibility begins, and is limited only by the requirements of successful administration. With these views of my relations to the Public Library, I now lay before the Trustees my

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

The principal functions of the Library are the selection, purchase, circulation, and preservation of books; and, under these heads, I respectfully submit the following observations: —

SELECTION AND PURCHASE OF BOOKS.

The present mode of selecting and purchasing books for the Public Library has the sanction of its founders and early Trustees; and, with some changes of agents, some reductions in the rate of commissions and charges, and additional limitations of the discretionary powers of the agents, the contracts remain, for substance, the same as they were at the beginning, and bear date as follows: for German books, 1857; for French books, 1868; for American books, 1871; and for English books, January, 1880.

These agents are expected to bring to the notice of the Trustees, by means of catalogues, publications, and corre-

spondence, the latest and most reliable intelligence respecting the current literature of the several nationalities; but the agents of Spain, Italy, and Germany are not permitted to send, and, during my term of office, — since October, 1878, — never have sent, to the Public Library any work not previously ordered by the Trustees.

With respect to France, England, and the United States, the facts are somewhat different; and of these countries in their order. The agent for French literature — his appointment dating from 1868 — is instructed to send to the Public Library "books recently published, which shall be standard in their character, whether in science, art, or *belles-lettres*, with the exception that, in works costing one hundred francs ($20) or more, he shall advise before purchasing, and also that the amount of new books purchased and sent forward, without specific order, shall not average over two hundred francs ($40) per month," or $480 a year.

These terms seem to be sufficiently guarded to protect the Library from the purchase, by its agents, of expensive publications, as well as from the aggregated cost of excessive invoices.

But for a public library, the paramount considerations are these: Are the books wisely selected? Are the purchases preceded by the fullest examination compatible with their timely receipt; and is the discretion of the agent judiciously exercised?

There are some facts which bear upon these questions; and that I may speak from personal knowledge I confine my statements to the two full years of my personal service, — 1879 and 1880.

During these two years the whole number of books received from the French agent, which became a part of the Public Library, was 1,172. Of these, 971 were sent on specific orders from the Trustees; and 209, — 104 volumes a year, — were forwarded under the discretionary power lodged in the agent. Nor have I any reason to doubt that they conformed to his instructions, as "standard works in science, art, or *belles-lettres*." Eight others, for various reasons deemed unsuitable for the Library, were returned.

With these facts before them, the Trustees can determine what additional safeguards, if any, are needed to protect the Library, not from excessive purchases, — for the aggregated cost of these purchases was far within the agent's limits, — but from the accumulation of undesirable books. With regard to current publications — and the discretion of the agent extends to none other — there may be some difficulty in determining what works shall be deemed standard. When the

book is from a well-known author of high character, that fact in itself, perhaps, is a reasonable guaranty for the value of the work in question; but if from an unknown author, then the reputation of the publishing house, the estimate formed by the literary journals, with such light as the agent may derive from a cursory examination, must guide him in his selections. An occasional mistake may be made; but it will be observed that the field for mistake is a narrow one, — science, art, and *belles-lettres*, — one in which meretricious works are not often found. On the other hand, the Library may, perhaps, be justified in running some risk in order to insure the prompt receipt, by those to whom time is an important consideration, of the earliest intelligence respecting science and art, especially the useful arts. However that may be, I have abundant reason to believe that the efforts of the Trustees in this direction are appreciated; and an inspection of the works forwarded to the Library, under existing arrangements, affords evidence of their constant use, as well as of the fidelity and general good judgment of the agent; and from no one, as far as I am aware, has come a suggestion that the books thus purchased are not worthy of an honorable place in any well-selected public library.

With respect to English publications the agent's instructions are similar to those which guide in the selection of French literature, though somewhat more in detail, — having been modified early in 1880, when it was found that the library was receiving a small number of books which, though of excellent character, were not in all respects adapted to the patrons of the Public Library. By the instructions as modified, none of the following classes of books are forwarded except on specific orders from the Trustees, viz.: 1, Fiction, juveniles, theology, law, surgery, and medicine. 2, Works on art costing more than £4; and all works of this class not of solid merit. 3, Editions *de luxe*. 4, New editions of works, unless the editorial matter justifies the purchase of a duplicate. 5, Works published serially, such as public documents, works and transactions of learned societies.

The new English books forwarded to the Public Library by the agent under these instructions seem to me to be in all respects admirable; and I take pleasure in saying that by the arrangement which, with the approval of the Trustees, I made with the Post-Office Department, the Library now receives weekly the best English books, and by the same mail which brings the weekly journals announcing their publication. I have no suggestion to offer in regard to this agency. It is enterprising, prompt, and judicious.

There remains to be considered the plan by which the Public Library receives current American publications. No foreign fiction or juvenile books are received into the Library unless specifically ordered by the Trustees; but in respect to domestic works of the same class the practice is different. The agent sends without orders one copy at least of such books as, in his judgment (informed as to the views of the Trustees by years of experience), are suited to the Library or its branches. But all these books are forwarded for examination and approval. If found satisfactory, they are retained; if otherwise, they are returned at once. No book goes to the shelves — much less into circulation — without examination. This examination is made with respect to all books; but not with equal thoroughness in respect to all. In some cases the name of the author, or of the publishing-house, with a cursory examination, is deemed sufficient; but where these are not well known, or are of questionable character, then the scrutiny is conducted with a degree of care which at least prevents the acceptance of books which fall below the general library standard of the country; and by that I mean the standard fixed with a remarkable degree of unanimity by the judgment and action of the trustees of public libraries maintained by municipal taxation. For those selecting the books found in other public libraries in this country, acting upon a matter where sound practical judgment is specially needed, and indulging less in theories because they are responsible for practical results, have arrived at substantially the same conclusion, as may be seen by comparing their printed catalogues. It appears, however, from the most recent of these catalogues that the rule of exclusion is more strictly applied in the Public Library than in other similar libraries. It should be added that the scrutiny of books is not limited to those newly published, but extends to those already in the Library, or its Branches; and whenever a book of questionable tendency is discovered it is immediately removed from circulation.

Still the question remains, what is the proper standard for the fiction purchased for the Public Library? On this point unanimity of opinion will be reached slowly. The Trustees are in possession of all the facts, and familiar with the arguments adduced in support of opposing theories. I have nothing to add. The settlement of the question, which must be settled by somebody on the publication of each new book, and not postponed to await the opinion of a convention, will probably be left — where the fundamental law of the Library and the good sense of its founders have left it — with the Trustees; and in this, as in all matters which involve the

impartial expenditure of public money, public opinion will finally declare itself, and will be heeded.

But while the efforts to force public sentiment have not been followed by encouraging results, something has already been done in elevating the standard of the public reading. Rational expectations are in that direction. Nor is there any present relaxation of efforts; on the contrary, while former agencies retain their original vigor, some new influences have been set in operation with valuable realized, and still more valuable promised, results.

CLASS LISTS, ANNOTATED CATALOGUES, AND BULLETINS.

These are published in new editions, with added matter, as often as circumstances, in each case, seem to warrant the expense. The following will show these lists in their latest edition, date of publication, number of copies printed, and number remaining undisposed of at the time of this writing:

1. *Class List for Poetry, the Drama, etc., in the Lower Hall*, published July, 1870, in an edition of 5,000 copies, of which 2,829 remain on hand.

2. *Class List for Works in the Arts and Sciences, in the Lower Hall*, second edition of 3,000 copies, published September, 1871, of which 425 copies remain. To this a supplementary list is in preparation, and will be published early in June. This will contain the popular works in the arts and sciences added to the Lower Hall since 1871, with references to books in Bates Hall on the same subjects.

3. *Catalogue of Books in the Lower Hall, in the Classes of History, Biography, and Travel.* Second edition, July, 1873, consisting of 3,000 copies, of which 440 copies are unsold.

4. *Books in Foreign Languages in the Lower Hall*, January, 1876, in a second edition of 750 copies, which are all sold. A new edition has been prepared and will appear in May.

5. *Class List of English Prose Fiction, in the Lower Hall*, sixth edition, April, 1877, of 4,500 copies, of which 1,084 are unsold.

6. *Hand-book for Readers*, new edition, 1879, of 5,000 copies, 440 now on hand.

7. *A Chronological Index to Historical Fiction*, second edition, 1875, exhausted.

These lists, the publication of which was begun many years since, leaving to all the exercise of a free choice of books, have undoubtedly done much to elevate the standard of the reading public, by calling their attention to the better

classes of literature in the Library; and the foregoing statement presents very distinctly to the Trustees the question whether more should be done in the same direction. New editions will be called for from time to time; and if the editions now on hand (besides those of foreign languages and science and art, of which new editions are in preparation) were nearly exhausted; or if the books of value recently printed were more numerous than they are, I should recommend the immediate preparation of supplementary lists.

In the meantime the bulletins show, at the end of each quarter, the principal additions to the Library in all departments of literature; and the titles of new books received are immediately displayed — with some difference in their effectiveness — in all the departments from which they are delivered.

These means of information and guidance are now supplemented in the Lower Hall by the personal efforts of the Librarian and his assistant, according to the time at their disposal, and by the unintermitted services of the curator of the Lower Hall card catalogue; and I now have it under consideration whether a similar service is practicable in the Branch Libraries.

But notwithstanding these appliances designed to promote the circulation of books, and to improve the standard of reading for those who resort to the Public Library, I have to report a falling off in the

Circulation of Books

in all departments of the Library, but by a percentage considerably less than is found in many of the public libraries in the country. If this could be wholly accounted for on the ground that better and, therefore, fewer books are now read than formerly, it would be a cause for congratulation rather than for solicitude. But while I have no doubt whatever that there is a growing improvement in the character of the books read, I think it would be uncandid to assign solely to this cause the diminished circulation which the tables show. We must therefore seek for other causes. Nor have we far to seek. Some of these causes are general, affecting the public libraries throughout the country; and one, at least, special with the Public Library.

Since the revival of business people of all classes are reading less, as they find themselves less at leisure; a fact indicated not only by the diminished circulation from public libraries, but also by the reported diminished sales of books in nearly all branches of literature. The special cause which

for the last three years has been constantly affecting the Public Library is the comparatively few copies of fiction purchased for it during that period. Where, formerly a dozen, or even two dozen, copies of a popular story were purchased, now the largest number does not exceed three; and as the old stock is worn out by use it is seldom replaced by more than a single copy.

That there is some cause which operates throughout the country is evident from the statistics of other libraries. The following table made from the latest reports at hand, and without any attempt at selection, will show the fact to be as stated above: —

COMPARATIVE CIRCULATION IN SEVERAL LIBRARIES, SHOWING DECREASE OF CIRCULATION FOR THE YEARS 1879 AND 1880.

	1879.	1880.	Per cent. of decrease.
Boston Public Library,	1,170,767	1,093,628	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mer. Library Co., Phila.,	186,834 (1878)	168,040 (1879)	.10
Taunton Public Library,	63,598	61,347	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chicago Public Library,	368,428	306,751	.16$\frac{7}{10}$
Cincinnati Public Library,	[1]803,228	769,367	.04 $\frac{1}{8}$
Young Men's Chr. Asso., Buffalo, N.Y.,	72,440	77,826 (gain)	.07$\frac{3}{10}$
Mer. Lib. Asso., New York,	158,799	143,251	.09 $\frac{4}{5}$
Toledo Public Library,	80,160	71,502	.10 $\frac{4}{5}$

The library year is not precisely identical in all the libraries above named; but being reduced, so far as is practicable with the information at hand, to calendar years, the result of comparison shows that the percentage of decrease in the Public Library is less than in the most of those libraries which are fairly representative of different sections of the country.

While the circulation of books is to be promoted by all reasonable means, that is not, I think, to be regarded as the principal consideration; but rather this: how can the Public Library, within its proper sphere, best promote the public welfare, and duly regard the rights of all those who repair to it? Following the design of its founders, it has become a Library for scholars, as well as a great popular Library; and both of these features it probably will retain. That part of the Library which consists of literature belonging to the higher departments of learning is made up largely of gifts, and is mainly increased by the income of funds scrupulously devoted to the purposes indicated by their several donors. These collections — some of which are now

[1]Including periodicals.

very full — will continue to grow, and meet, more fully than ever, the requirements of those — a rapidly increasing number, especially in the useful arts — for whose purposes the Library has already become indispensable.

The Public Library is also a great popular institution, deemed by its founders to be intimately related to the other educational forces in the city, and especially to the common-school system, of which they declared it to be the crowning glory. This idea seems to have been prominent in the minds of the Trustees during the existence of the Library thus far, and has become specialized in the work which it is carrying on in connection with the public schools by furnishing

Supplementary Reading.

Since my last report this system has been in successful operation in several of the public schools; and after a fair trial it stands approved by educators and librarians, with no dissenting voice that I hear. I have transmitted to the School Committee the action of the Trustees in voting to unite with that Board in a petition to the City Council for the appropriation needed for the work. When that is made, nothing will remain except to meet the wishes of the teachers — already becoming manifest — on the plan proposed by the Trustees, from which, in all confidence, I look for valuable and far-reaching results.

Library Administration.

The tables appended will show the present Library service. There have been some changes by death, resignation, or other cause; and there are now one hundred and forty-three persons connected with the Library as employés, of whom sixty-eight are at the central library, sixty-two at the branches, and thirteen in the bindery. Of these, one hundred and ten are fully and constantly employed, and thirty-three partially and intermittently employed, according to the exigencies of the service. The Library seems to me to be in a reasonably satisfactory condition in respect to administration. It is not necessary for me to say — though convenient in respect to what follows — that, with the general policy of the Library, the appointment and salaries of the employés, with the making general or special orders, with the purchase of books, in fine, with the general legislation of the Trustees, the Librarian has nothing to do; for, by the fundamental law, all these matters are untransferrably vested in the Trustees. But, for whatever relates to administration, the Librarian, as the sole executive officer of the Trustees,

is wholly responsible. Through him are promulgated all orders of the Trustees, and of the committees, and with him is the entire responsibility for their prompt and successful execution. The several departments of Library work are in charge of responsible heads, through whom the Librarian transmits all orders — either from the Trustees or himself — affecting these departments; and the Librarian-in-chief is the organ of communication between these departments and the Trustees. This system is simple and effective. It is essential to any responsible administration. It informs the Librarian of all matters necessary for him to know. It produces unity and prevents confusion. It works well, and I have no change to propose. If the administration is not in good order, and working to successful results, the fault is mine. I now lay before the Trustees reports from the heads of the several departments of the Library.

ORDERING DEPARTMENT.

The work of this department consists mainly in ordering the books required by the Library and in verifying and entering those received.

This work increases from year to year with the growth of the Library in size and in usefulness to the public.

Orders have been sent during the year to the number of about 8,407; of these 1,662 were ordered on the recommendation of the public. Great trouble arises from the vagueness and incorrectness of the recommendation slips, and not only the unlettered offend in this respect, but those whose education would lead one to hope for more exactness. This is to be regretted, as it causes much waste of time, and often defeats the object of the recommendation slips by rendering it impossible to verify the titles given and order the books desired. Of the recommendation slips sent in during the year 334 were for books already in the Library. In each of these cases a notice giving the number of the book desired was sent to the person recommending.

There have been received by purchase, exchange, and gift, and distributed to the Central Library and branches, 17,532 volumes, or an average number of a little less than 1,500 volumes per month. Of these 8,246 volumes were assigned to Bates Hall, and a large proportion of these, being considered more suited for the use of the scholar and specialist than for that of the general public, was paid for by special funds given for the purpose, to the amount of $6,256.71.

Of the whole number of books received 14,490 were purchased from the regular agents of the Library and others,

315 came by exchange, and 2,727 were gifts. It will thus be seen that much is due to the generosity of the public, not only of this country, but also of foreign lands, since valuable gifts have been received from England, France, Germany, and other countries. Each of these gifts, when accompanied by the name of the giver, is duly acknowledged; the others are credited to anonymous givers, and it will be seen by the list of donors that their number is large. The above figures do not include pamphlets, of which about 14,000 have been received from various sources.

It is the duty of the department duly to enter each book received, and to give it an accession number. A descriptive slip is then made and put on file for future reference. The accession numbers for the year have been those from 277,621 to 292,510, 277,620 numbers having been used in previous years. Although it occupies much time, it is judged necessary to collate, or examine for defects, all foreign books (including English), all books purchased by Fellowes Athenæum, as well as American books of the value of $5.00 and upwards.

Great care is taken by the department to avoid the purchase of unnecessary duplicates, which would encumber the already crowded shelves, and cause needless expense. In this particular, the past year shows a good record; the duplicates purchased have been, with rare exceptions, those deemed necessary to suppy the wants of the public. An important branch of the work of the department is the preparation of books and periodicals for binding. A strict account is kept, and the number during the year has been 5,015.

Much method and exactness are required in order to give to each of so numerous details a proper and timely attention, and at the same time to cause the whole to progress harmoniously, and for the best interests of the public and the Library; the system must, nevertheless, be so flexible as to allow for the unexpected arrival of a large invoice, donation, or auction purchase. Error or delay in this department is felt injuriously in every part of the Library and by the public.

HARRIET N. PIKE,
EDITH D. FULLER,
Ordering Department.

The work of this department becomes more complicated and difficult with the growth of the Library, and somewhat irrespective of the amount of the annual accessions. Its work is always exigent. It requires absolute accuracy, and

even in its routine will allow of no inattention. I think it should be relieved of the examination which precedes all purchases; and that this work should be transferred to a new officer, to whom also should be intrusted the official card catalogue, with the duty of incorporating into it all new cards, as well as attending to its correction and improvement.

CATALOGUE DEPARTMENT.

The following report of Mr. Whitney, the chief of the Catalogue Department, will show the work of that branch of the service during the library year.

A summary of the year's work, in the Catalogue Department, is as follows: —

Volumes catalogued (new books) . . .	13,917
Pamphlets catalogued	3,664
Number of cards added to the catalogues of the Central Library and Branches . . .	73,221
Number of readers assisted by the catalogue clerks in the Bates Hall of the Central Library	9,653

A new catalogue for the Dorchester Branch Library is in course of preparation. As soon as the South End Branch Library is moved to the High-School building, work upon the partially finished catalogue will be resumed. In the Lower Hall of the Central Library two new catalogues will shortly be published: one an author catalogue of books in foreign languages; the other, a list of works in the arts and sciences.

In order that the last-mentioned catalogue may help, as far as possible, to improve the character of the reading at the Library, notes have been added calling attention to the best books in the Upper or Bates Hall, and purchases have been recently made by the Trustees of such books as will prove helpful to the artisan, mechanic, and the young who are interested in science and the study of nature.

The most important work of the department during the year has been the revision of the Card Catalogue of the Central Library, the plan of which was outlined in the last Annual Report. In the progress of this revision, the system of the catalogue has been greatly modified, and, it is believed, put upon a solid and enduring basis. Clearly, in a library such as this, the aim above all others should be to make its readers promptly acquainted with the new books as they are received from day to day, and to bring before the

public, in the most simple and economical manner, under one alphabet, arranged by authors and subjects, the title of every book in its keeping. This object is never forgotten by those who have the catalogue in charge; but the difficulties of the undertaking in a library as large as this, growing with such rapidity, can hardly be conceived. If there has ever been any ground for the charge that this object has been lost sight of in the zeal for bibliographical research, such is, certainly, the case no longer. There is the closest economy and simplicity consistent with the character of the books, which form so large a part of the Library.

Considerable progress has been made during the year upon the catalogue of the Barton collection. The quarterly Bulletins have been published as heretofore. Aid has been received in their preparation from Mr. Griffin, custodian of the shelves, by whom a card catalogue of the mathematical works in the Bates Hall has been prepared. The catalogue department has been severely crippled during the past two years by the loss of valuable assistants. Since the last Annual Report one assistant has died and two have been disabled through ill health. It is believed that those who remain are animated by the common purpose of keeping up the high standard which this department has always maintained.

JAMES L. WHITNEY,
Principal Assistant Librarian.

Shelf Department.

The Custodian of the Shelves makes the following report: —

This department has in charge the location, according to their classification, of all books added to the Central Library. Appendixes 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 9, furnish the statistics of this part of the work. A no inconsiderable portion of the time of the undersigned is occupied in transferring periodical sets, which have outgrown their accommodations. No record has been kept of these changes, as they do not affect the general statistics of the Library. The duty of making the annual examination of the Library devolves upon this department, for the detailed results of which I refer you to the tables in Appendix 22.

Although a slight increase in the total of books unaccounted for is shown, it is not such an increase as to excite apprehension. The larger part of the deficiency is, as usual, in the fiction collection, and the less valuable books in the Lower Hall collection.

The number of books missing from Bates Hall is less than last year; and there are probably none of them which cannot be accounted for.

The return of a book to the Library after an absence of over twenty years, seems worthy of some notice. The book in question, which bore the shelf marks assigned to it when the Library was in Mason street, was returned at the Bates Hall desk by a person who found it among the effects of one long since deceased. The Library has been in its present quarters since 1858; consequently, this book must have been out of its possession for twenty-three years at least.

I have also to report that one book has disappeared from the Central Library Reading-room, and one from the Bates Hall desk.

APPLETON P. C. GRIFFIN,
Custodian of the Shelves.

BATES HALL.

[The report of the Librarian of Bates Hall, which follows, states clearly some of the causes which interfere with the prompt delivery of books applied for in that department; and I regret to add that some of these delays seem to be irremediable so long as the Library remains in the present building. Such, however, as are within administrative control will continue to receive attention until they are reduced to the minimum. Much has been done in this direction during the library year.]

The various tables in the Appendix will give the most important facts in regard to the number of volumes, circulation, and classification of reading, in Bates Hall. There are other matters, however, connected with the administration which seem to me deserving of brief mention.

The most common criticism, or complaint, of the Library is, that there is unnecessary delay in the delivery of books, that applicants are frequently kept waiting an unreasonable time before they are informed whether the book wanted is in or not. That there is some ground for complaint cannot be denied, but there are facts, with which the public are unacquainted, or which they do not consider, that would, in most cases, satisfactorily explain the delay.

The principal obstacles to a speedy delivery are the following: 1st. The great distances to be traversed in procuring books located in distant parts of the Library. This applies especially to green slips where the applicant expects all the numbers to be brought, which, in many cases, cannot be done in less than ten or fifteen minutes. 2d. The crowded con-

dition of some of our alcoves, which has obliged us to transfer many of our books to other alcoves or to distant rooms, so that the shelf-numbers given in our catalogues may not correspond with those in the books. 3d. Mistakes of the boys who bring the books, arising from their inexperience and from the perfect similarity of the alcoves.

It is due to the administration to say that, in a very large number of instances, delay is caused by carelessness on the part of the public, as shown by mistakes in numbers, by obscurity in designating the volume required, and by returning books with the card and slip carefully concealed within.

The attendants can justly be held responsible for delays coming under the third head only, and for general carelessness and neglect. It has been our constant aim during the past year to overcome these difficulties. A system of rewards and penalties has done much towards checking mistakes on the part of the boys. Much, too, has been effected by the Indicator, which now shows what books are in the hands of borrowers, at the bindery, transferred, or for any other reason absent from the shelves for any considerable time. If applicants would report at once to the officer in charge any unreasonable delay, instead of deferring the complaint till it is too late to ascertain who is responsible, the neglect, if any, would be detected, or reasons for the delay would be given. It is the testimony of the desk attendants, which also agrees with my own observation, that complaints are not nearly so numerous now as in former years. Foreigners and others accustomed to the use of libraries abroad, express astonishment at the promptness with which books are delivered here.

The book of "Notes and Queries," kept at the desk, and intended as a means of communication between the public and the administration, has proved of great advantage, not only to readers but to the Library. Mistakes and omissions in the catalogue are pointed out, desirable books recommended, and suggestions, often of practical value, made.

ARTHUR MASON KNAPP,
Librarian of Bates Hall.

Lower Hall.

Mr. Tiffany's report of the Lower Hall Library shows the class of subjects, connected with administration, which have received his special attention: —

By reports already submitted you have been advised of the extent and character of the circulation of this Hall for the past year, as well as of the details of its various lines

of work. In respect to the latter some gain has been made by a more systematic division of them; while to secure a prompter delivery of books, special attention has been paid to their quick return to the shelves, and to the careful adjustment of the force to the varying demands of days and hours in the Hall. I think the number of complaints of delay has been reduced, and that our delivery is as prompt as possible, considering the height of our shelves, and the great pressure upon the force at certain hours; but no effort shall be spared to effect improvement, if in any way possible. I feel justified in speaking well of the general industry and faithfulness of the subordinate force.

How best to assist the public in the selection of books, is a question that now engages largely the attention of librarians. Much can, of course, be done by personal influence, but the presence must be recognized in all libraries of a considerable class of persons who prefer that the fullest information of what is to be had shall be set before them, and then to be their own assistants. This class of persons here rely largely upon the catalogues and bulletins, and for titles of recent books, upon the wall slip-board. I have endeavored, where especial reason seemed to call for it, to supplement these by lists of particular classes of books, or series of more than ordinary merit. The free use that has been made of these convinces me of their acceptability to the public, and the importance, where time will allow, of continuing them.

Within the last year an advance has been made in the establishment of closer relations with the public in this Hall, and there have been many evidences that where this personal assistance is rendered in an unobtrusive manner, it is cordially met and often gratefully recognized. Information of the most varied character is sought, and lines of inquiry begun which lead to further investigation, and stimulate mental activity, both on the part of the applicant and the assistant. There is every reason to anticipate an increase of this useful and interesting work, much of which, especially in its relation to the younger visitors of the Hall, has devolved upon my principal assistant, Miss Jenkins.

Important additions of books have recently been made to the German collection, and to that of Arts and Sciences. The former are beginning already to circulate freely among a class of persons who can only visit the Library in the evening, and these, to a considerable extent, will be the users of the latter. The selection was in general an admirable one, most of them being of popular character, many relating to arts of design, while some, more purely technical, will benefit students or inquirers in special lines. The excellent

recent catalogue, with its full cross references to subjects, will greatly aid in the use of these books.

I have felt it to be an important part of my duty to recommend that desirable and interesting books, which might otherwise be overlooked, should be added to this Hall, particularly in view of the fact that duplicates are not placed in Bates Hall, and that so many books suitable to both departments are now published. These requests have been liberally met by the Trustees, to the great improvement of the Lower Hall collection.

In conclusion, in view of the high character of the additions in fiction made to this department during the last four years, including many English stories not so well known to the public as they deserve to be, I earnestly recommend the printing, in simple form, of a supplementary finding list.

EDWARD TIFFANY,
Librarian of the Lower Hall.

Lower Hall Card Catalogue.

The following presents a summary of what has been done during the library year, by the curator of the Lower Hall Card Catalogue: —

This department has now entered on the second year of its existence, and may fairly be said to have vindicated its right, at least, to live. Whether it should still be considered a simple experiment, or a regular system, forming part of the Lower Hall working force, can be readily gathered from a glance at its results.

From May 1, 1880, to May 1, 1881, a total of 45,664 readers have been assisted at the catalogue desk. Out of this sum, 16,939 were readers of non-fiction, assisted on special subjects; and about 8,000 were juveniles. The balance, 20,725 general readers, were merely helped to numbers from the card catalogue, or to the titles of popular books of fiction. It is to be remarked, however, that this help was not given with a view to making readers dependent. The explanations were intended only to remove such obstacles as would render further investigation by the reader easy and interesting. Perhaps the best test of the new department's influence for good is, not so much the amount of help given, as the quality of the effects produced. That there is a decided advance in the reading of the Lower Hall, is certain beyond a doubt. For, not only has much of the useless reading of fiction dropped off during the past year, but even the quality of fiction now circulated has itself been much

improved. The amount of this improvement can be exactly calculated from the statistics of the Lower Hall circulation.

The question now arises, are these results permanent, — are they likely to endure? It can best be answered by an examination of the system employed to produce these results. As the object was to make good reading easy, in every available way, the most effective plan was found to be the *bringing of special books to the notice of individual readers;* thrusting into the hands of the borrower the book best adapted to his actual wants. Now the means at our disposal for ascertaining these wants are of the best; for, through the agency of the new department, the Librarian is brought into breathing contact with the public, and even the poorest attempts at self-culture can be easily recognized, encouraged, and helped. Therefore, besides the material good resulting from helps of this kind rendered, there is a moral effect accruing from it of sufficient importance to bear mention here. The department is gradually building up an intelligent and grateful constituency to the support of the Library; and no class of readers will be so warmly attached to the institution, by an active interest, as those who are conscious of being personally aided and improved through its influence.

T. H. CUMMINGS,
Curator of the Lower Hall Catalogue.

From the foregoing reports the Trustees will be able to form some judgment as to the present condition of library administration in the several departments. It is not perfect, and probably never will be, either theoretically or practically; but it is the subject of constant study and of constant endeavor to adapt it to the ever-changing conditions of the public service, which will continue to be as it ever has been — the paramount consideration.

THE BINDERY.

By reason of the diminished force in the bindery during the calendar year 1879, at its close there was found to be a large accumulation of unbound books. To reduce their number, those of the Lower Hall and Branches, for the following year, were sent to an outside binder. Before the close of the year arrearages were well brought up. Since January 1, 1881, all the Library work has been done in the Library bindery.

The bindery has recently been placed on the same footing as outside binderies; and the narrowing of the morocco

sidings, and omission of all unnecessary tooling and gilding, promise to effect a considerable saving in labor and materials without impairing the value of the work.

To determine with anything like precision the cost of the whole work done by the bindery, compared with its probable cost if done by an outside bindery, would be difficult if not impossible, even to an expert; and the opinions of others would be of little or no value unless they were daily cognizant of the varied special services required of the establishment. These special services are incapable of precise definition by contract, and their cost would be necessarily left to the judgment and conscience of the party rendering them.

It cannot be fairly claimed that the Library bindery, more than any other department of municipal labor, is conducted with the same refinement of economy as is reached by private parties stimulated by that self-interest which enforces the most rigid discipline, and is prompt to avail itself of substitutes for sound materials and conscientious work, the lack of which is only manifest when it is too late to demand restitution.

But it may be fairly said that its methods and its results are the subjects of constant supervision; that its employés are held to exact accountability for full and diligent use of the time for which they are paid; that the stock is economically purchased and judiciously used, and that the work turned out, judged by any standard at home or abroad, is first-class.

On the general question whether the Library should maintain a bindery or have its work done outside, there are some considerations which seem to me to be worthy of note. The public are justly impatient when delayed in the use of books essential to their purposes; and it is therefore of the first importance — even if it should cost a trifle more — not only that binding and rebinding should be done with all possible promptitude, but that in case of exigency, books may be consulted when in the bindery. This is practicable when the binding is done in the Library building, and the books are consulted in the presence of the Librarian, but not otherwise.

Much of the work is exigent, especially all those small repairs needed to fit the book for circulation which can be promptly done, and the book immediately delivered to the applicant, when the bindery is at hand; otherwise long and vexatious delays may ensue.

A considerable part of the work — especially works published serially, with complicated tables and plates in foreign languages — can be properly done only by one specially experienced in such work and who has constant and easy refer-

ence to the preceding volumes. Attempted by any other, confusion and loss inevitably follow.

The greater safety from fire in a building substantially fire-proof, of valuable, and, it may be, unique works, is a fact too obvious in its importance to be dwelt upon; but the greater safety of maps, plans, portraits, and views — which, in many cases, chiefly give value to the works in which they are found — though less obvious, is not less important. To collate them in every instance — and nothing less would insure their safety — once before they go to the bindery and again on their return, and to make an accurate list of the same, would involve troublesome delay and great cost of labor.

To all the foregoing it may be answered that an outside bindery can be secured having a force thoroughly instructed in all general and special work of the Library, and which, putting aside all private orders, could do the Library work as well, and meet all exigencies as promptly, as the Library bindery, which may be true; and if true, with this result: that the Library, instead of having its bindery in its own fire-proof, convenient, and accessible apartments, under its own immediate daily supervision and control, would maintain it — substantially — outside, with all the added risks and unavoidable delays, inconvenience to the public and its own employés, without authoritative supervision and with doubtful economy in the long run. I am not prepared to recommend the change.

For further detailed information, I respectfully refer you to the appended tables.

MELLEN CHAMBERLAIN,
Librarian.

BOSTON, April 30, 1881.

APPENDIXES

TO THE

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

1881.

LIST OF APPENDIXES.

I. Extent of the Library (by Years).
II. Yearly Increase by Purchase and Donation.
III. Extent of the Bates Hall Collection.
IV. Extent of Lower Hall Collection.
V. Sale of Duplicates and Odd Volumes.
VI. Increase of the Several Departments.
VII. Increase from Newly Published Books.
VIII. Bates Hall Classifications.
IX. Lower Hall Classifications.
X. Givers and Amount of Gifts.
XI. Circulation.
XII. Registration of Applicants.
XIII. Books Recommended. Use of Patent Library.
XIV. Bates Hall Reading.
XV. Lower Hall and Branch Reading.
XVI. Fellowes Athenæum and Brighton Reading.
XVII. Periodical Reading Rooms.
XVIII. Losses and Delinquents.
XIX. Financial Statement.
XX. Library Funds.
XXI. Library Service.
XXII. Report of Examination of the Shelves.
XXIII. Work in the Library Bindery.

APPENDIX I.

EXTENT OF THE LIBRARY BY YEARS.

Years.		Total Volumes in the Libraries.	Central Library.				East Boston Branch.	South Boston Branch.	Roxbury Branch.			Charlestown Branch.	Brighton Branch.	Dorchester Branch.	South End Branch.	Jamaica Plain Branch.	West Roxbury Delivery.	Pamphlets added from the beginning.
			Bates Hall.	Lower Hall.	News-paper room.	Duplicate Room.			City part.	Bellowes Athe-naeum.	Total.							
1 . . .	1852–53	9,688	. . . .	. . . .	Previously included in the Bates Hall collection.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	961
2 . . .	1853–54	16,221	. . . .	. . . .		. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	3,950
3 . . .	1854–55	22,617	. . . .	. . . .		. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	6,507
4 . . .	1855–56	28,080	. . . .	. . . .		. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	12,386
5 . . .	1856–57	34,896	. . . .	. . . .		. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	16,053
6 . . .	1857–58	70,851	. . . .	. . . .		. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	17,938
7 . . .	1858–59	78,043	60,420	15,819		1,804	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	19,255
8 . . .	1859–60	85,031	66,228	17,000		1,804	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	20,707
9 . . .	1860–61	*97,386	75,217	19,161		3,008	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	27,381
10 . . .	1861–62	105,034	79,359	20,881		4,794	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	28,874
11 . . .	1862–63	110,563	82,801	22,525		5,237	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	31,043
12 . . .	1863–64	116,934	88,226	23,592		5,116	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	31,837
13 . . .	1864–65	123,016	93,172	24,860		4,984	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	32,553
14 . . .	1865–66	130,678	100,171	25,366		5,141	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	36,566
15 . . .	1866–67	136,080	105,735	*25,199		5,146	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	44,443
16 . . .	1867–68	144,092	111,681	26,606		5,805	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	47,254
17 . . .	1868–69	152,796	117,967	28,723		6,106	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	61,177
18 . . .	1869–70†	160,573	124,419	29,909		6,245	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	74,770
19 . . .	1870–71	179,250	135,786	30,574		*6,954	5,936	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	89,746
20 . . .	1871–72	192,958	142,685	31,827		*7,314	6,767	4,365	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	100,383
21 . . .	1872–73	209,456	149,477	32,605	2,111	*8,183	7,291	5,174	3,750	865	4,615	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	112,153
22 . . .	1873–74	260,550	168,748	32,596	2,212	9,490	7,812	5,807	4,793	2,195	6,988	15,788	11,037	74	. . . .	24	. . . .	134,628
23 . . .	1874–75	276,918	175,122	33,395	2,604	9,938	8,393	6,522	6,043	2,767	8,810	16,690	11,442	3,959	. . . .	43	. . . .	150,921
24 . . .	1875–76	297,873	184,938	35,152	2,939	11,321	9,037	7,288	7,181	3,524	10,705	17,394	11,911	7,106	. . . .	72	. . . .	181,653
25 . . .	1876–77	312,010	*192,[illegible]26	*35,478	*3,096	11,985	9,643	8,178	8,273	4,262	12,535	18,084	12,317	8,147	. . . .	221	. . . .	196,958
26 . . .	1877–78	345,734	203,928	35,862	3,222	12,944	10,049	8,754	11,114	4,458	15,572	18,681	12,535	8,763	8,804	6,620	. . . .	212,414
27 . . .	1878–79	360,963	212,545	36,116	3,263	14,717	10,362	9,279	11,749	4,678	16,427	19,675	12,724	9,325	9,240	7,290	. . . .	227,010
28 . . .	1879–80	377,225	220,683	36,861	3,395	13,324	10,605	9,633	12,228	5,005	17,233	*22,059	12,970	10,085	9,498	7,811	3,068	236,534
29 . . .	1880–81	391,338	*229,005	38,073	3,464	12,477	10,815	9,984	12,702	7,118	19,820	23,202	13,087	10,597	9,507	8,238	3,069	250,495

NOTE. — The aggregate of pamphlets "added from the beginning" includes many since bound, singly or in groups (which are now counted among volumes), and a very large number of duplicates which are thrown out and put among the pamphlets held for exchange.

*Actual count. † Nine months.

APPENDIX II.

YEARLY INCREASE OF THE WHOLE LIBRARY BY PURCHASE AND BY GIFTS.

NOTE.—The increase of volumes is not the sum of those added by gift and purchase, etc., because lost and condemned books are deducted.

Years.		Increase. (*Net* after 1861.)		Gifts.		Purchases, including those charged to funds and added by exchange.		Fellowes Athenæum.†	Givers, excluding anonymous.
		Vols.	Pamph.	Vols.	Pamph.	Vols.	*Pamph.	Vols.	
1 . . .	1852–53	9,688	961	4,000	961	5,688	. . . . .	. . . .	75
2 . . .	1853–54	6,533	2,989	2,152	2,989	4,381	. . . . .	. . . .	105
3 . . .	1854–55	6,396	2,557	2,663	2,468	3,733	89	. . . .	153
4 . . .	1855–56	5,463	5,879	1,865	5,330	3,598	549	. . . .	126
5 . . .	1856–57	6,816	3,667	1,686	3,646	5,130	21	. . . .	132
6 . . .	1857–58	35,955	1,885	30,214	1,885	5,741	. . . . .	. . . .	381
7 . . .	1858–59	7,192	1,317	3,405	1,317	3,787	. . . . .	. . . .	247
8 . . .	1859–60	6,989	1,452	3,744	1,452	3,245	. . . . .	. . . .	207
9 . . .	1860–61	16,948	6,674	12,299	6,656	4,649	18	. . . .	242
10 . . .	1861–62	7,391	1,493	1,274	1,493	6,117	. . . . .	. . . .	234
11 . . .	1862–63	5,529	2,169	829	1,958	4,700	212	. . . .	194
12 . . .	1863–64	6,226	2,939	1,081	2,772	5,145	167	. . . .	219
13 . . .	1864–65	6,082	1,516	804	1,026	5,178	490	. . . .	328
14 . . .	1865–66	7,662	4,013	1,476	3,342	6,286	671	. . . .	336
15 . . .	1866–67	5,303	7,877	1,465	7,769	7,732	108	. . . .	300
16 . . .	1867–68	7,673	2,811	1,554	2,513	6,396	298	. . . .	342
17 . . .	1868–69	8,685	13,923	2,138	10,984	6,531	2,939	. . . .	649
18 . . .	1869–70	7,775	13,593	1,643	10,228	6,129	3,365	. . . .	666
19 . . .	1870–71	18,099	14,976	9,750	10,805	8,349	4,171	. . . .	604
20 . . .	1871–72	13,708	10,637	4,349	5,831	9,359	4,806	. . . .	610
21 . . .	1872–73	14,644	11,770	3,939	8,060	10,705	3,710	865	601
22 . . .	1873–74	51,094	22,475	4,783	17,138	18,671	5,337	1,330	730
23 . . .	1874–75	16,372	16,293	4,169	15,899	17,080	394	572	1,091
24 . . .	1875–76	20,955	30,732	5,749	5,891	15,206	24,841	759	694
25 . . .	1876–77	16,974	13,305	3,562	11,071	16,544	2,234	738	1,125
26 . . .	1877–78	33,724	15,554	21,206	12,453	17,579	3,101	196	677
27 . . .	1878–79	14,926	14,596	3,680	8,786	14,403	5,810	211	470
28 . . .	1879–80	16,262	9,524	5,524	8,356	15,016	1,367	361	546
29 . . .	1880–81	14,113	13,961	2,742	10,787	13,396	3,176	2,111	499

*Includes pamphlets added both by purchase and exchange, as taken from the Accession catalogue.

†Included in previous columns. These volumes are not the property of the Public library, but form a part of the Roxbury branch by agreement.

(6) Of the increase, 24,618 were the Bates gift. (9) Of the increase, 11,721 were the Parker bequests.

(19) 3,774 volumes of the Ticknor bequest, and 2,682 from the Sumner library association, are included in the increase. (20) 1,471 volumes from the Mattapan Literary association are included in the increase.

(22) The increase of this year includes the totals of the libraries at Charlestown and Brighton, and also, under purchases, the Barton library.

(24) The purchases of this year include thirty volumes to replace books in the Bates Hall long lost. The great accession of pamphlets came from the purchase of duplicates from Harvard College library.

(26) The unusual increase is owing to the addition of the books of the Mercantile library association, which form the nucleus of the South-End branch.

APPENDIX III.

EXTENT OF THE BATES HALL COLLECTION IN VOLUMES.

	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
The General library	115,232	121,709	126,207	133,585	140,379	145,147	154,951	164,375	172,137	179,205	187,003
Patent library	.....	.....	‖2,120	2,323	2,457	2,596	2,731	2,823	2,897	3,003	3,066
Bowditch library*	2,542	2,542	2,542	2,542	2,542	2,542	2,592	2,932	3,043	3,060	3,152
Parker library*	11,907	11,907	11,907	11,907	11,935	12,292	12,291	12,296	12,309	12,322	12,337
Prince library	‡1,970	1,970	1,970	1,970	1,970	1,970	2,028	2,029	2,037	2,159	2,230
Ticknor library	3,774	§3,907	3,907	3,907	3,940	4,285	4,929	5,171	5,354	5,432	5,454
Barton library	.....	.....	.....	12,057	11,902	**12,108	12,804	13,950	14,210	14,301	14,360
Franklin library	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	202
Entered on the Accession catalogue, but not yet located	361	651	829	187	.....	591	.....	655	558	846	***
	135,786	142,686	149,482	166,453	175,125	181,531	¶192,326	204,231	212,545	220,328	227,804
Condemned	0	1	5	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	†
Total	135,786	142,685	149,477	166,453	175,122	181,529	¶192,326	204,231	212,545	220,328	227,804

* See Appendix VIII.
‡ Including 18 vols. of MSS.
‖ Included before 1873 in the General library. Now in charge of a special curator.
* * The number given in 1874 was as near as could be reckoned before the entry on the Accession catalogue was made. The number given in 1875 is what had actually been entered, and the full number is given this year.
¶ Actual count.
* * * This item will hereafter be omitted, as the number of books awaiting cataloguing and location can only be approximately determined. This table now represents only books located.
† The condemned books are deducted in Appendix No. VI.
§ Including 31 vols. of MSS., as bound.

APPENDIX IV.

EXTENT OF THE LOWER HALL COLLECTION.

	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
Reported the preceding year	29,909	30,574	31,827	32,605	32,596	33,395	35,152	35,478	35,862	36,116	36,505
Added during the year	2,780	2,614	1,799	1,465	3,385	3,570	3,830	2,728	2,339	2,483	2,376
Total	32,689	33,188	33,626	34,070	35,981	36,965	38,982	38,206	38,201	38,599	38,881
Books transferred to Bates Hall	23	7	.....	6	37	394	19	22	12	14	5
Books transferred to Branches and Duplicate room	859	535	342	166	10	.....	27	755	11	297	1
Condemned during the year	1,233	819	678	1,308	2,539	1,419	1,655	1,567	2,062	1,783	1,153
Losses of ten years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,803	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total left	30,574	31,827	32,605	32,596	33,395	35,152	*35,478	35,862	36,116	36,505	37,717

*Actual count.

NOTE.—The "Losses of ten years" are explained in Appendix IX.

APPENDIX V.

SALE OF DUPLICATES AND ODD VOLUMES. (*Not including the Parker duplicates.*)

	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
Number at beginning of year	. . .	6,954	7,314	8,183	9,490	9,938	11,321	11,985	12,944	14,717	13,324
Added during the year	383	996	1,375	1,641	1,234	1,902	1,015	1,677	3,216	784	386
	. . .	7,950	8,689	9,824	10,724	11,840	12,336	13,662	16,160	15,501	13,710
Disposed of	234	636	506	334	786	519	351	718	1,443	2,177	*1,233
Total	6,954	7,314	8,183	9,490	9,938	11,321	11,985	12,944	14,717	13,324	†12,477

* Of these 1,116 were parted with on exchange account, and 117 were transferred to different departments of the Library.
† This number is by an actual count of the serviceable volumes now arranged in the duplicate room; and it includes 108 volumes of newspapers.
NOTE. — There are also of pamphlets some 40,000 duplicates, arranged and ready for exchanges. Libraries are invited to make such exchanges.

APPENDIX VI.

INCREASE OF THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS.

		1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
Bates Hall.	Gain in books	11,349	6,900	6,800	17,613	6,377	9,818	9,049	11,638	8,362	7,782	8,506
	Condemned and transferred	. . .	1	5	. . . .	3	2	21	36	48	24	184
	Net gain	11,349	6,899	6,795	17,613	6,374	9,816	9,028	11,602	8,314	7,758	8,322
Lower Hall.	Gain in books	2,780	2,614	1,799	1,465	3,385	3,570	3,830	2,728	2,339	2,483	2,376
	Less transfers and condemn'd books	2,115	1,361	1,021	1,480	2,586	1,813	1,701	*2,344	2,085	2,094	1,164
	Net gain	665	1,253	778	(loss) 15	799	1,757	2,129	384	254	389	1,212
Newspaper room.	Gain in books	. . .	. . .	254	101	402	335	157	126	66	132	69
	Less loss	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	25	. . .	. . .
	Net gain	. . .	. . .	255	101	402	335	157	126	41	132	69
Duplicate room.	Gain by addition	. . .	. . .	1,375	1,641	1,234	1,902	1,015	1,677	3,216	784	386
	Less loss by exchanges, etc.	. . .	. . .	506	334	786	519	351	718	1,443	2,177	1,233
	Net gain	149	360	869	1,307	448	1,383	664	959	1,773	1,393 loss.	847 loss.
E. Boston branch.	Gain in books	5,936	881	621	664	915	917	856	676	716	649	587
	Cond'd and lost	. . .	50	97	143	334	273	250	270	403	406	377
	Net gain	5,936	831	524	521	581	644	606	406	313	243	210
S. Boston branch.	Gain in books	. . .	. . .	885	850	1,359	1,261	1,303	823	854	935	995
	Cond'd and lost	. . .	. . .	76	217	644	495	413	247	329	581	644
	Net gain	. . .	4,365	809	633	715	766	890	576	525	354	351
Roxb. branch.	Gain in city part	. . .	. . .	3,754	1,069	1,296	1,299	1,396	3,542	1,167	778	811
	Cond'd and lost	. . .	. . .	4	26	46	163	304	701	532	333	335
	Net gain	. . .	. . .	3,750	1,043	1,250	1,136	1,092	2,841	635	445	476
	Fellowes Athenæum. (Net gain)	. . .	. . .	865	1,330	572	759	738	196	220	361	2,111
	Total gain	. . .	. . .	4,615	2,373	1,822	1,895	1,830	3,037	855	806	2,587

* This item is exceptionally large, as many duplicates not in use, and broken sets, have been transferred to the Duplicate room, to make room on the shelves for fresh accessions.

APPENDIX VI. — *Continued.*

		1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
Charlestown branch.	Gain in books	. . .	. . .	. . .	15,932	1,305	1,004	1,123	995	1,268	1,310	1,568
	Cond'd and lost	. . .	. . .	. . .	144	403	300	433	398	274	340	425
	Net gain	. . .	. . .	. . .	15,788	902	704	690	597	994	970	1,143
Brighton branch.	Gain in books	. . .	. . .	. . .	11,049	480	599	480	264	236	273	183
	Cond'd and lost	. . .	. . .	. . .	12	75	130	74	46	47	27	26
	Net gain	. . .	. . .	. . .	11,037	405	469	406	218	189	246	117
Dorchester branch.	Gain in books	. . .	. . .	. . .	54	3,905	3,179	1,057	341	672	926	640
	Cond'd and lost	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	32	16	25	110	166	128
	Net gain	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	3,905	3,147	1,041	616	562	760	512
J. Plain branch.	Gain in books	. . .	. . .	. . .	24	19	39	139	6,401	696	539	450
	Cond'd and lost	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	2	26	18	23
	Net gain	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	6,399	670	521	427
South End branch.	Gain in books	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	8,856	522	368	215
	Cond'd and lost	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	52	86	110	206
	Net gain	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	8,804	436	258	9
Total increase.	Bates Hall gain	11,349	6,899	6,795	19,271	6,374	9,816	9,028	11,602	8,314	7,758	8,322
	Lower Hall gain	665	1,253	778	(loss) 15	799	1,757	2,129	384	254	389	1,212
	Newspaper room gain	. . .	. . .	254	101	402	335	157	126	41	132	69
	Duplicate room gain	149	360	869	1,307	448	1,383	664	959	1,773	. . .	. . .
	E. B. branch gain	5,936	831	524	521	581	644	606	406	313	243	210
	S. B. branch gain	. . .	4,365	809	633	715	766	890	576	525	354	351
	Rox. branch gain	. . .	. . .	3,750	1,043	1,250	1,136	1,092	2,841	635	445	476
	Fellowes Athenæum gain	. . .	. . .	865	1,330	572	759	738	196	220	361	2,111
	Chn. branch gain	. . .	. . .	. . .	15,788	902	704	690	597	994	970	1,143
	Bri. branch gain	. . .	. . .	. . .	11,037	405	469	406	218	189	246	117
	Dor. branch gain	. . .	. . .	. . .	54	3,905	3,147	1,041	616	562	760	512
	J. P. branch gain	. . .	. . .	. . .	24	19	39	139	6,399	670	521	427
	S. E. branch gain	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	8,804	436	258	9
	Total gain	18,099	13,708	14,644	51,109	16,372	20,955	17,277	33,724	14,926	14,112	14,113

The total gain includes the 1 vol. at the West Roxbury delivery gained during the year, less 847 vols., the loss in the Duplicate room.

APPENDIX VII.

INCREASE FROM NEWLY PUBLISHED BOOKS.

	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
English books with British imprint . .	899	1,096	1,389	1,294	1,533	2,830	2,237	1,763	1,781	1,555	1,841
English books with American imprint .	2,206	3,642	4,301	3,807	7,365	10,501	6,761	5,546	5,295	5,637	4,346
English books with Continental imprint	48	115	291	125	375	316	180	191	233	238	186
Foreign books . . .	561	891	1,064	858	767	1,858	1,742	1,269	1,372	1,399	1,245
Duplicates of either class when not included in the other items	480	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Total	4,194	5,744	7,045	6,084	10,040	15,505	10,920	8,769	8,681	8,829	7,618

APPENDIX VIII.

BATES HALL CLASSIFICATIONS.

(Representing books located only.)

Class No.	Classes.	General Libraries.											Total in General library May 1, 1881.	Special Libraries.							Total, including special libraries.
		Located 1871–72.	Located 1872–73.	Located 1873–74.	Located 1874–75.	Located 1775–76.	Located 1876–77.	Located 1877–78.	Located 1878–79.	Located 1879–80.	Located 1880–81.	Condemned and transferred. Deducted.		1858. Bowditch library.	1861. Parker library.	1866. Prince library.	1871. Ticknor library.	1873. Barton library.*	1880. Franklin library.	Patent library.	
I.	Cyclopædias, etc.	22	32	10	9	13	16	25	14	11	74	.....	1,410	244	277	6	.....	21	.....	.....	1,958
II.	Bibliography and literary history	278	235	205	166	178	179	220	190	157	259	.....	5,828	34	598	3	272	690	1	.....	7,426
III.	General history, biography, travel, and geography	223	284	199	210	240	285	444	309	271	266	.....	6,775	16	650	54	33	167	.....	.....	7,695
IV.	American history, geography, biography, travel, and polite literature	1,305	911	983	962	1,386	1,265	1,708	1,109	1,105	1,105	35	26,543	96	713	806	262	1,004	153	255	29,832
V.	English history, etc.	1,018	635	605	712	611	953	1,306	1,023	1,120	912	6	21,670	75	576	79	21	3,702	8	2,574	28,705
VI.	French history, etc.	263	443	530	433	271	848	597	564	517	353	6	12,179	59	413	7	56	2,628	3	225	15,570
VII.	Italian history, etc.	238	249	60	198	147	520	96	222	115	149	1	7,387	9	291	2	31	367	.....	2	8,089
VIII.	German history, etc.	250	250	260	210	184	264	330	265	437	642	3	7,496	7	1,307	8	25	292	.....	6	9,141
IX.	Greek, Latin, and philology	107	82	123	98	114	116	207	176	150	290	1	5,221	6	1,125	196	131	634	3	.....	7,316
X.	Spanish and Portuguese history and literature	.....	27	47	57	25	81	94	49	132	101	.....	1,095	21	82	.....	3,649	211	.....	.....	5,058
XI.	Other history, geography, biography, travel, and literature	262	176	222	143	148	289	476	338	245	323	1	5,769	2	370	1	1	206	.....	‡4	6,353
XII.	Periodicals and transactions	560	397	394	208	222	769	465	552	386	797	5	16,757	932	715	5	226	475	.....	.....	19,110
XIII.	Theology, ecclesiastical history, etc.	985	496	620	672	684	797	1,000	839	547	494	1	17,480	144	3,243	940	378	305	5	.....	22,495
XIV.	Metaphysics and social science	378	263	324	290	397	368	418	325	257	408	3	7,374	5	1,254	49	120	142	12	.....	8,956
XV.	Jurisprudence	114	106	115	109	115	190	128	115	81	122	.....	3,826	3	307	13	57	30	.....	.....	4,236
XVI.	Political economy	130	58	101	97	148	88	174	250	106	131	.....	2,403	65	98	.....	21	17	.....	.....	2,604
XVII.	Medical science	365	669	747	499	570	400	323	310	300	393	1	11,014	3	66	22	5	34	2	.....	11,146
XVIII.	Natural history and science	191	331	289	188	223	182	302	277	244	246	.....	7,125	14	124	.....	31	91	.....	.....	7,385
XIX.	Mathematics and physical science	485	434	323	301	263	355	462	330	350	277	5	8,446	1,407	90	20	61	48	11	.....	10,083
XX.	Useful arts	76	181	256	265	174	273	361	286	288	210	1	4,869	4	9	.....	26	15	2	.....	4,925
XXI.	Fine arts	253	215	201	162	215	379	287	263	267	312	1	5,872	.....	29	1	8	71	.....	.....	5,981
XXII.	Bound volumes of miscellaneous pamphlets	5	3	9	5	9	.....	1	.....	5	4	.....	464	6	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	.....	543
XXIII.	Bound volumes of manuscripts	.....	.....	49	1	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	40	56	2	.....	116
XXIV.	Shakespeare	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,081	.....	.....	3,081
. . . .	Totals	7,508	6,477	6,622	5,995	6,383	8,626	9,424	7,806	7,091	7,868	**70	187,003	3,152	12,337	2,230	5,454	†14,360	202	3,066	227,804

Explanation. — Class III includes general history, universal biographies, histories of eras, voyages, and travels, when embracing several countries, and collected works of historians.

Class IV includes North and South American history, documents and statistics, biographies of Americans, geography of, and voyages and travels in America, with the collected works of American writers, and what of American literature is sometimes termed polygraphy.

Class V, Class VI, Class VII, Class VIII. — These have the same scope for the respective countries that Class IV has for America. Class VIII includes also Belgium, the Netherlands, and Switzerland, as also the Scandinavian nations.

Class XI includes Russia, Greece, Turkey, with Asia, Africa, Australia, Polynesia, etc.

Class XIV includes political science, social science, and ethics, applied and unapplied, intellectual science, education, rhetoric, logic, phrenology, etc.

Class XIX includes mechanics, military and naval arts, agriculture, domestic arts, etc.

Class XXII embraces all such pamphlet volumes as may have been received from time to time, and are generally too heterogeneous in their make-up to be classed otherwise than by themselves.

Class XXIV includes only the Shakespeare collection of the Barton library, and not that of the General library.

The subdivisions of classes are kept in ranges by themselves, so that for purposes of enumeration or learning percentage of use, it is practicable at any time to get exact figures upon the subdivisions; as also upon such points as biography, travel, and voyages, etc., by summing the results of the ranges devoted to them in the several alcoves.

Note — The increase of the several special libraries is included in the figures for these libraries. The dates given in the special libraries column show the year when acquired by the library.

* Includes all books in room G,—12,108 of them belonging to the Barton library, as originally shelved there.
† 114 books transferred to B. H., and deducted.
‡ Patent records of the Colony of Victoria.
** 44 of these books were transferred to the Franklin collection, and are enumerated with that collection.

APPENDIX IX.

EXTENT OF LOWER HALL COLLECTION, AND ADDITIONS TO AND TOTALS OF THE DIFFERENT CLASSIFICATIONS.

CLASSES.	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880				1881	To be deducted.				
	Total May 1.	Total May 1.	Total May 1.	Total May 1.	Total May 1.	Total May 1.	Total May 1.	Total May 1.	Total May 1.	Total May 1.	New Books Added.	Duplicates added.	Condemned books replaced.	Total added 1880–81.	Transferred B. H.	Transferred to branches.	Transferred to Dupl. room.†	Condemned.	Total in L. H. May 1, 1881.
Theology, moral and intellectual science, etc.	1,753	1,805	1,802	1,792	1,822	1,853	1,844	1,834	1,868	1,892	27	1	5	33	.....	.....	.....	2	1,923
Jurisprudence and political science	269	275	285	294	301	322	328	326	334	342	17	4	1	22	.....	.....	.....	1	363
Medicine, mathematics, physics or natural science	1,908	1,948	2,043	2,098	2,116	2,191	2,202	2,220	2,276	2,353	63	4	17	84	1	.....	.....	11	2,425
Useful and fine arts, military and naval science	639	629	656	668	691	716	715	732	750	757	36	.....	7	43	.....	.....	.....	6	794
American history and politics	1,086	1,070	1,077	1,070	1,072	1,112	1,129	1,113	1,119	1,132	15	5	12	32	2	.....	.....	11	1,151
Foreign history and politics	1,363	1,359	1,354	1,362	1,380	1,392	1,477	1,439	1,463	1,507	27	1	14	42	.....	.....	.....	8	1,541
Poetry, drama, oratory, rhetoric	2,467	2,529	2,544	2,540	2,572	2,667	2,868	2,930	2,964	3,039	149	10	19	178	.....	.....	.....	20	3,197
English prose fiction, including juvenile fiction, and other juvenile books	10,469	11,281	11,864	11,858	12,426	13,899	13,501	13,742	13,695	13,633	382	246	698	1,326	.....	.....	4	939	14,016
Biography	2,298	2,281	2,246	2,234	2,278	2,347	2,489	2,448	2,476	2,586	84	8	20	112	.....	.....	.....	26	2,672
Travels	1,990	1,980	1,965	1,986	2,040	2,061	2,186	2,132	2,153	2,189	85	21	15	121	.....	1	.....	15	2,294
Libraries, collections, periodicals, etc.*	3,478	3,771	3,827	3,728	3,698	3,928	3,865	4,035	4,072	4,083	77	38	118	233	1	.....	1	89	4,225
German	1,247	1,250	1,262	1,261	1,263	1,201	1,313	1,334	1,361	1,375	92	13	16	121	.....	.....	.....	17	1,479
Italian books	226	226	227	228	229	203	155	154	155	153	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	158
French books	1,209	1,213	1,232	1,244	1,241	992	1,002	1,015	1,018	1,046	10	.....	5	15	1	.....	.....	4	1,056
Spanish books	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Books of reference	171	214	225	232	260	267	402	406	410	416	5	.....	4	9	.....	.....	.....	4	421
Extent of L. H. collection	30,574	31,827	32,605	32,596	33,395	35,152	35,478	35,862	36,116	36,505	1,074	351	951	2,376	5	1	5	1,153	37,717
Reported last year																			36,505
Total gain in 1880-81																			1,212

* This class, embracing sets like Bohn's "Libraries," etc., includes many books, of course, which, in a minute classification, would have been divided among all the previous heads of this table.

† The books enumerated in this item are mostly imperfect sets.

NOTE. — The column of "Condemned books replaced," includes books condemned in previous years as well as in the current year. The column "Total added" shows the number of volumes as put upon the shelves, counting as one those bound two volumes in one, etc. The small gain in this Hall is accounted for by the fact that many old books not in request and broken sets have been taken off the shelves, to make room for newer books.

APPENDIX X.

GIFTS, MAY 1, 1880, TO APRIL 30, 1881.

Givers (excluding anonymous)	499
Volumes	2,742
Pamphlets	10,787

GIVERS.	Vols.	Pphs.
Abbot, Francis E., *Cambridge*	2	1
Abbott, Samuel A. B.	11	3
Adelaide Philosophical Society, *Adelaide, Australia*	1	
Albree, John	1	
Albree, Joseph, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*		23
Allen, *Rev.* George, *Worcester*		14
Allen, Stephen M., *Duxbury*	1	
Allen, Willard S.		1
Allen, Zachariah, *Providence, R.I.*		1
American Antiquarian Society, *Worcester*		2
American Association for the Advancement of Science, *Salem*	1	1
——— Local Committee of the Boston Meeting	1	
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions		1
American Institute of Mining Engineers, *Easton, Pa.*	1	
American Iron and Steel Association, *Philadelphia*		1
American Oriental Society, *New Haven, Conn.*		5
American Pharmaceutical Association, *Philadelphia*	3	
American Philosophical Society, *Philadelphia*	2	
American Society of Civil Engineers, *New York City*	2	1
Ames, John D., *Binghamton, N.Y.*		1
Anonymous	92	887
Appleton, Nathan 1 map	1	
Arana, Vicente de, *Bilbao, Spain*	1	
Archæological Institute of America	1	
Associated Charities of Boston	1	17
Astronomical Observatory, *Harvard College, Cambridge*	1	2
Atkinson, Edward	1	
Ayer, *Dr.* J. C., & Co., *Lowell*	1	
Baird, Henry C., & Co., *Philadelphia*		1
Balfour, David M.	4	2
Bancroft, C. F. P., *Ph. D., Exeter, N.H.*		1
Barry, *Sir* Redmond, *Melbourne, Australia*		1
Bastide, *Comte* de	2	
Baxter, Joseph N.	1	
Bearse, Austin		1
Beedham, B. H., *Kimbolton, England*	2	
Bell, *Hon.* Charles H., *Exeter, N.H.*	1	3
Benét, *Brig. Gen.* S.V., *Washington, D.C.*	2	
Berkshire Life Insurance Company, *Pittsfield*	2	
Bethune, George A., *M.D.*	1	1
Bianciardi, Carlo, *Florence, Italy*	1	5
Biddle, Chapman, *Philadelphia*	1	
Bigelow, Timothy		1

GIVERS.	Vols.	Pphs.
Biker, Julio F. J., *Lisbon, Portugal*	23	
Blakiston, Presley, *Philadelphia*	1	
Bliven, Charles E., *Perrysburg, Ohio*		1
Boehmer, *Prof.* Eduard, *Strassburg, Germany*	2	
Bolton, *Prof.* H. Carrington, *Hartford, Conn.*		9
Boston, City of	163	37
——— Water Board	1	
Boston Gas Light Company	4	
Boston Medical Library Association		16
Boston Society of Natural History	1	
Boston Traveller Office 1 map	102	49
Boston University		1
Bourinot, John G., *Ottawa, Canada*	1	
Bowman, *Hon.* S. Z., *Washington, D.C.*	3	1
Bradlee, *Rev.* Caleb D., 1 map, a lot of broadsides, 75 newspapers	6	182
Bradley, G. P., *Portland, Me.*, 2 boxes of old newspapers		
Breck, Charles, *Milton* 1 broadside		50
Brewster, J. L., *Lawrence*		2
Bridges, Robert, *London*	1	
British Museum, *London*	1	
Brock, R. A., *Richmond, Va.*		1
Brooks, Francis A. 71 newspapers		
Brooks, Frederick	1	
Brophy, Thomas C.		15
Brown, Ammi		20
Brown, Francis H., *M.D.* 34 cards, 2 maps	16	32
Brown, William R.	2	
Buckingham, John, *New York City*		1
Bunker, *Miss* S.	2	
Burroughs, *Rev.* Henry, *D.D.*	1	
Butler, E. R.		11
Byram, E. R. 1 newspaper	1	
Caldwell, Joseph	2	
Calvert, George H., *Newport, R.I.*	1	
Canada Geological Survey, *Montreal* 1 map	1	
Carnes, George A., *San Francisco, Cal.*		1
Carret, José F.		30
Cartée, Cornelius S., *M.D.*	1	
Cary, Thomas G., *Cambridge*	1	
Caulfield, Richard, *LL.D., Cork, Ireland*	1	
Chadwick, *Lieut.* F. E., *Washington, D.C.*	1	
Chamberlain, *Hon.* Joshua L., *LL.D., Brunswick, Me.*		1
Chamberlain, *Hon.* Mellen 16 broadsides		
Chandler, Horace P.		59
Chandler, *Hon.* Peleg W.	1	1
Chapin, Alfred C., *New York City*		3
Chapman, A. F.		1
Chelsea, City of	2	2
Cheney, *Mrs.* E. D.		18
Cheney, *Rev.* Oren B., *D.D., Lewiston, Me.*		1
Chevaillier, *Miss* A. A.		1
Chicago Historical Society, *Chicago, Ill.*		2
Child, *Prof.* Francis J., *Cambridge*	1	
Christern, F. W., *New York City*	1	
Christian Register Association	1	
Cincinnati, *Ohio*, Public Library	2	
Clapp, Herbert C., *M.D.*	1	
Clark, *Rev.* George Faber, *Mendon*		1
Clarke, *Rev.* James Freeman, *D.D.*	1	

GIVERS.	Vols.	Pphs.
Clarke, Robert, *Cincinnati, Ohio*	1	8
Cleaves, Emery	8	
Cobden Club, *London*	4	18
Coffin, Charles C.		1
Colbert, *Mme. la Marquise* de, *Paris, France*	4	
Concord Free Public Library		1
Connecticut State Library, *Hartford*	8	3
Cook, G.	1	
Cook, George J.	2	
Coolidge, David H. 6 broadsides, 1 map	51	427
Coolidge, Henry J. 28 broadsides		
Coolidge, *Mrs.* J. H.	43	4
Corey, Charles A., *Bedford*		10
Crofton, Henry T., *Manchester, England*		3
Crosby, John L., *Bangor, Me.*	2	
Cross, James M., *Providence, R.I.*		1
Culley, Eli, *Fitchburg*	1	
Curtis, *Col.* H. P., *Washington, D.C.*	3	2
Cushing, William, *Cambridge*	1	
Cutter, Abram E.		2
Cutter, George F., *Washington, D.C.*	1	
Cyr, *Prof.* Narcisse	1	7
Darling, F. O.		1
Dartmouth College, *Hanover, N.H.*	1	
Davenport, Bennett F., *M.D.*		12
Davis, Thomas W. 5 maps		
Day, Albert, *M.D.*		3
Dean, Benjamin	1	1
De Costa, *Rev.* B. F., *New York City*	1	2
Delaware Historical Society, *Wilmington, Del.*		1
Del Mar, Alex., *San Francisco, Cal.*		1
De Medicis, Charles, *New York City*	1	
Denison, Charles, *M.D., Denver, Col.*	1	
Dennet, Charles F., *Brighton, England*		2
Dennett, William S.		1
Depew, Chauncey M.		1
Devonshire, *Duke* of, *London*	4	
Dexter, Franklin B., *New Haven, Conn.*		1
Dexter, G., *Cambridge*		1
Dillaway, Charles K.	1	
Dixwell, *Mrs.* John J.	24	4
Doliber, Thomas 26 broadsides, 5 maps	11	438
Drury College, *Springfield, Mo.*	1	25
Duane, William, *Philadelphia*	2	
Duncan, J. T., *Meriden, N.H.*		1
Earle, Pliny, *M.D., Northampton*		1
East Boston Advocate, Publishers	3	
Eastern Yacht Club	1	
Eastman, Edson C., *Concord, N.H.*		3
Eaton, John, *Washington, D.C.*		6
Edes, Henry H. a lot of broadsides, 11 newspapers	77	986
Edes, Robert T., *M.D.*	40	5
Edinburgh Geological Society, *Edinburgh*		1
Ellery, Harrison		1
Ellis, *Rev.* George E., *D.D.*	2	
Elson, Louis C.	2	
Elwyn, A. L., *Philadelphia*	1	
Emerson, *Hon.* George B., 100 broadsides, 5 engravings, 64 maps, 145 newspapers	835	3,806
Engineers Club, *Philadelphia*		4

GIVERS.		Vols.	Pphs.
Essex Institute, *Salem*		3	
Faber, Paul		7	
Farnham, C. C., *Randolph*		1	
Field, Richard M.		3	
Field, *Hon.* W. A., *Washington, D.C.*		26	1
First Church, *Boston*		4	
First Church, *Dorchester*		1	
First Parish, *Gloucester*			1
Firth, Abraham	11 broadsides	25	498
Fisher, Charles H., *M.D., Providence, R.I.*		2	
Fitch, Edward Oliver		1	
Fletcher Free Library, *Burlington, Vt.*		1	15
Floye, W. J.		2	
Folsom, A. A.			21
Folsom, Norton, *M.D., Cambridge*			11
Ford, William E.		1	8
Forster, Edward J., *M.D.*		2	1
Foster, William E., *Providence, R.I.*			1
Foster, William H.			1
France, Bureau des Travaux Publics		1	
Francis, *Miss* A. B., *Cambridge*		13	75
French, Seth, *Jacksonville, Fla.*			1
Friends' Free Library, *Germantown, Pa.*			1
Furnivall, Frederick J., *London*			1
Gaffield, Thomas			1
Ganz, Edward N., *M.D.*	1 etching	1	
Geist, *Mrs.* C. F., *New York City*		119	56
Germantown Relief Society, *Germantown, Pa.*			8
Gifford, S. N.		4	
Gilpin, Edwin, *Halifax, N.S.*		1	
Globe Newspaper Company		2	
Goddard, Delano A.			1
Godkin, E. L., & Co., *New York City*, 37 broadsides, 1 map, 725 newspapers		31	843
Goeje, *Prof.* M. J., de, *Leyden*		2	
Goldsmith, Benjamin W.		3	
Goodrich, James J., *Ipswich*			6
Goodwin, W. N., *Philadelphia*		1	
Gould, S. C., *Manchester, N.H.*		2	
Gray, *Miss*		4	
Great Britain, Commissioner of Patents		49	
Green, Milbrey, *M.D.*		1	4
Green, Samuel A., *M.D.*, 1 broadside, 6 Franklin medals, 3 maps, 1 photograph, 1 portrait		28	27
Greenough, Charles P.			120
Greenough, W. A., & Co.		1	
Greenough, William W.		92	4
Groton, Town of			2
Hale, *Rev.* Edward E.		4	
Hall, *Prof.* E. W., *Waterville, Me.*			2
Hall & Whiting			6
Halliwell-Phillips, J. O., *Brighton, England*		1	1
Harlow, *Hon.* George H., *Springfield, Ill.*		1	
Hart, Charles H., *Philadelphia*		1	50
Hartwell, Edward M., *Baltimore, Md.*			1
Harvard College Library, *Cambridge*			5
Haskins, David G.			1
Hawkins, Dexter A., *New York City*			1
Haynes, *Prof.* Henry W.	1 chart	9	7
Hazard, Rowland, *Providence, R.I.*		1	

GIVERS.	Vols.	Pphs.
Hilgard, J. E., *Washington, D.C.*, . . . 83 maps		
Hill, *Mrs.*	3	
Hodgson, William, Bequest of	2	
Homes, F. B., *St. Louis, Mo.*, . . . 1 newspaper		
Hovey, William A.		1
Hughes, H. T., *Carmarthen, Wales*		1
Huling, Ray Greene		1
Hunter, Rose & Co., *Toronto, Canada*	1	
Huntington, E. A., *Auburn, N. Y.*		2
Huson, *Mrs.* H. C.	9	
Hutchins, Charles		5
Huth, Alfred H.	5	
Hylton, John D., *Palmyra, N.J.*	1	
Institution of Civil Engineers, *London*	4	
Jarvis, William P.	9	
Jay, John, *New York City*		1
Jeffries, B. Joy, *M.D.*, 4 broadsides, 4 maps, 2 newspapers,	2	163
Jenkins, *Miss* M. A.	2	1
Jenks, *Rev.* Henry F.	1	
Johnston, Henry P., *New York City*	1	
Jones, G. I. & Co., *St. Louis, Mo.*	1	
Jones, *Mrs.* Susan C.	3	
Joy, *Prof.* C. A., *Stockbridge*		2
Kansas Board of Agriculture	3	
Kelley, *Hon.* Frank H., *Worcester*	1	
Kemp, Charles P., *M.D., Rugby, Tenn.*		6
Kerr, *Prof.* W. C., *Raleigh, N.C.*	2	1
Kimball, David P.	1	4
King, *Rev.* Henry M., *D.D.*	1	
Knapp, Arthur M., ... 2 maps	10	40
Knapp, *Prof.* William J., *New Haven, Conn.* . . .	1	1
Knortz, Karl, *Johnstown, Pa.*	1	1
Knowlton, T. S., *West Brookfield*	1	1
Knox, *Hon.* John J., *Washington, D.C.*	1	6
Koenigliche Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften, *Munich, Germany*	4	
Koenigliche Oeffentliche Bibliothek, *Dresden, Germany* .		1
Ladd, Charles R., *Springfield*	1	
Lamson, A. W., *Dedham*	1	
Landis, *Mrs.* Henry K., *Philadelphia*	1	
Laurie, *Rev.* Thomas, *D.D., Providence, R.I.* . . .		1
Lawrence, Abbott	1	37
Lawrence, Robert M., *M.D.*		1
Lawrence Academy, *Groton*		2
Lawrence Free Public Library		1
Le Duc, William G., *Washington, D.C.*	1	
Lee & Shepard		2
Leicester Public Library		1
Lenox Library, *New York City*		1
Leonard, *Miss* Clara F., *Springfield*		2
Leroux, Ernest, *Paris, France*	1	
Lewis, *Mrs.* Winslow	24	
Lick Observatory, *San Francisco, Cal.*		1
Ligue d'Enseignement, *Paris, France*	1	1
Li Kwei, Li Siao-Chih, *Ningpo, China*	1	
Linderfelt, K. August, *Ph. D., Milwaukee, Wis.* . .		1
Lindsley, J. Berrien, *M.D., Nashville, Tenn.* . . .		1
Lippincott, J. B., & Co., *Philadelphia*		1
Literary and Philosophical Society, *Leicester, England* .		4
Long, H. A., *Glasgow, Scotland*	1	

GIVERS.	Vols.	Pphs.
Lowell, *Miss* Anna C.		1
Lowell, *Mrs.* C. R., *New York City*		2
Macdonald, James, *Edinburgh, Scotland*	1	
McPhetres, Samuel A., *Lowell*	1	
Manning, *Mrs.* A. H.		4
Martin, *Prof.* S. D., *New York City*		18
Marvin, William T. R.	2	
Massachusetts, State of	13	13
——— Board of Agriculture	4	13
——— Board of Health, etc.	12	
——— Library	1	
Massachusetts College of Pharmacy		1
Massachusetts Historical Society	2	
Massachusetts Horticultural Society		1
Massachusetts Medical Society		10
Maxwell, Sidney D., *Cincinnati, Ohio*	1	
May, *Miss* Abby W.	8	100
Meek, Henry M., *Salem*	1	
Meigs, J. V., *Lowell*		2
Memorial Hall Library, *Andover*		2
Mercantile Library Association, *San Francisco, Cal.*		1
Mercantile Library Company, *Philadelphia*		16
Metropolitan Museum of Art, *New York City*		2
Metcalf, *Miss* Kate		2
Minnesota Historical Society, *St. Paul, Minn.*		2
Minot, Charles S.	4	5
Moore, *Rev.* W. H., *Hartford, Conn.*		2
Morrison, *Rev.* Nathan J., *D.D., Springfield, Mo.*		1
Morse, *Hon.* Leopold	2	
Morton, William J., *M.D., New York City*		1
Mudge, Alfred		1
Mudge, *Rev.* James, *Lucknow, India*	1	
Mullett, Alfred E.	6	140
Munsell, Frank, *Albany, N.Y.*		1
Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, *Cambridge*	3	3
Myer, Isaac, *Philadelphia*		1
Nelson, Henry M., *Peabody*		2
New Bedford Free Public Library	1	1
New England Historic Genealogical Society		2
New York Board of State Charities, *Albany, N.Y.*		2
New York Produce Exchange, *New York City*	1	
New Zealand Institute, *Wellington, N.Z.*	1	
Nichols, *Prof.* W. R.		5
Nicholson, James B., *Philadelphia*		1
Norcross, *Hon.* Otis . . . 1 broadside		264
Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, *Norwich, England*		1
Nowell, Cyrus, *Portland, Me.*	1	
Noyes, Isaac, P., *Washington, D.C.*		1
Noyes, Rufus K., *M.D., Lynn*	2	
Noyes, S. B., *Brooklyn N.Y.*	1	
Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, *Philadelphia*		3
Nye, Gideon, *jr., Canton, China*		7
Oliver, Fitch E., *M.D.*	1	
Onderdonk, Henry, *jr., Jamaica, L.I.*	1	2
Ordway, Albert, *Washington, D.C.*	1	
Paine, Nathaniel, *Worcester*		3
Paine's Furniture Factory		2
Park, *Rev.* Edwards A., *D.D., Andover*	1	
Paris, Préfet de la Seine		22

GIVERS.	Vols.	Pphs.
Pathological Society, *Philadelphia*	6	
Patten, Otis, *Little Rock, Ark.*		2
Patterson, C. P., *Washington, D.C.*	2	1
Patterson, Joseph W., *New York City*		1
Peabody Museum, *Cambridge*	1	1
Peoria, *Ill.*, Board of Trade		1
Peraza, *Gen.* Nicanor Bolet, *Brooklyn, N.Y.*	10	
Perkins, F. B., *San Francisco, Cal.*		1
Perkins, Samuel C., *Philadelphia*	1	
Perry, Thomas S.	2	1
Perry, *Rt. Rev.* William S., *D.D., Davenport, Iowa*	2	
Phillips, Henry, *jr., Philadelphia* . 1 portrait	1	2
Phillips, John, *Waltham*	1	
Philosophical Society, *Glasgow, Scotland*	5	1
Philosophical Society, *Washington, D.C.*	1	
Pickering, William H.		1
Pierce, *Hon.* Henry B.	6	
Pierson, John S., *New York City*		88
Plymouth, *England*, Free Public Library		1
Poole, Wellington, *Wenham*		2
Poole, William F., *Chicago, Ill.*		1
Poor, Henry W., *New York City*		1
Pope Manufacturing Company	1	
Porter, *Maj. Gen.* Fitz John, *Morristown, N.J.*		10
Portland, *Me.*, Public Library . 1 newspaper		
Pray, Lewis G.	3	
Pray, T. J. W., *M.D., Dover, N.H.*		1
Prince, *Hon.* Frederick O.	4	
Quebec, City of	9	
Quincy, *Miss* Eliza S., *Quincy*	4	
Rand, B. Howard, *M.D.*		1
Ray, Richard		3
Real Academia de Buenas Letras, *Barcelona, Spain*	3	
Reale Istituto Lombardo, *Milan, Italy*	2	
Reed, George B.		2
Rice, William, *Springfield*		1
Richards, Samuel W.	2	
Richardson, W. L., *M.D.*		1
Richmond & Southwestern Railway Company	1	
Rogers Edward H.		10
Roland, Worthington & Co.	2	
Rolfe, William J., *Cambridge* . 5 broadsides	7	
Ropes, John C.	4	55
Ross, Denman W., *Cambridge*		4
Ros y Ferrer, jaime, *Cienfuegos, Cuba*	9	
Royal Arcanum, Supreme Council of	10	
Royal Astronomical Society, *London*	1	
Royal Geographical Society, *London*	2	
Royal Observatory, *Greenwich, England*	1	
Royal Society, *Edinburgh*	1	
Royal Society, *London*	1	
Ruffner, W. H., *Richmond, Va.*		1
St. Louis Public School Library, *St. Louis, Mo.*		1
St. Louis University, *St. Louis, Mo.*		1
Salisbury, Stephen, *jr., Worcester*	2	
Salter Richard H., *M.D.*		1
San Francisco Chronicle, Publishers, *San Francisco, Cal.*	1	
Savage, James W., *Omaha, Neb.*		1
Schindler, *Rev.* Solomon, *New York City*		1
Scudder, Samuel H., *Cambridge*	1	1

Givers.	Vols.	Pphs.
Searle, Frederick A. . . . . a lot of broadsides	1	
Sears, J. Montgomery	3	
Sellen, Francisco, *New York City*	4	
Shaw, Samuel S.	2	
Shelbourne, *Maj.* Sidney F., *New York City* . . .		2
Shepard, Carl C., *Manchester, N.H.*	1	
Sinnickson, Robert, *Trenton, N.J.* . . . 10 broadsides		5
Slack, Charles W.	1	
Slack, *Miss* Helen M. D.	1	
Small, Augustus D., *Salem*		1
Small, John C., *Portland, Me.*		1
Smith, Charles C.		2
Smith, J. W., *Andover*		2
Smith, James S., *Philadelphia*	1	
Smith, Lloyd P., *Philadelphia* . . . . 1 map		
Smith, Nathaniel S., *New York City*		1
Smith, Walter G., *Philadelphia*	1	
Smithsonian Institution, *Washington, D.C.*	14	1
Snider, Denton J., *St. Louis, Mo.*	1	
Society of Arts, *London*	1	
Steiger, E., *New York City*		16
Stockwell, Thomas B., *Providence, R.I.*	1	
Swift, John L.	1	1
Swift, Lindsay		1
Talbot, J. T., *M.D.*		5
Taylor, Edward, *Andover*		1
Thimm, Franz, *London*	1	
Thompson, *Rev.* Augustus C., *D.D.*		3
Thompson, Francis M., *Greenfield*		2
Thrupp, George A., *London*	1	
Tillinghast, C. B.	12	
Tolman, *Mrs.* James	37	189
Towne, Enoch H., *Worcester*	1	
Trübner, N., *London*	2	
Turner, Alfred T.	10	
Tuttle, *Rev.* Joseph F., *D.D., Crawfordsville, Ind.* . .		5
Twelves, Richard, *Camden, N.J.*	2	
Tyler, *Prof.* M. C., *Ann Arbor, Mich.*		2
Union of American Hebrew Congregations, *Philadelphia* .		1
United States. Adjutant General's Office	2	1
——— Attorney General's Office	2	
——— Bureau of Education	1	7
——— Bureau of Engineers	3	3
——— Bureau of Navigation	1	1
——— Bureau of Statistics	1	
——— Coast Survey Office	3	
——— Department of Agriculture	1	
——— Department of State	5	3
——— Department of the Interior	53	8
——— Department of the Treasury	2	5
——— Department of War	2	1
——— Hydrographic Office	1	
——— Life Saving Service	1	
——— Military Academy, *West Point, N.Y.*		1
——— Naval Institute, *Annapolis, Md.*		2
——— Naval Observatory	1	
——— Patent Office	22	
——— Signal Office	1	
——— Surgeon General's Office	1	1
University of California, *Berkeley, Cal.*		5

GIVERS.	Vols.	Pphs.
University of Edinburgh	1	
University of Michigan, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*		2
University of Missouri, *Columbia, Mo.*	1	
University of Vermont Library, *Burlington, Vt.*		1
Upham, Warren, *Minneapolis, Minn.*		1
Vermont Historical Society, *Montpelier, Vt.*	1	1
Vermont State Library, *Montpelier, Vt.* 2 newspapers		
Vibbert, *Rev.* G. H., *Brunswick, Me.*		1
Victoria Public Library, *Melbourne*	2	1
Vienna Pressed Yeast Company	1	
Vose, *Miss* Rebecca G.	42	
Wadsworth, Alexander 4 maps		
Wallace, William A., *Washington, D.C.*		1
Ware, William, & Co.		1
Waterburg, *Rev.* Julius H.	1	1
Waters, Henry F., *Salem*	1	2
Webber, Samuel G., *M.D.*		73
Weld, *Mrs.* C. M.	13	
Weld, Francis M., *M.D., New York City*	1	
Wells, Benjamin W.	94	10
Weymouth Historical Society	1	
White, Samuel S., Trustees of, *Philadelphia*		25
Whitney, *Prof.* Henry M., *Beloit, Wis.*		53
Whitney, James L. 1 newspaper	1	26
Whitney, *Prof.* William D., *New Haven, Conn.*		1
Whyte, Thomas	1	9
Wigan, *England*, Free Library	1	1
Willard, *Mrs.*	3	
Williams, W. B., *Lansing, Mich.*	1	
Winchell, N. H., *Minneapolis, Minn.*		4
Winsor, Justin, *Cambridge* 1 chart		
Winthrop, *Hon.* Robert C. 1 newspaper, 1 photograph		27
Winthrop, Robert C., *jr.*	1	
Wisconsin, Department of Public Property	1	
Wisconsin Historical Society, *Madison, Wis.*	1	
Wolcott, J. W.	1	
Woods, John H., *Jacksonville, Ill.*		1
Yale College Library, *New Haven, Conn.*	1	
Yendall, George	2	
Yohn, Albert B., *Indianapolis, Ind.*		1
Young, Edward J.		1
Young, W. Maynard		1
Young Men's Library, *Buffalo, N. Y.*		1

APPENDIX XI.

CIRCULATION.

(Books issued.)

Year.	Number of whole days open.	Total Circulation.				Bates Hall.					Lower Hall.					East Boston Branch.					South Boston Branch.				
		Issues.	Daily average.	Largest No. in one day.	Date of last column.	Home use.	Hall use.	Total use.	Daily average.	Largest daily use.	Home use. *d.* (white slips.)	Daily average.	Largest daily use.	Hall use. (green slips.)	Total use.	Home use.	Daily average.	Largest daily use.	Hall use.	Total use.	Home use.	Daily average.	Largest daily use.	Hall use.	Total use.
1871	307	*b* 322,445	*a* 965	*a* 1,856	Jan. 28	31,080	34,225	65,205	212	457	227,579	741	1,413	3,531	231,110	25,151	*c* 335	586	979	26,130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	308	380,343	1,234	2,425	Mar. 16	23,159	27,092	50,251	163	286	248,029	805	1,472	6,217	254,246	74,804	243	609	1,042	75,846	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	308	467,855	1,519	3,073	*f*	28,261	31,003	59,264	192	388	230,111	772	1,443	7,946	238,057	67,754	*e* 222	558	458	68,212	101,688	330	684	634	102,322
1874	308	625,442	2,031	5,124	.....	34,441	37,872	72,313	235	544	245,244	822	1,535	7,853	253,097	80,771	263	712	320	81,091	107,651	350	762	915	108,566
1875	306	758,417	2,581	6,074	.....	41,721	39,016	80,737	263	603	264,825	864	1,759	8,009	272,834	85,134	277	789	414	85,548	111,677	364	860	848	112,525
1876	306	947,621	3,097	8,035	.....	54,956	59,373	114,329	373	877	338,450	1,140	2,598	10,392	348,842	89,949	293	856	1,038	99,987	113,334	370	1,045	988	115,530
1877	306	1,140,572	3,727	8,348	.....	66,832	74,786	141,618	463	930	392,995	1,326	2,439	12,737	405,732	101,022	335	902	1,605	102,627	131,969	430	1,075	3,210	135,179
1878	305	1,183,991	3,882	10,478	.....	80,326	66,670	146,996	483	1,001	378,439	1,265	2,902	12,736	391,175	104,717	343	1,088	1,879	106,596	137,010	447	1,414	3,741	140,751
1879	308	1,180,565	3,833	8,747	.....	74,627	89,163	163,790	532	926	350,521	1,179	2,085	12,672	363,193	95,887	320	916	2,794	*h* 98,681	115,509	503	1,200	3,335	*h* 118,844
1880	307	1,156,721	3,768	8,781	.....	69,042	101,100	170,142	554	1,045	306,148	1,031	1,999	10,369	316,517	105,197	303	951	3,004	108,201	138,309	467	1,196	5,261	143,570
1881	304	1,065,081	3,504	8,637	.....	68,609	96,764	165,373	547	1,046	257,592	847	1,849	9,271	266,863	97,024	318	989	4,097	101,118	129,251	435	1,137	3,607	132,858

Year.	Roxbury Branch.					Charlestown Branch.					Brighton Branch.					Dorchester Branch.					South End Branch.					Jamaica Plain Branch.				
	Home use.	Largest daily use.	Daily average.	Hall use.	Total.	Home use.	Largest daily use.	Daily average.	Hall use.	Total.	Home use.	Largest daily use.	Daily average.	Hall use.	Total.	Home use.	Largest daily use.	Daily average.	Hall use.	Total.	Home use.	Largest daily use.	Daily average.	Hall use.	Total.	Home use.	Largest daily use.	Daily average.	Hall use.	Total.
1874	64,092	612	263	3,250	67,342	32,023	734	327	1,368	33,391	9,642	225	88	.....	9,642	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	87,079	686	285	2,460	89,539	78,169	704	259	1,206	79,375	21,394	234	70	448	21,842	15,675	439	197	132	*g* 16,017	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876	98,304	925	320	2,993	101,297	84,631	830	279	1,184	85,815	23,531	314	81	1,274	24,805	63,357	552	206	899	56,016	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877	140,059	1,190	477	6,770	146,829	105,211	902	348	1,605	106,816	27,832	290	97	1,960	29,792	67,692	620	220	4,287	71,979	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878	122,517	1,100	404	7,513	130,030	99,537	970	332	2,003	101,540	27,549	328	89	1,698	29,247	63,025	624	197	1,949	64,974	41,303	667	188	1,099	42,402	28,174	384	138	2,106	30,280
1879	123,492	1,013	403	6,397	129,889	86,925	685	289	1,815	88,740	26,737	312	93	1,859	28,928	56,785	575	184	1,423	59,673	73,154	622	247	2,713	75,867	50,457	413	171	2,503	52,960
1880	119,450	1,017	388	5,480	124,930	73,302	616	246	1,446	*i* 74,748	26,406	302	91	1,574	27,980	55,690	541	176	1,026	56,716	77,016	680	258	2,275	79,291	52,406	437	176	2,220	54,626
1881	105,700	972	360	4,912	110,612	78,682	789	273	2,140	80,822	26,067	269	85	2,110	28,177	53,904	541	177	730	55,188	71,432	578	242	2,530	73,962	47,797	467	164	2,311	50,108

a Central library only.

b If the issues of East Boston be excluded, this footing would be 296,315; and if Hall issues be excluded, there will be a record of 293,710 volumes used at home.

c Open seventy-eight days.

d Includes books borrowed and returned the same day, on white slips, as shown in Appendix XIII.

e The E. B. branch was open only 307 days, owing to repairs on furnace.

f Includes the largest of each department on any day, without regard to its being the same day, as in previous entries under this head.

g The use of the Dorchester branch is for a little over three months.

h The East Boston branch was closed from October 7th to 9th for repairs; South Boston from August 12th to November 2d for repairs and enlargement.

i The Charlestown branch was closed from April 20th to the 30th, to rearrange the books, and also from May 1st to the 11th.

APPENDIX XII.

REGISTRATION.

The first registration, 1854–58, had 17,066 names; the second, 1859–67, had 52,829 names.	I. Applications.					II. Applications sent to police for verification.					III. Cards refused (mostly because applicants were non-residents or under age).					IV. Cards not called for during the year.					V. Applications cancelled after being 6 months on file, and a month's notice.					Totals of third registration to May 1, 1881.
	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	
Central library	7,706	6,706	6,383	5,806	5,607	4,340	3,874	3,301	3,486	3,558	209	203	163	176	133	252	319	322	201	232	288	213	241	201	232	102,019
East Boston branch . .	906	861	718	800	792	484	388	356	503	600	22	9	15	22	12	26	24	12	15	. .	26	24	16	14	12	11,327
South Boston branch .	1,198	1,258	1,164	1,221	1,138	297	110	39	98	194	4	6	8	7	15	32	10	6	11	35	42	31	9	5	14	13,831
Roxbury branch . . .	2,271	1,216	1,144	1,016	922	221	38	44	. .	57	8	. .	14	202	7	76	39	38	22	37	68	59	38	22	37	14,060
Charlestown branch .	1,171	973	800	812	955	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	10	5	1	3	. .	50	44	42	25	36	56	44	42	25	25	14,375
Brighton branch . . .	291	233	191	234	194	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	13,014
Dorchester branch . .	544	3,136	410	448	382	16	31	25	34	32	1	4	. .	2	2	17	11	18	24	18	13	9	15	. .	5	4,418
South End branch . .	. . .	1,588	1,053	954	881	. .	1,400	656	671	6	. .	58	103	36	. .	. .	62	70	49	16	. .	1	46	40	14	4,475
Jamaica Plain branch .	. . .	605	783	572	473	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	7	2	5	. .	12	7	5	6	. .	. .	17	25	15	2,421
Totals	14,087	16,666	12,646	11,863	11,344	5,360	5,841	4,421	4,860	4,447	254	285	311	450	174	453	521	515	337	380	493	381	424	332	354	179,940

APPENDIX XIII.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED, USE OF BRITISH PATENTS AND TOSTI ENGRAVINGS.

Years.	Books recommended.							Use of Patents.		Use of Tosti Engravings.				
	Total recommended.		Total.	Already in Library.		Received since.		Persons.	Hours' use.	Citizens.		Strangers.		Total.
	Eng.	For.		Eng.	For.	Eng.	For.			Gents.	Ladies.	Gents.	Ladies.	
1871	1,665	....	....	418	....	549	....	347	301	....	....	....	....	....
1872	*1,576	....	....	334	....	756	....	642	815	....	....	....	....	812
1873	1,625	....	....	339	....	753	....	973	1,801	119	221	142	160	642
1874	1,990	290	2,280	467	48	1,028	127	1,490	2,591	137	251	152	218	758
1875	1,968	326	2,294	419	61	945	96	1,765	2,707	64	93	74	162	393
1876	2,423	370	2,793	519	47	1,635	126	2,104	3,204	74	142	55	156	427
1877	2,055	384	2,387	501	87	1,282	109	2,660	4,222	47	99	65	140	351
1878	1,579	244	1,823	456	47	731	117	3,069	4,769	37	65	34	82	218
1879	2,180	374	2,554	487	59	1,236	92	3,202	4,728	24	49	45	115	233
1880	1,984	609	2,593	299	69	1,063	231	3,125	4,094	30	48	28	81	187
1881	1,521	485	2,006	279	55	1,088	200	†3,527	5,255	14	12	27	94	147

* The partial disuse of the Bates Hall, on account of the alterations going on, affected this number.

† Of this number 1,058 were non-residents. The largest number of persons consulting patents in one day was 26, on the 16th of April, 1878.

NOTE. — Previous to 1865 the number of books recommended from 1854 varied from 18 to 221 annually, and the number for such years can be found in previous reports.

NOTE. — The column of "Received since" denotes those received of the "Total recommended" the same year. What may be in subsequent years received of such "Total recommended" does not appear in this table. For instance, of the 1,120 — (183 + 423) = 514 not received in 1868 of the total recommended that year, a large part has since been received.

Patents. — The American, French, German, and British patents have now been placed in the new Patent room, under charge of a Curator. The figures before 1874 in the table showed the use of the British patents only.

Engravings. — The statistics refer only to the bound volumes, not to those framed and on the walls.

The Curator shows them every day from 9 to 12.

APPENDIX XIV.

BATES HALL READING.

CLASSIFICATION.	PERCENTAGE OF USE.																	
	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
English history, topography, biography, travel, and polite literature . . .	16	13	18	20	17	17	17	17	12	19	16	15	15	13	13	13	13.2	13.1
American (North and South) history, etc.	8.5	10	8	12	12	12	12	13	10	12	11	11	12	10	14	13	11.8	11.1
French history, etc. .	7.5	6	6	7	4	5	5	5	4	6	6	5	5	5	4	4	6.1	5.8
German history, etc. .	2	2.5	2	4	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	4	3	3	5	5	3.4	3.9
Italian history, etc. .	2.5	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1.5	1.8
Other history, topography, biography, travel, and polite literature	3.5	2.5	4	4	5	5	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	3	5	5	4.2	4.6
General and epochal history	4.25	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3.3	3.3
Greek, Latin, and philology	3.5	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	3.5	3.6
Bibliography	3	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1.2	1.5
Transactions	1.5	2.3	5	7	5	4	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	2	2	.5	.6
Periodicals	6	6	11	7	8	9	10	8	10	8	8	7	7	6	5	5	3.9	3.5
Fine arts	12	16.5	8	5	8	8	8	9	11	10	11	11	10	9	12	13	8.9	8.7
Natural history and science	4	4.6	3	3	4	3	4	4	5	3	4	3	3	3	1	1	3.8	3.7
Theology, ecclesiastical history, ethics, education, etc. . . .	11	8.5	4	4	8	9	8	11	14	10	11	11	10	10	8	8	11.0	11.5
Medicine	5	4.6	8	6	6	8	8	9	9	8	7	6	6	6	6	6	7.3	7.0
Law, government, and political economy .	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2.7	2.5
Useful arts, mathematics, physics, etc. . .	5.5	7.5	7	8	7	6	5	6	8	5	6	7	9	10	10	10	9.7	8.9
Miscellaneous pamphlets bound	.75	.75	2	1	2	1	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	5	3	3	4.0	4.9

NOTE. — In computing this percentage, the use of books in the Bowditch, Parker, Barton, and Prince libraries — which are kept apart from the general classification of the Library — is reckoned as near as possible and included in the usual divisions, as is indicated in the table. (See *Explanations* to Appendix VIII.)

The figures for 1878–9 are only approximately correct.

APPENDIX XV.

LOWER HALL AND BRANCH READING.

Class No.	CLASSES. The figures give the relative percentages.	1874					1875						1876						1877						1878						
		L. H.	E. B.	S. B.	Rox.	Total.	L. H.	E. B.	S. B.	Rox.	Dor.	Total.	L. H.	E. B.	S. B.	Rox.	Dor.	Total.	L. H.	E. B.	S. B.	Rox.	Dor.	Total.	L. H.	E. B.	S. B.	Rox.	Dor.	S. E.	Total.
I.	Fiction and juveniles	71	80	78	81	78	69	82	79	85	84	80	70	80	79	85	82	79	71	83	79	86	83	80	72	83	80	86	81	81	80
II.	History and biography	5	4	5	4	4.5	7	4	5	3	5	5	7	4	5	3	4	4.5	6	3	5	4	4	4	6	4	5	4	5	8	5
III.	Travels and voyages	3	3	3	5	3.5	4	2	4	3	4	3	3	2	3	3	4	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3
IV.	Science, arts, fine and useful, theology, law, medicine, professions	7	2	4	4	4	7	2	4	4	3	4	7	2	4	3	4	4	7	2	4	3	3	4	6	2	3	3	3	2	3
V.	Periodicals	7	6	5	2	5	6	5	4	2	1	3	6	6	4	2	2	4	6	5	4	2	3	4	6	4	4	2	3	2	3.5
VI.	Foreign languages	3	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	—	1	3	...	...	...	—	1	3	...	...	...	—	1	3	...	...	...	—	—	1
VII.	Miscellaneous	4	5	5	4	4.5	4	5	4	3	3	4	4	6	5	4	4	4.5	4	5	5	3	4	4	4	4	5	3	5	4	4.5

Class No.	CLASSES. The figures give the relative percentages.	1879								1880								1881								
		L. H.	E. B.	S. B.	Rox.	Dor.	S. E.	J. P.	Total.	L. H.	E. B.	S. B.	Rox.	Dor.	S. E.	J. P.	Total.	L. H.	E. B.	S. B.	Rox.	Chn.	Dor.	S. E.	J. P.	Total.
I.	Fiction and juveniles	72	81	76	84	82	78	62	76.4	70	80	76	83	79	73	62	74.7	70	80	76	82	78	79	74	79	77
II.	History and biography	6	5	6	4	4	7	5	5.3	6	4	6	4	5	8	6	5.3	7	4	5	4	6	5	4	5	5
III.	Travels and voyages	3	2	4	2	3	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	5	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	9	3	4
IV.	Science, arts, fine and useful, theology, law, medicine, professions	6	2	3	4	4	3	4	4	7	3	4	4	4	5	4	4.4	6	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
V.	Periodicals	6	5	5	3	3	3	2	4	7	6	6	3	5	5	4	5	5	6	7	4	4	5	5	4	5
VI.	Foreign languages	3	...	...	...	—	—	...	...	3	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	.5
VII.	Miscellaneous	4	5	6	3	4	5	24	7.3	4	5	5	3	4	4	21	6.6	6	4	5	4	6	4	4	4	4.5

APPENDIX XVI.

FELLOWES ATHENÆUM READING.

Class No.	CLASSES. Relative percentages.	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
I.	History, biography, and travels	35	43	38	33	30	37	39	33
II.	Modern foreign languages . .	13	12	9	11	10	11	10	13
III.	Periodicals	2	4	5	14	17	6	5	4
IV.	Miscellaneous literature . . .	12	10	10	9	8	9	11	11
V.	Theology, sociology, ethics . .	7	6	5	7	7	6	6	9
VI.	Medicine	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
VII.	Classics	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
VIII.	Fine arts, engineering	12	8	10	7	7	8	7	6
IX.	Law, politics, government . .	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	2
X.	Mathematics, science	12	10	15	11	12	14	13	11
XI.	Fiction	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5

BRIGHTON BRANCH READING.

Class No.	CLASSES. Relative percentages.	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
I.	Fiction	84	80	77	76	75	76	76
II.	Biography, travel, and history	7	7	8	7	8	8	7
III.	Other	9	13	15	17	17	16	17

APPENDIX XVII.

PERIODICAL READING ROOMS.

PERIODICALS.	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881								
											Cent'l.	E. B.	S. B.	Rox.	Ch'n.	Bri.	Dor.	J. Pl.	Total.
BY LANGUAGES.																			
English	315	333	374	547	609	579	589	555	571	585	295	31	51	81	63	41	20	35	617
French	48	52	54	57	66	50	64	59	47	49	42	...	...	7	...	..	..	...	49
German	36	38	41	43	49	45	45	46	44	42	43	...	2	2	...	..	..	...	47
Italian	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	2
Others	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	2
Totals	402	426	474	650	728	678	703	665	667	681	384	31	53	90	63	41	20	35	117
Duplicates	72	80	92	94	103	120	103	105	95	95	76	3	5	2	...	..	..	...	86
Grand Totals	474	*506	566	744	831	798	806	770	762	776	460	34	58	92	63	41	20	35	803
STATISTICS OF USE.																			
Number of days open	...	308	...	...	...	358	360	...	...	...	360	305	305	308	296	..	..	...	...
Total readers	193,417	171,519	218,538	233,704	249,870	317,308	339,514	371,687	374,716	435,242	308,985	16,638	27,860	12,808	27,640	..	..	...	...
Daily average readers	675	557	678	706	698	830	957	1,080	1,118	1,417	858	55	91	41	93	..	..	...	...
Magazines read, total	269,150	254,159	288,462	329,524	348,772	400,452	424,664	471,984	490,324	481,901	400,357	27,329	40,474	22,163	30,349	..	..	...	...
Magazines read, daily average	992	825	897	964	973	1,118	1,201	1,375	1,344	1,569	1,112	89	133	72	102	..	..	...	...
Average issue per Sunday †	...	...	...	421	473	476	487	439	504	537	545	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...

* Transactions of learned societies and costly journals, kept in Bates Hall, are not included in this count, but they are all embraced — if currently received — in the Periodical list, issued by the Library.

† Central Library only. The circulation of periodicals in branch libraries has not been sufficient to warrant opening the reading rooms on Sundays.

NOTE. — The use of newspapers at the Charlestown branch is not included, but the number of readers of them is. No statistics of use at Brighton, Dorchester, and Jamaica Plain are practicable under the present arrangements.

APPENDIX XVIII.

LOSSES, DELINQUENTS, ETC.

Class No.	Classes.	1881.										
		B. H.	L. H.	E. B.	S. B.	Rox.	Ch'n.	Bri.	Dor.	S. E.	J. P.	Total.
I.	Books finable	7,033	16,865	4,093	5,748	6,070	3,130	1,789	3,341	3,749	3,749	55,567
II.	Mail notices	1,855	4,850	1,283	1,409	1,229	800	464	646	851	649	14,036
III.	Books returned after notice*	6,858	16,375	1,222	1,332	1,158	3,107	10	624	848	630	32,164
IV.	Books sent for by messenger	175	489	61	77	71	23	11	22	59	19	1,007
V.	Books recovered by messenger	164	448	55	76	64	7	10	22	56	17	919
VI.	Books not recovered by messenger	11	41	6	1	7	16	1	0	3	2	88
VII.	Books condemned	5	1,124	377	644	335	422	25	128	194	23	3,277
VIII.	Books covered	.....	59,299	46,406	48,312	32,812	14,047	7,624	13,766	3,835	5,307	231,408
IX.	Persons finable not paying messenger	43	254	36	49	44	6	4	13	8	13	470
X.	Residences changed without notice	.....	.....	46	33	0	8	0	16	0	0	103
XI.	Books sent to binderies	5,015	4,425	492	747	1,159	1,083	340	633	1,666	342	15,902

1875-76. — Of 947,621 volumes delivered to borrowers, only one in 9,476 failed to be recovered.
1876-77. — Of 1,140,572 " " " 8,842 " "
1877-78. — Of 1,183,991 " " " 11,723 " "
1878-79. — Of 1,180,565 " " " 11,688 " "
1879-80. — Of 1,156,721 " " " 11,122 " "
1880-81. — Of 1,065,181 " " " 12,104 " "

* Except from Brighton and Dorchester, mail notices are now sent five days after the books are due, and books returned during these five days are included in those returned after notice.

APPENDIX XIX.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

General Library Account.	1876-77			1877-78			1878-79			1879-80			1880-81		
	City appropriations.	Expended.	Fellowes Athenæum.	City appropriations.	Expended.	Fellowes Athenæum.	City appropriations.	Expended.	Fellowes Athenæum.	City appropriations.	Expended.	Fellowes Athenæum.	City appropriations.	Expended.	Fellowes Athenæum.
Binding	$5,000 00	$3,785 85	.....	$5,500 00	$2,734 57	.....	$3,290 00	$2,365 54	.....	$3,000 00	$2,913 22	.....	$3,000 00	$4,915 20	.....
Books	10,000 00	21,714 50	$1,833 86	15,000 00	20,981 26	$1,414 37	15,040 00	24,499 97	$907 93	16,000 00	22,442 92	$809 86	17,000 00	22,607 06	$2,019 43
Periodicals*		2,849 88			4,117 29			3,407 67			3,299 83			2,826 97	
Catalogues (printing)	5,000 00	5,722 87	.....	6,000 00	4,807 82	.....	7,520 00	5,915 80	.....	5,000 00	4,795 21	.....	4,000 00	3,006 09	.....
Expense	3,000 00	3,004 27	.....	3,000 00	3,549 33	.....	3,290 00	3,479 73	.....	3,200 00	3,061 51	.....	3,000 00	2,914 94	.....
Fuel	4,000 00	2,278 01	.....	4,000 00	2,115 86	.....	2,350 00	1,978 94	.....	2,000 00	1,535 85	.....	2,000 00	2,441 52	.....
Furniture (cabinets, shelving, fixtures, etc.)	2,000 00	2,528 31	.....	2,000 00	2,050 16	.....	2,350 00	3,006 12	.....	2,000 00	1,765 49	.....	2,250 00	1,436 43	.....
Gas	5,000 00	4,885 69	.....	5,000 00	5,397 81	.....	5,170 00	5,074 48	.....	5,000 00	4,990 47	.....	5,000 00	5,105 98	.....
Printing (miscellaneous)	5,500 00	5,894 26	.....	6,000 00	5,267 59	.....	5,170 00	3,962 12	.....	4,500 00	4,007 21	.....	4,500 00	3,841 29	.....
Stationery															
Salaries	69,500 00	69,332 10	.....	70,626 00	66,038 97	.....	73,000 00	68,349 78	.....	72,000 00	69,937 53	.....	72,000 00	67,954 79	.....
Transportation, postage, etc.	2,500 00	2,401 12	.....	3,000 00	2,710 51	.....	2,820 00	2,160 76	.....	2,300 00	1,980 72	.....	2,250 00	2,036 31	.....
Branches.				Jamaica Plain.											
Books and periodicals	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,917 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fixtures, catalogues, printing, etc.	.....	.....	.....	10,000 00	3,288 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salaries	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,373 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	$111,500 00	$124,396 86	$1,833 86	$130,126 00	$129,351 38	$1,414 37	$120,000 00	$124,200 91	$907 93	$115,000 00	$120,729 96	$809 86	$115,000 00	$119,086 58	$2,019 43

Years.	Paid into City treasury from fines and sales of catalogues.
1859	$437 80
1860	450 00
1861	246 34
1862	350 00
1863	528 49
1864	314 60
1865	385 64
1866	203 92
1867	504 18
1868	507 72
1869	659 85
1870	996 63
1871	1,150 00
1872	1,472 44
1873	1,681 79
1874	2,000 00
1875	2,360 24
1876	2,505 35
1877	3,092 12
1878	3,266 31
1879	2,618 32
1880	2,984 12
1881	3,497 03
	$32,212 89

* The appropriation for periodicals is included in that for books.

Note. — The expenditures for books cover the cost of those chargeable to our Trust funds account, as well as those charged to the annual appropriations from the City, and also include such as are bought with the balances with our foreign agents at the close of the previous year. Our financial and library years now nominally correspond, but it will happen that bills accruing subsequently to the middle of March (when the last requisition of the year, payable April 1st, is approved) will be audited in the subsequent year's account, beginning nominally May 1st. In this way books added between March 15th and May 1st may be counted in one year's growth, and paid for in the subsequent year's account. The cost of maintaining branches after the first year makes part of the general items of the several appropriations.

The money for books bought on account of the Fellowes Athenæum is spent under the direction of the Book committee of the Trustees of the Fellowes fund.

APPENDIX XX.

LIBRARY FUNDS. — INVESTED IN CITY OF BOSTON BONDS.

	GIVER.	Amount.	When delivered.	No. of Bond.	When due.	Income.	Provisions.
1	Joshua Bates	$50,000 00	March, 1853	1,727	April, 1894	$3,000	To buy "books of permanent value."
2	Jonathan Phillips	20,000 00	April, 1861	352	Jan'y, 1906	1,800	"To the maintenance of a free public library."
		10,000 00	April, 1853	1,725	April, 1894		"Purchase of books."
3	Abbott Lawrence	10,000 00	May, 1860	281	July, 1905	600	Books having a permanent value.
4	Charlotte Harris	10,000 00	August, 1877	2,579	Oct., 1897	600	Books for Charlestown branch, published before 1850.
5	Henry L. Pierce	5,000 00	December, 1873	1,567	Jan'y, 1894	300	"Books of permanent value for the Bates Hall."
6	Mary P. Townsend	4,000 00	April, 1879	2,960	April, 1899	200	Books five years old in some one edition.
7	George Ticknor	4,000 00	April, 1871	10,480	April, 1891	240	Books in Spanish and Portuguese, five years old in some one edition.
8	John P. Bigelow	1,000 00	August, 1850	1,726	April, 1894	60	Purchase of books.
9	Franklin Club	1,000 00	June, 1863	5,531	Jan'y, 1884	60	Books of permanent value, preferably "books on government and political economy."
10	Samuel A. Green	1,500 00	November, 1878	722	April, 1908	75	Books relating to American history.
11	South Boston	100 00	September, 1879	3,119	July, 1889	5	
		$116,600 00				$6,940	

MEMORANDA.

(1) Joshua Bates, born near Boston, 1788; died in London, as the head of the house of Baring Brothers & Co., 1864. In addition to this fund, he gave $50,000 worth of books to the Library.

(2) The sum of $5,000 was a gift in Mr. Phillips' lifetime. The other $20,000 was bequeathed by his will, dated 28th of Sept., 1849. He died 29th July, 1860, aged 82.

(3) Mr. Lawrence died in August, 1855, and this sum was a bequest.

(4) The bequest of Charlotte Harris to the Charlestown branch. With it her private library was also given.

(5) The donation of Mayor Pierce, previous to his retirement from office. The principal or interest may be expended as deemed best.

(6) This fund was received from William Minot and William Minot, Jr., executors of Miss Townsend's will, to whom discretionary power in making the gift was given by the will.

(7) This bequest accompanying the testamentary gift of his Spanish and Portuguese library. It is required that $1,000, at least, shall be spent every five years for twenty-five years, for the addition of books to said library.

(8) This fund was a sum intended for a testimonial to Mr. Bigelow on retiring from the mayoralty, and transferred by him to this purpose.

(9) Given by the Trustees of the Franklin club, under authority given them at the dissolution of that Literary association.

APPENDIX XXI.

LIBRARY SERVICE.

(*April* 30, 1881.)

Department.	Name.	Entered Service.	Position, duties, etc.	On regular service.	On time and extra service.	Total employed.
Executive Department.	MELLEN CHAMBERLAIN . .	1878.	Librarian and Clerk of the Corporation	1	. .	. .
	James L. Whitney	1869.	Principal Assistant Librarian .	. .	. .	. .
	José F. Carret	1875.	Register, and Curator of patents and engravings	1	. .	. .
	Louis F. Gray	1880.	Librarian's Secretary	1	. .	. .
	Adelaide A. Nichols . . .	1868.	Auditor and Cashier	1	. .	. .
	James L. Gethins	1881.	Librarian's Runner	1	. .	. .
	Total	. . . .	. . . . .	5	. .	5
Catalogue Department.	JAMES L. WHITNEY . . .	1869.	Principal of the department . .	1	. .	. .
	William H. Foster	1860.	Cataloguer for Branch Libraries and Proof Reader	1	. .	. .
	José F. Carret	1875.	Register, Curator of patents and engravings and Assistant . .	. .	. .	. .
	Lindsay Swift	1878.	Assistant	1	. .	. .
	Elizabeth T. Reed	1873.	Assistant and Cataloguer of Lower Hall and branch books	1	. .	. .
	Roxanna M. Eastman . . .	1859.	Extra Assistant, and Cataloguer of U.S. documents	. .	1	. .
	Frank C. Blaisdell	1876.	Assistant	1	. .	. .
	Annie C. Miller	1881.	Assistant	1	. .	. .
	Maria C. Otis	1880.	Assistant in Patent room, etc. .	1	. .	. .
	Card Catalogues.					
	HARRIET E. GREEN . . .	1873.	Curator	1	. .	. .
	Carrie K. Burnell	1881.	Curator of official card catalogue	1	. .	. .
	Ellen F. McCarthy	1872.	Assistant	1	. .	. .
	Mary F. Osgood	1877.	Assistant	1	. .	. .
	Harriet C. Blake	1880.	Assistant	1	. .	. .
	Patrick H. Carroll	1881.	Runner	1	. .	. .
	Total	. . . .	. . . . .	13	1	14

LIBRARY SERVICE. — *Continued.*

Department.	Name.	Entered service.	Position, duties, etc.	On regular service.	On time and extra service.	Total employed.
Purchase and Entry Department.	HARRIET N. PIKE	1867.	Chief Clerk	1	..	..
	Edith D. Fuller	1879.	Associate Clerk	1	..	..
	Mary A. McGrath	1868.	Assistant	1	..	..
	Frederic W. Blaisdell	1880.	Runner	1	..	..
	Total	....		4	..	4
Shelf Department.	APPLETON P. C. GRIFFIN.	1865.	Custodian	1	..	..
	William Canny	1880.	Assistant	1	..	..
	William Roffe	1881.	Assistant in charge of repairs, etc., of books on the shelves	1	..	..
	George K. Merrill	1880.	Runner	1	..	..
	Total	....		4	..	4
Bates Hall.	ARTHUR MASON KNAPP	1875.	Librarian of Bates Hall	1	..	..
	Alice M. Porée	1866.	Assistant	1	..	..
	Lydia F. Knowles	1867.	Delivery Clerk	1	..	..
	Thomas M. Whyte	1874.	Receiving Clerk	1	..	..
	Margaret Doyle	1875.	Assistant	1	..	..
	Richard Ray	1876.	Assistant	1	..	..
	W. Maynard L. Young	1878.	Assistant in charge of deliveries to branches	1	..	..
	Daniel Donovan	1880.	Runner	1	..	..
	Thomas H. O'Kane	1880.	Runner	1	..	..
	James Johnson	1881.	Runner	1	..	..
	Harold Smith	1881.	Runner	1	..	..
	Total	....		11	..	11
Lower Hall.	EDWARD TIFFANY	1878.	Librarian of Lower Hall	1	..	..
	William F. Robinson	1872.	Clerk for registration and fines	1	..	..
	Mary A. Jenkins	1877.	Assistant Librarian	1	..	..
	Thomas H. Cummings	1879.	Curator of Lower Hall card catalogue	1	..	..
	Caroline E. J. Porée	1859.	Reading room Clerk	1	..	..
	Sarah A. Mack	1863.	Delivery desk	1	..	..
	Eliza J. Mack	1863.	Receiving desk	1	..	..
	Annie M. Kennedy	1869.	Registration and Assistant	1	..	..

LIBRARY SERVICE. — *Continued.*

Department.	Name.	Entered service.	Position, duties, etc.	On regular service.	On time and extra service.	Total employed.
Lower Hall.	Ella R. Dillon	1876.	Delivery desk and Assistant	1	..	..
	Ellen E. Bresnahan	1869.	Assistant in reading room	1	..	..
	Annie G. Shea	1874.	Record of slips and Substitute	1	..	..
	Florence Richards	1878.	Return slips and Assistant	1	..	..
	Margaret Clifford	1877.	Desk Assistant	1	..	..
	Mary A. Doyle	1879.	Runner	1	..	..
	Mary Anderson	1879.	Runner	1	..	..
	Mary Sheridan	1880.	Runner	1	..	..
	Louisa Twickler	1881.	Runner	1	..	..
	Edward Moore	1878.	Care of shelves	1	..	..
	Evening Service.					
	T. P. Bennett	1879.	Registration Clerk and Sunday service	..	1	..
	Robert B. Ross	1873.	Reading room	..	1	..
	Catherine McGrath	1873.	Receiving desk	..	1	..
	John J. Butler	1878.	Runner	..	1	..
	Samuel Anderson	1880.	Runner	..	1	..
	F. von Olker	1880.	Runner	..	1	..
	Harry Young	1880.	Runner	..	1	..
	Benjamin F. Latz	1881.	Runner	..	1	..
	Total	....	.....	18	8	26
	WILLIAM E. FORD	1858.	Janitor	1	..	..
	John White	1880.	Porter	1	..	..
	William G. Adams	1879.	Night Watchman	1	..	..
	Timothy McCarthy	1881.	Porter	1	..	..
	Extra daily Assistants					
	Total	....	.....	4	..	4
Bindery.	ANDREW M. BLAKE	1870.	Foreman	1	..	..
	Romeo Cervi	1874.	Extra forwarder	1	..	..
	P. B. Sanford	1879.	Finisher	1	..	..
	Edward M. Roe	1876.	Pressman	1	..	..
	Wm. F. Sampson	1880.	Forwarder	1	..	..
	Arthur Siguere	1881.	Forwarder	1	..	..
	Mary E. Austen	1874.	Forewoman	1	..	..

LIBRARY SERVICE. — *Continued.*

Department.	Name.	Entered service.	Position, duties, etc.	On regular service.	On time and extra service.	Total employed.
Bindery.	Martha M. Wheeler	1869.	Sewer	1	..	..
	Mary G. Moriarty	1875.	Sewer	1	..	..
	Sarah E. Bowen	1876.	Sewer	1	..	..
	Sarah Dumas	1881.	Sewer	1	..	..
	Mary J. Morton	1881.	Sewer	1	..	..
	Sam'l Macconnell	1877.	Apprentice	1	..	..
	Total	....		13	..	13
East Boston Branch.	SARAH C. GODBOLD	1871.	Librarian	1	..	..
	Mary R. Pray	1870.	Assistant	1	..	..
	Alice M. Wing	1872.	Assistant	1	..	..
	Mary E. Cathcart	1870.	Assistant	1	..	..
	E. L. Lennon (entered June 13)	1881.	Extra Assistant	..	1	..
	Adelia H. Ghen	1876.	Extra Runner	..	1	..
	Eva D. Merrill	1879.	Extra Runner	..	1	..
	Grace E. Hahn	1879.	Extra Runner	..	1	..
	Ada J. McConnell	1881.	Extra Runner	..	1	..
	George H. Hosea	1873.	Janitor	1	..	..
	Total	....		5	5	10
South Boston Branch.	ALICE J. BRAGDON	1872.	Librarian	1	..	..
	Nora McCarty	1872.	Receiving Clerk	1	..	..
	Ellen A. Eaton	1872.	Registration Clerk	1	..	..
	Emogene C. Davis	1873.	Delivery Clerk	1	..	..
	Idalene Sampson	1877.	Assistant	1	..	..
	Cora G. Hale	1877.	Extra Assistant	..	1	..
	Minnie E. Sampson	1877.	Extra Assistant	..	1	..
	Mabel Pond	1879.	Extra Assistant	..	1	..
	Mary Watson	1873.	Extra Runner	..	1	..
	Marguerite Watson	1877.	Extra Runner	..	1	..
	Joseph Baker	1872.	Janitor	1	..	..
	Total	....		6	5	11
Roxbury Branch.	SARAH BUNKER	1876.	Librarian	1	..	..
	Mary Bradley	1876.	Assistant	1	..	..
	Dora Puffer	1878.	Reading room and registration Clerk	1	..	..
	Helen M. Bell	1878.	Assistant	1	..	..

LIBRARY SERVICE. — *Continued.*

Department.	Name.	Entered service.	Position, duties, etc.	On regular service.	On time and regular service.	Total employed.
Roxbury Branch.	Margaret E. Blood	1872.	Runner	1	..	..
	Elizabeth E. Berry	1877.	Extra Assistant	..	1	..
	Florence A. Vose	1876.	Extra Runner	..	1	..
	Emma McGowan	1880.	Extra Runner	..	1	..
	Charles R. Curtis	1873.	Janitor	1	..	..
	Total	....		6	3	9
Charlestown Branch.	DR. CORNELIUS S. CARTÉE	1870.	Librarian	1	..	..
	Annie E. Eberle	1874.	Assistant	1	..	..
	Mary P. Swain	1878.	Assistant	1	..	..
	Annie C. Davis	1878.	Runner	1	..	..
	Anna S. Woodberry	1878.	Extra Assistant	..	1	..
	Sarah E. McConnell	1879.	Extra Assistant	..	1	..
	Susan E. Livermore	1679.	Extra Assistant	..	1	..
	Abbie F. Kinmartin	1880.	Extra Runner	..	1	..
	Thomas E. Smith	1874.	Janitor	1	..	..
	Total	....		5	4	9
Brighton Branch.	MARY E. BROCK	1875.	Librarian	1	..	..
	Mary F. Grailey	1880.	Assistant	1	..	..
	Sara R. Brock	1880.	Extra Assistant	..	1	..
	James M. Brock	1878.	Janitor	1	..	..
	Total	....		3	1	4
Dorchester Branch.	MARY G. COFFIN	1874.	Librarian	1	..	..
	Mary J. Sheridan	1875.	Assistant	1	..	..
	Frances Willard Pike	1881.	Extra Assistant	..	1	..
	Lucy Adelaide Watson	1881.	Extra Assistant	..	1	..
	Edward Davenport	1874.	Janitor	1	..	..
	Total	....		3	2	5
South End Branch.	GRACE A. DE BORGES	1880.	Librarian	1	..	..
	Maude M. Morse	1877.	Assistant	1	..	..
	Margaret A. Sheridan	1875.	Assistant	1	..	..
	Charles H. Reuter	1879.	Runner	1	..	..
	Mary Arkinson	1881.	Extra Runner	..	1	..
	Total	....		4	1	5

LIBRARY SERVICE. — *Concluded.*

Department.	Name.	Entered service.	Position, duties, etc.	On regular service	On time and extra service	Total employed.
Jamaica Plain Branch.	ELIZA R. DAVIS	1877.	Librarian	1	. .	. .
	Anna J. Barton	1876.	Assistant	1	. .	. .
	Nellie F. Riley	1878.	Extra Assistant	. .	1	. .
	George L. Hargraves	1878.	Extra Runner	. .	1	. .
	Harry F. Davis	1879.	Extra Runner	. .	1	. .
	Timothy Johnson	1877.	Janitor	1	. .	. .
	Total	. . . .	. . . . .	3	3	6
Deliveries.	Mary A. Hill	1875.	Custodian, Lower Mills	1	. .	. .
	Samuel G. Bowthorpe	1878.	Custodian, Roslindale	1	. .	. .
	Marion L. Woodward	1880.	Custodian, West Roxbury	1	. .	. .
	Total	. . . .	. . . . .	3	. .	3

SUMMARY.

Librarian, Register, Secretary, Auditor, and Runner	5		*Central Library.* 72 regulars. 9 extras. — 81 in all.
Catalogue department	13	1	
Purchase and Entry department	4		
Shelf department	4		
Bates Hall circulation department	11		
Lower Hall circulation department, day, evening, and Sunday service	18	8	
Janitor's department	4		
Bindery	13		
East Boston branch	5	5	*Branches.* 38 regulars. 24 extras. — 62 in all.
South Boston branch	6	5	
Roxbury branch	6	3	
Charlestown branch	5	4	
Brighton branch	3	1	
Dorchester branch	3	2	
South End branch	4	1	
Jamaica Plain branch	3	3	
Deliveries	3		
Totals	110	33	
	33		
Grand total	143		

AGENTS.

Messrs. Lee and Shepard, *Boston.*
Mr. Edward G. Allen (for English patents), *London.*
Messrs. N. Trübner and Co., *London.*
Mr. F. W. Christern, and M. Charles Reinwald, *New York and Paris.*
The Deuerlich'sche Buchhandlung, *Göttingen.*
Signorina Giulia Albèri, *Florence.*
Señor Don Juan F. Riaño, *Madrid.*

APPENDIX XXII.

EXAMINATION OF THE LIBRARY.

	Bates Hall.							Lower Hall.						
	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
Not on shelves	3,612	3,653	3,222	3,205	4,110	4,511	3,746	7,001	7,510	8,063	8,592	8,344	7,182	6,491
Of these found to be														
Lent	1,970	2,161	1,991	2,003	2,436	2,507	2,284	5,254	6,121	6,868	7,134	7,431	6,376	5,568
At the binderies	997	920	622	707	1,142	1,303	794	622	718	681	918	215	203	283
Otherwise accounted for	596	542	573	462	493	664	633	948	536	445	448	566	512	541
Not accounted for	49	30	36	33	39	37	35	117	135	69	92	132	91	99

	East Boston Branch.							South Boston Branch.						
	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879*	1880	1881	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
Not on shelves	2,012	2,022	1,820	1,831	174	2,188	2,114	2,396	2,068	2,047	1,852	Examination made while the Library was closed for repairs. The books were all accounted for.	2,559	1,869
Of these found to be														
Lent	1,729	1,811	1,618	1,609	12	1,893	1,801	2,101	1,876	2,932	1,739		2,417	1,770
At the binderies	137	73	44	37	20	67	41	155	141	72	88		90	65
Otherwise accounted for	146	133	153	178	132	226	271	128	50	43	25		51	34
Not accounted for	....	5	5	7	10	2	1	12	1	....	....		1	....

	Roxbury Branch.†						
	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
Not on shelves	2,441	2,850	3,300	2,991	3,139	3,122	3,081
Of these found to be							
Lent	2,283	2,577	3,017	2,816	2,984	2,899	2,815
At the binderies	144	168	253	70	77	128	41
Otherwise accounted for	8	98	26	103	74	87	198
Not accounted for	6	7	4	2	4	8	7

	Charlestown Branch.							Brighton Branch.						
	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
Not on shelves	1,636	2,209	2,092	2,034	1,971	1,857	2,017	....	728	707	829	804	680	772
Of these found to be														
Lent	1,479	2,016	1,916	1,777	1,800	1,632	1,791	....	591	519	629	665	622	640
At the binderies	66	63	72	92	93	155	133	....	62	91	116	41	33	34
Otherwise accounted for	91	130	104	165	77	68	92	....	54	90	83	98	25	98
Not accounted for	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	21	7	1	....	....	....

	Dorchester Branch.						S. E. Branch.			J. P. Branch.		
	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1879	1880	1881	1879	1880	1881
Not on shelves	1,835	1,362	1,341	1,363	1,458	1,220	1,755	1,704	1,376	1,344	1,320	1,291
Of these found to be												
Lent	1,662	1,269	1,261	1,238	1,284	1,121	1,567	1,573	1,073	1,235	1,270	1,234
At the binderies	151	52	67	84	78	54	154	122	287	94	34	40
Otherwise accounted for	21	39	13	41	95	45	17	6	4	12	13	13
Not accounted for	1	2	....	....	1	....	17	3	12	3	3	4

	Totals.						
	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
Not on shelves	19,098	22,875	22,613	22,675	23,004	26,581	23,957
Of these found to be							
Lent	14,816	18,815	19,130	18,968	19,368	22,473	20,097
At the binderies	2,121	2,296	1,887	2,095	1,920	2,212	1,772
Otherwise accounted for	1,917	1,560	1,468	1,477	1,510	1,747	1,929
Not accounted for	244	204	128	135	206	149	159

* This examination took place while the Library was closed for repairs.

† Includes Fellowes Athenæum examination.

APPENDIX XXIII.

WORK IN THE LIBRARY BINDERY.

CHARACTER OF WORK.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Bates Hall books bound and finished	2,219	2,008	2,635	2,613	3,223	4,759	4,155	4,272	3,958	5,839
Books of the Lower Hall and branches	1,015	744	753	1,508	7,766	8,743	11,129	10,084	7,606	2,752
Books repaired . .	396	430	492	444	959	873	949	1,371	1,397	1,201
Catalogues wired and covered for public use in Lower Hall and branches	490	437	287	143						
Maps dissected and mounted	47	28	9							
Map volumes and shelf-lists mounted	212	165	109	493	820	2,712	958	3,014	2,145	3,205
Pamphlet cases . .	546	64	24							
Portfolios	5	8	8							
Removable covers for catalogues and for paper-covered books	266	263	450	1,520	1,287	1,271	1,469	1,970	1,946	1,032
Maps mounted, bound, and bordered	54	41	8	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Hours of miscellaneous work . .	1,842	2,297	1,437	2,486	2,183	2,586	2,778	2,615	2,205	1,959

During the first eight months of the year 6,354 Lower Hall and branch books were bound in outside binderies.

[DOCUMENT 98 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspectors of Prisons and Houses of Detention

IN

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

June, 1881.

In BOARD OF ALDERMEN, July 11, 1881.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to visit the Jail and other houses of detention within the County of Suffolk, and to make the examinations and inspection required by law, respectfully submit their first semi-annual report.

JAIL.

The committee visited the Jail on the 24th of June, on which day, at the time of their visit, the whole number of inmates was one hundred and forty-six, a larger number than was found there six months ago. Though this visit was made without any previous notice, the committee found the institution in a very neat and tidy condition. The prisoners appeared to be satisfied with their food and treatment, and upon repeated inquiries, no complaints were heard of a lack of rations or of comfort. The committee examined the quality of the food served out to the inmates that day, and found it satisfactory in all respects.

HOUSES OF INDUSTRY AND REFORMATION.

On the same day the Committee visited the Houses of Industry and Reformation at Deer Island. These insti-

tutions were found to be in their usual satisfactory condition. The number of inmates was larger than usual, viz.: —

Number in House of Industry	680
" " House of Reformation	120
" " Truant School	125
	925

making a numerous family for the city to support. The health of the prisoners was very good, this island being very favorably located for the promotion and establishment of the health of its inhabitants. Nearly all the prisoners, old and young, are required to engage in some kind of work, which is beneficial to their mental and physical health. The inmates expressed themselves as satisfied with the food and treatment. The dormitories were inspected, and were found to be neat and clean in all respects.

It is proposed to transfer, in the fall, all the female pauper and neglected children to the Marcella-street Home, which will be ready for their occupancy at that time. Deer Island will then be devoted exclusively to the detention of the criminal classes sent thither by the Courts.

Marcella-street Home.

The committee visited this institution, to which neglected children are sentenced, on June 30, on which date the number of sentenced boys was one hundred and seven.

These children are well clothed and fed, they having as much food as they can eat, and they attend school daily, several rooms in the building being fitted up for this purpose; competent teachers are provided, and the instruction given will compare favorably with that of many of the best schools in the city.

The committee were much impressed with the great and positive value of this institution to the city, for here boys are taken from the street and from incompetent and often inhuman parents, and are here *saved* for lives of usefulness and respectability, for they nearly all find good places when they are discharged, and become industrious and useful citizens.

Ophthalmia and ringworm disorders, which are apt to infect a lot of children brought together from neglected and wretched homes, have greatly diminished.

The new brick building, intended for the accommodation of the female pauper and neglected children now at Deer Island, is nearly completed, and will soon be occupied. It contains all the appliances and rooms for the comfort of

the children which modern thought can devise, and nothing seems wanting except more yard-room for the recreation of the inmates. The play-grounds of the boys and girls must be separate, and it is hoped that the proposition now before the City Council, to change the location of the street projected through the grounds of this institution, will be consummated before the girls are moved up from Deer Island, for there they have enjoyed much freedom and liberty in the open air, and they will feel absolutely *imprisoned* if they cannot enjoy equal liberties here.

LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

The committee visited this institution on June 30, immediately after leaving the spacious and comfortable quarters built for the children at the Marcella-street Home, and the contrast in the accommodations was very marked and striking. The committee were forcibly impressed with the obvious truth that the unfortunate inmates of this hospital, afflicted, not of their own volition, or by reason of any crime, or offence, ought to have the best accommodations and comforts that the city can provide.

This building, erected nearly fifty years ago, before the modern humane treatment of the insane was adopted, is now far behind every similar hospital in the State. It is a disgrace to the city of Boston that does not provide better and more comfortable quarters for its unfortunate wards.

The whole number of inmates at the time of the committee's visit was one hundred and sixty-three, being a larger number than the building can properly accommodate. There are not enough sleeping-rooms, and the dining-rooms are miserably contracted, so much so that tables are set in the wards directly among the patients,— which tends to create unnecessary excitement and trouble.

The committee feel that many projects are entertained by the City Council which do not deserve so much consideration as does this necessity for better hospital accommodations.

Under these disadvantages the committee believe that the Superintendent and his assistants do all that is possible to cheer, comfort, and console the patients.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This institution was visited June 30, and was found, as usual, thoroughly clean and in excellent order. The number of inmates was not so large as usual. Nearly all were engaged in some kind of work, a very few being in the hos-

pital. The rations served to the prisoners were examined by the committee, and were found to be of a good quality. No prisoner complained either of the quality or quantity of his food.

The House of Correction for this county has been for years, in point of comfort and discipline, at the head of all similar institutions in this State, and nothing can be suggested to improve the management of this department by its efficient head.

Appended to this report will be found the usual statistics furnished by the several superintendents.

Respectfully submitted,

LUCIUS SLADE,
C. H. B. BRECK,
CHARLES V. WHITTEN,
Committee of Inspectors of Prisons.

APPENDIX.

SUFFOLK COUNTY JAIL.

BOSTON, June 24, 1881.

To the Inspectors of Prisons for Suffolk County: —

GENTLEMEN, — The number of prisoners in this Jail at the date of your last inspection, Dec. 24, 1880, was —

Males	102	
Females	23	
		125
Number committed since Dec. 24, 1880 —		
Males	1,186	
Females	210	
		1,396
Whole number during the period		1,521
Number discharged since Dec. 24, 1880 —		
Males	1,164	
Females	211	
		1,375
Number remaining June 24, 1881 —		
Males	124	
Females	22	
		146

Robert McKelvey, a prisoner held for trial on a charge of breaking and entering, while in custody at the Court-House for arraignment, May 7th last, attempted to escape from a window of the court-room by a line which he had made out of the jail mattress, and had concealed about his body when taken to the Court-House; but, unfortunately for him, the line parted, when he fell about 25 feet to the pavement below, causing a severe injury to his spine, and fracturing the bones of the left wrist. He was immediately discovered, and taken into the office of the Sheriff, in a helpless condition, and by advice of physicians removed to the City Hospital, where he remained under treatment until the 27th of May, when he was returned to the Jail, where he is now slowly recovering under the skilful treatment of Dr. McCollom, the physician of the Jail.

Frank Kearney, a prisoner committed to jail in default of bail, May 5th, was soon noticed to be suffering from some mental difficulty, and upon a medical examination was found to be insane, and sent to the Lunatic Hospital at Danvers, May 10, 1881.

No other casualty has occurred since your last examination, and no prisoner has escaped.

No contagious disease has appeared, and the usual good order and discipline have been constantly maintained.

The alterations and repairs which have been made in the office of the Jail, afford additional office-room and convenience, and greater security to the Jail in the night-time.

A wire grating has been erected in the office of the lock-up building on North Charles street, the main entrance from the street, which now makes the jail-yard more secure from outside intrusion, and will greatly aid in preventing the escape of prisoners who may be employed about the yard and grounds of the Jail.

Respectfully submitted,

DARIUS F. BRADLEY,
Acting Keeper.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

To the Inspectors of Prisons for Suffolk County: —

GENTLEMEN, — Following is a report of commitments to and discharges from the House of Industry, House of Reformation, and Truant School, from Dec. 29, 1880, to June 23, 1881, inclusive: —

Commitments for —

Drunkenness	2,439
Larceny	176
Assault and battery	139
Common drunkard	97
Idle and disorderly	35
Profanity	25
Vagrancy	23
Breaking glass	23
Common night-walker	22
Disturbing the peace	17
Malicious injury	9
Fornication	9
Keeping a noisy and disorderly house	4
Obscene language	4
Standing on sidewalk	4
Receiving stolen goods	4
Assault	3
Obtaining money by false pretences	3
Stubborn child	3
Making an affray	2
Cruelty to animals	2
Keeping a house of ill-fame	2
Walking and standing on railroad track	2
Threats	2

Disturbing a public assembly	2
Common beggar	1
Tramp	1
Extinguishing street lamps	1
Embezzlement	1
Disturbing a religious meeting	1
Unlawful appropriation of a horse	1
Attempt to rescue a prisoner	1
Malicious mischief	1
Indecent assault	1
Coasting in the street	1
Unlawfully loitering in and about railroad station	1
A lewd and lascivious person	1
Unlawful appropriation of a boat	1
Keeping an unlicensed dog	1
Common railer and brawler	2
	3,067

Causes of Discharge.

Expired sentence	2,495
Fines paid	446
Pardoned by Directors	54
Died	11
Bailed	9
Transferred to Sherborn	4
Sent to insane asylum	1
Pardoned by Governor	1
Escaped	1
	3,011

Summary.

Remaining Dec. 28, 1881	630
Committed since	3,067
	3,697
Discharged since	3,011
Remaining June 23, 1881	686

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

Commitments for —

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Larceny	14	0	14
Stubborn child	6	0	6
Truants	0	2	2
Assault and battery	1	0	1
Breaking and entering	1	0	1
Burning R.R. car and setting fire to stable	1	0	1
Vagrancy	0	1	1
	23	3	26

Causes for Discharge.

Pardoned by Directors	25	3	28
Expired sentence	5	3	8
	30	6	36

Summary.

Remaining Dec. 28, 1880	108	22	130
Committed since	23	3	26
	131	25	156
Discharged since	30	6	36
Remaining June 23, 1881	101	19	120

TRUANT SCHOOL.

Commitments for —

Truancy	60
Absentees	28
Total	88

Causes for Discharge.

Expired sentence	25
Pardoned by Directors	7
	32

Summary.

Remaining Dec. 28, 1880	69
Committed since	88
	157
Discharged since	32
Total	125

Respectfully submitted,

GUY C. UNDERWOOD,
Superintendent.

DEER ISLAND, Boston Harbor, June 24, 1881.

BOSTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Return of the Boston Lunatic Hospital to the Committee of Board of Aldermen for inspecting Places of Detention, for the term ending June 30, 1881.

Number of patients remaining Dec. 17, 1880, the date of last inspection,—

Men	80	
Women	81	
		—161
Number admitted since —		
Men	9	
Women	22	
		— 31
Whole number treated —		
Men	89	
Women	103	
		—192
Number discharged —		
Men	12	
Women	17	
		— 29
Number remaining at present inspection —		
Men	77	
Women	86	
		—163
Of those discharged there were —		
Recovered	4	
Improved	3	
Unimproved	2	
Transferred	8	
Died	12	
		— 29

The eight cases transferred to other hospitals were cases of emergency, admitted temporarily, and were not under treatment more than a few days. Six patients will this week be recommended for discharge as recovered, having been out on trial in some of the cases several months. These recoveries really belong to the term since the last inspection.

Causes of death: —

General Paralysis, 5; Puerperal Mania, 2; Exhaustion from Senile Insanity, 2; Pleurisy, 1; Rupture of Aortic Aneurism, 1; Acute Phthisis, 1; Total, 12.

Most of these deaths were from unpreventable causes, the disease being of a fatal nature from the first. A comparatively large number of deaths from General Paralysis happened to occur in this term. This Hospital will always have a large death-rate while it receives, for humane reasons, a large proportion of aged and very sick patients.

The committee are respectfully referred to the Superintendent's last report to the Board of Directors for numerous statistics and statements concerning this Hospital. While it is doing an excellent and indispensable work, its accommodations are antiquated and entirely inadequate for the care of a quarter part of the city insane.

Very respectfully,

THEO. W. FISHER,
Superintendent.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

BOSTON, MASS., July 5, 1881.

To the Inspectors of Prisons and Houses of Detention in Suffolk County: —

GENTLEMEN, — The committee visited the House of Correction June 30, 1881.

The number of prisoners remaining Dec. 17, 1880, was —

Males, 362; females, 63; total, 425.

Committed from Dec. 17, 1880, to June 30, 1881, — males, 228; females, 49; total, 337.

Discharged from Dec. 17, 1880, to June 30, 1881, — males, 291; females, 51; total, 342.

Remaining June 30, 1881, — males, 359; females, 61; total, 420.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Discharged on expiration of sentence	322
Pardoned by Governor	2
Released on probation	1
Paid fine and costs	9
Discharged, by order of Municipal Court, after serving three months	5

During the past six months no deaths have occurred, and the general health of the prisoners has been excellent. No epidemic sickness has prevailed.

The punishments inflicted have been the same as heretofore, and the discipline of the prison has been kept at its usual standard.

The inmates have had their daily needs supplied with a good quality of food and in liberal quantities.

LABOR. — All the inmates who are able are kept in constant employment, but the numbers still continue below the average of former years.

Respectfully,

M. V. B. BERRY,

Master.

MARCELLA-STREET HOME.

BOSTON HIGHLANDS, July 6, 1881.

To Committee on Inspection of Prisons, etc.: —

The following are the changes which have occurred among the sentenced inmates since your last visit, Dec. 16, 1880: —

Number remaining Dec. 16, 1880	89
" committed from Dec. 17, 1880, to June 30, 1881	37
" discharged " " " "	19
" remaining June 30, 1881	107

The sentences have been for the following periods: —

Minority	32
11 years	1
10 "	1
8 "	1
6 "	1
5 "	1
Total	37

Discharges —

Pardoned by Directors	18
Died (of diphtheria)	1
Total	19

There are at this date 141 pauper boys in the Home, making a total of 248 inmates.

Respectfully,

H. M. BLACKSTONE,

Superintendent.

[Document 99 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

AUDITOR'S MONTHLY EXHIBIT.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

FOR 1881-82.

Office of the Auditor of Accounts,
City Hall, July 8, 1881.

To the Honorable City Council: —

Gentlemen, — The undersigned in compliance with the third Section of the Ordinance on Finance, herewith presents an exhibit of the General and Special Appropriations for the present financial year of 1881–82, as shown in the books in his office, July 1, 1881, including the July draft, — being three months' payments of the financial year, — exhibiting the original appropriations, the balances brought forward from the year 1880–81, the amount drawn July 1, the total expenditures, and the balance of each appropriation unexpended at that date. All salaries, expenses, and disbursements of the County of Suffolk are now allowed for payment by the undersigned, who is constituted Auditor of the County of Suffolk by Chap. 256 of the Acts of 1879, which went into effect May 1, 1879.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED T. TURNER,
Auditor of Accounts.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Object of Appropriations.	Balances from 1880–81.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1881–82.	Total Credits.	July Draft, including Treasurer's payments in June.	Expenditures for 1881–82.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1881, including July Draft.
Advertising	.....	.....	$1,500 00	$1,500 00	$118 71	$262 04	$1,237 96	
Architect's Department	.....	.....	12,000 00	12,000 00	943 74	3,323 90	8,676 10	
Armories	.....	.....	20,000 00	20,000 00	4,969 08	5,161 58	14,838 42	
Assessors' Department	.....	.....	97,500 00	97,500 00	24,068 69	35,691 11	61,808 89	
Auditor's Department	.....	.....	18,500 00	18,500 00	1,457 02	4,182 25	14,317 75	
Board of Health, etc., viz.:								
Board of Health	.....	.....	63,000 00	63,000 00	5,345 26	14,333 63	48,666 37	
Evergreen Cemetery	$165 00	$150 00	1,500 00	1,815 00	177 77	526 46	1,288 54	
Public Baths	.....	.....	12,000 00	12,000 00	1,551 56	3,009 06	8,990 94	
Quarantine Department	.....	.....	14,400 00	14,400 00	1,487 74	4,073 53	10,326 47	
Boston Harbor	.....	.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	125 00	648 41	4,351 59	
Bridges:								
Bridges	.....	.....	60,000 00	60,000 00	7,553 76	18,217 44	41,782 56	
Chelsea Bridge	18,118 60	.....	.....	18,118 60	.....	.....	18,118 60	$168,881 40
Mt. Washington-avenue Bridge	.....	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	98 52	98 52	9,901 48	
Burnt District	82,348 53	.....	.....	82,348 53	.....	.....	82,348 53	6,363,828 12
Cedar Grove Cemetery	789 72	2,863 95	7,600 00	11,253 67	2,328 16	6,454 85	4,798 82	
Chestnut Hill Driveway	.....	.....	5,800 00	5,800 00	304 16	609 96	5,190 04	
City Debt	.....	.....	731,501 00	731,501 00	.....	.....	731,501 00	
City Loans:								
Received from Commissioners $24,000								
Revenue $14,000 / Sinking Funds 10,000	.....	24,000 00	.....	24,000 00				
Redemption of City Loans Proper $39,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,000 00			
Redemption Cochituate Water Loans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,000 00	($15,000 00 provided for.)	
Redemption of Mystic Water Loans								
Cost of Redemption of matured bonds								
Carried forward	$101,421 85	$27,013 95	$1,060,301 00	$1,188,736 80	$73,529 17	$135,592 74	$1,068,144 06	$6,532,709 52

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1880-81.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1881-82.	Total Credits.	July draft, including Treasurer's Payments in June.	Expenditures for 1881-82.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1881, including July Draft.
Brought forward	$101,421 85	$27,013 95	$1,060,301 00	$1,188,736 80	$73,529 17	$135,592 74	$1,068,144 06	$6,532,709 52
City Hospital			139,900 00	139,900 00	13,682 11	41,786 70	98,113 30	
City Registrar's Department			10,500 00	10,500 00	629 00	2,023 63	8,476 37	
Collector's Department			49,000 00	49,000 00	3,745 45	11,038 71	37,961 29	
Common and Public Grounds:								
Common, etc.			59,000 00	59,000 00	8,989 05	23,789 56	35,210 44	
Current expenses $17,741 74								
Trees 4,630 29								
Fences and curbs 1,230 03								
Plank walks 187 50								
Brighton Square	2,330 25			2,330 25			2,330 25	
Contingent Funds:								
Joint Committees			6,400 00	6,400 00	577 60	2,042 21	4,357 79	
Mayor			1,500 00	1,500 00	124 85	204 35	1,295 65	
Board of Aldermen			5,100 00	5,100 00	620 40	1,377 25	3,722 75	
Common Council			3,900 00	3,900 00	704 45	2,059 90	1,840 10	
County of Suffolk			325,000 00	325,000 00	33,106 63	80,992 43	244,007 57	
Deeds, Real Estate Advertising, etc.	7,886 76	999 14		8,885 90	472 55	2,919 25	5,966 65	
East Boston Ferries			180,600 00	180,600 00	15,128 81	41,217 63	139,382 37	
Engineer's Department			28,000 00	28,000 00	2,319 89	6,277 42	21,722 58	
Fire Department:								
Fire Department			537,260 00	537,260 00	41,575 67	202,046 62	335,213 38	
Fire Alarm Telegraph			21,800 00	21,800 00	1,716 06	4,664 46	17,135 54	
Bells and Clocks			1,000 00	1,000 00	27 93	54 73	945 27	
Health Department			345,000 00	345,000 00	27,270 79	84,543 25	260,456 75	
Huntington Avenue Lot	16,875 00			16,875 00			16,875 00	
Improved Sewerage[1]	766,397 91	5,000 00		771,397 91	35,777 00	75,273 24	696,124 67	2,065,875 33
Incidental Expenses		381 47	60,000 00	60,381 47	4,585 48	10,372 44	50,009 03	
Inspection of Buildings			20,750 00	20,750 00	1,540 74	4,728 69	16,021 31	
Carried forward	$894,911 77	$33,394 56	$2,855,011 00	$3,783,317 33	$266,123 63	$733,005 21	$3,065,312 12	$8,598,584 85

[1] Total Appropriations, $3,753,000; transferred August, 1876, by authority of an order of July 17, from Reserved Fund, $40,000, and loan authorized, $3,713,000; loan negotiated, $2,722,000.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

Object of Appropriations.	Balances from 1880–81.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1881–82.	Total Credits.	July Draft, including Treasurer's Payments in June.	Expenditures for 1881–82.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works May 1, 1881, including July Draft.
Brought forward	$894,911 77	$33,394 56	$2,855,011 00	$3,783,317 33	$266,123 63	$733,005 21	$3,065,312 12	$8,598,584 85
Interest			1,559,711 00	1,559,711 00	103,603 29	113,125 79	1,446,585 21	
Lamps			431,500 00	431,500 00	28,309 62	91,725 91	339,774 09	
Law Department			21,880 00	21,880 00	1,622 00	5,028 28	16,851 72	
Liquor License Expenses:								
Police Commissioners $7,878 17					2,944 23			
City Clerk's Department 240 00		99,820 00		99,820 00	80 00			
Collector's Department 33 75					24 00	32,885 42	66,934 58	
Paid State, proportion of receipts 24,733 50					24,733 50			
Markets			9,550 00	9,550 00	707 00	2,152 28	7,397 72	
Mount Hope Cemetery	4,829 46	4,631 26	13,000 00	22,460 72	2,577 74	7,484 38	14,976 34	
Northampton-street District	19,621 75			19,621 75			19,621 75	558,378 25
Old Claims			2,000 00	2,000 00	109 62	216 67	1,783 33	
Overseers of the Poor			112,400 00	112,400 00	4,862 71	11,007 00	101,393 00	
Park Department			10,000 00	10,000 00	545 56	1,073 97	8,926 03	
Office Expenses $812 87								
Muddy River, Survey, etc. 261 10								
Paving Department			1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00	114,120 15	240,803 00	759,197 00	
Phillips Street Fund, Income	2,058 16			2,058 16		25 00	2,033 16	
Police Department			900,000 00	900,000 00	75,800 81	221,526 26	678,473 74	
Printing and Stationery			34,000 00	34,000 00	1,459 14	4,029 42	29,970 58	
Public Buildings:								
Public Buildings			85,000 00	85,000 00	12,397 51	27,616 75	57,383 25	
Old State House Renovation			35,000 00	35,000 00			35,000 00	
South City Wharves			6,500 00	6,500 00			6,500 00	
South End Branch Library	5,500 00			5,500 00	2,737 96	4,582 91	917 09	
Public Institutions, viz.:—								
House of Industry			155,000 00	155,000 00	9,737 10	26,614 91	128,385 09	
House of Correction			86,300 00	86,300 00	4,790 13	21,884 95	64,415 05	
Lunatic Hospital			45,000 00	45,000 00	3,030 46	10,379 94	34,620 06	
Office Expenses			7,700 00	7,700 00	697 14	1,872 43	5,827 57	
Pauper Expenses			122,500 00	122,500 00	1,553 98	29,452 45	93,047 55	
Carried forward	$926,921 14	$137,845 82	$7,492,052 00	$8,556,818 96	$662,567 28	$1,586,492 93	$6,985,326 03	$9,156,963 10

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1880–81.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1881–82.	Total Credits.	July Draft, including Treasurer's Payments in June.	Expenditures for 1881–82.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works May 1, 1881, including July Draft.
Brought forward	$926,921 14	$137,845 82	$7,492,052 00	$8,556,818 96	$662,567 28	$1,586,492 93	$6,985,326 03	$9,156,963 10
Steamboat "J. Putnam Bradlee"	.....	.....	15,000 00	15,000 00	1,240 28	3,954 07	11,045 93	
Marcella-street Home	.....	.....	35,000 00	35,000 00	3,199 11	6,682 59	28,317 41	
Almshouse, Austin Farm	.....	.....	20,000 00	20,000 00	1,655 30	5,018 18	14,981 82	
Stone-cutting, Deer and Rainsford Islands	.....	.....	12,000 00	12,000 00	1,398 78	3,600 07	8,399 93	
Steam-heating, Lunatic Hospital	.....	.....	8,000 00	8,000 00	.....	.....	8,000 00	
Austin Farm, Stock, etc.	.....	.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	916 25	1,902 75	2,097 25	
Marcella-Street Home Buildings	22,561 06	.....	.....	22,561 06	1,698 29	14,824 54	7,736 52	100,463 48
Public Lands	.....	.....	1,500 00	1,500 00	80 85	247 70	1,252 30	
Public Library	.....	.....	115,000 00	115,000 00	8,550 47	24,594 78	90,405 22	
Public Library Ventilation	2,500 00	.....	.....	2,500 00	1,033 16	1,033 16	1,466 84	
Public Parks:								
Public Park, Back Bay								
Land	21,925 21	.....	.....	21,925 21	.....	.....	21,925 21	444,074 79
Filling, etc.	118,892 95	.....	202,000 00	320,892 95	24,099 20	38,774 53	282,118 42	305,581 58
Covered Channel, Stony Brook	63,268 15	.....	.....	63,268 15	7,491 67	12,875 40	50,392 75	59,607 25
Park Nursery, Austin Farm	1,217 95	.....	.....	1,217 95	10 00	68 75	1,149 20	
Record Commissioners	.....	.....	4,500 00	4,500 00	259 85	872 03	3,627 97	
Registration of Voters and Election Expenses:								
Registration of Voters	.....	.....	25,000 00	25,000 00	1,418 90	3,792 17	21,207 83	
Election Expenses	.....	.....	15,000 00	15,000 00	.....	18 00	14,982 00	
Reserved Fund	.....	.....	175,000 00	175,000 00	.....	.....	175,000 00	
Roxbury Canal Improvement	1,036 06	.....	.....	1,036 06	.....	.....	1,036 06	369,963 94
Salaries	.....	.....	34,500 00	34,500 00	2,751 16	8,194 50	26,305 50	
Schools and School-houses, viz.:								
School Instructors	.....	.....	1,116,000 00	1,116,000 00	181,343 42	362,055 62	753,944 38	
School Expenses, School Committee	.....	.....	246,000 00	246,000 00	11,527 25	36,511 54	209,488 46	
Salaries Officers, School Committee	.....	.....	53,760 00	53,760 00	8,966 66	17,933 34	35,826 66	
Gibson School Fund, Income	1,837 43	68 00	.....	1,905 43	239 24	416 82	1,488 61	
School-houses, Public Buildings	.....	.....	157,000 00	157,000 00	5,913 87	33,152 55	123,847 45	
English High and Latin School Buildings[1]	6,050 84	.....	.....	6,050 84	2,959 60	3,259 68	2,791 16	465,208 84
Carried forward	$1,166,210 79	$137,913 82	$9,731,312 00	$11,035,436 61	$929,320 59	$2,166,275 70	$8,884,160 91	$10,901,862 98

[1] Total appropriation, $468,000; loan authorized and negotiated, $350,000; transfer, $15,000; appropriations, $103,000.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

Object of Appropriations.	Balances from 1880–81.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1881–82.	Total Credits.	July draft, including Treasurer's payments in June.	Expenditures for 1881–82.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works May 1, 1881, including July Draft.
Brought forward	$1,166,210 79	$137,913 82	$9,731,312 00	$11,035,436 61	$929,320 59	$2,166,275 70	$8,884,160 91	$10,901,862 98
Grammar School-house, Egleston Square	26,110 07		6,500 00	32,610 07	252 00	3,312 00	29,298 07	22,201 93
Primary School-house, Avon place			5,000 00	5,000 00			5,000 00	
Primary School-house, City Point	9,000 00			9,000 00			9,000 00	6,000 00
Primary School-house, Seventh street	26,926 86		9,000 00	35,926 86	2,117 77	4,797 77	31,129 09	27,870 91
Prince School-house	7,602 36		12,500 00	20,102 36	4,072 75	5,326 62	14,775 74	
Sealer of Weights and Measures			9,005 00	9,005 00	647 89	3,525 93	5,479 07	
Sewer Department			150,000 00	150,000 00	19,017 49	48,297 81	101,702 19	
Sinking Fund Commissioners			3,500 00	3,500 00	178 50	182 95	3,317 05	
Soldiers' Relief	116,358 43			116,358 43	8,334 00	18,048 85	98,309 58	
Stony Brook Improvement	30,711 48		45,000 00	75,711 48	3,943 55	10,825 35	64,886 13	113,246 71
Suffolk Street District	872 21			872 21			872 21	2,427,376 75
Surveyor's Department			28,000 00	28,000 00	2,348 12	6,918 63	21,081 37	
Treasurer's Department			24,000 00	24,000 00	1,966 36	5,912 52	18,087 48	
Water Works:—								
Cochituate Water Works								
Revenue		103,749 93		103,749 93				
Running expenses $78,382 21					24,066 37	82,317 21	21,432 72	
Interest 3,935 00					1,985 00			
Proportion paid under contract								
Additional Supply of Water [1]	160,169 69			160,169 69	12,221 94	20,716 48	139,453 21	5,273,433 59
New Main, Cochituate Water Works	12,221 20			12,221 20	736 72	736 72	11,484 48	268,515 52
Mystic Water Works								
Revenue		7,624 55		7,624 55				
Running expenses $24,545 21					10,289 32	35,693 84	($28,069.29 provided for.)	
Interest 125 00								
Proportions paid under contracts 11,023 63								
Carried forward	$1,556,183 09	$249,288 30	$10,023,817 00	$11,829,288 39	$1,021,498 37	$2,412,888 38	$9,459,469 30	$19,040,508 39

[1] Total appropriations, $5,412,886.80; loans negotiated, premium on said loans, and transfer from Reserved Fund, $5,412,886.80.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONCLUDED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1880–81.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1881–82.	Total Credits.	July draft, including Treasurer's payments in June.	Expenditures for 1881–82.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1881, including July Draft.
Brought forward	$1,556,183 09	$249,288 30	$10,023,817 00	$11,829,288 39	$1,021,498 37	$2,412,888 38	$9,459,469 30	$19,040,508 39
Mystic Sewer	16,882 73	.....	.....	16,882 73	129 42	414 87	16,467 86	113,532 14
West Boston and other Bridges	.....	.....	7,000 00	7,000 00	647 19	1,567 20	5,432 80	
Widening and Extending Streets: —								
Widening Streets	.....	.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	1,234 08	4,042 51	95,957 49	
Broadway Extension	361,622 65	.....	.....	361,622 65	54,013 22	59,386 26	302,236 39	1,017,763 61
Columbus Avenue Extension	.....	.....	65,000 00	65,000 00	.....	.....	65,000 00	
Commonwealth Avenue Extension	89,252 72	.....	50,000 00	139,252 72	9,787 32	16,290 00	122,962 72	102,037 28
D Street Extension	.....	.....	55,000 00	55,000 00	.....	.....	55,000 00	
Eastern Avenue and Bridge	13,569 79	.....	.....	13,569 79	.....	.....	13,569 79	186,430 21
Essex Street Extension	28,418 12	.....	.....	28,418 12	10,600 00	10,638 35	17,779 77	32,220 23
Harrison Avenue Extension	.....	.....	130,000 00	130,000 00	27 63	27 63	129,972 37	
Huntington Avenue Extension	.....	.....	45,000 00	45,000 00	8 12	8 12	44,991 88	
Washington Street Extension	24,303 00	.....	.....	24,303 00	.....	.....	24,303 00	1,645,697 00
Widening Commercial Street	20,651 38	.....	.....	20,651 38	.....	.....	20,651 38	479,348 62
Widening Shawmut Avenue	2,237 03	.....	.....	2,237 03	.....	.....	2,237 03	74,762 97
Widening South Street	38,180 42	.....	.....	38,180 42	.....	.....	38,180 42	101,819 58
	$2,151,300 93	$249,288 30	$10,475,817 00	$12,876,406 23	$1,097,945 35	$2,505,263 32	$10,414,212 20	$22,794,120 03
						Less prov. for,	43,069 29	
							$10,371,142 91	

[DOCUMENT 100 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING THE TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

Be it ordained by the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows: —

SECTION 1. The Treasurer is authorized to pay the school instructors, school janitors, policemen, firemen, witnesses and jurors of the courts, employés and laborers of the various departments and institutions of the City of Boston and County of Suffolk, such sums of money as may be due them, from time to time, in places otherwise than at the City Treasurer's office, City Hall; that is to say, in the public buildings in the different sections of the city, and on the public works, such as he shall designate, as will better facilitate the said payments: thereby preventing a loss of time of the employed of the city.

SECT. 2. The Superintendent of Public Buildings shall furnish the proper furniture and fixtures in such places, as shall be designated by the Treasurer, for making said payments as will facilitate the purpose and place safeguards for the safe-keeping of the money in charge of the paymasters.

SECT. 3. The Treasurer is authorized to furnish to the paymasters such conveyance as shall be necessary for the service.

SECT. 4. The Board of Police Commissioners shall furnish to the Treasurer, from time to time, such officers as he shall deem necessary to protect the officers of the Treasury Department in the disbursement of the money in their charge and in making the necessary deposits and exchange of money to and from the Treasurer's office.

A true copy of ordinance passed July 6, 1881.

Attest: S. F. McCLEARY,
City Clerk.

[Document 101 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOSTON WATER BOARD,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 30, 1881.

Office of Boston Water Board,
May 1, 1881.

To the City Council of the City of Boston: —

The Boston Water Board herewith respectfully submit their fifth annual report, together with reports from the City Engineer, Water Registrar, Clerk of the Board, the Clerk and Registrar of the Mystic Works, and the superintendents of the various divisions.

The present state of the different departments continues to be satisfactory. A number of improvements and extensions contemplated at the date of the last report have been carried out. A careful examination of the reports of the officers above referred to will show in detail the methods of construction and effects of these works.

In general, the lakes, basins, aqueducts, reservoirs, and distributing systems are in excellent repair, and doing good service.

With all the appliances at the command of the city it is still a work of difficulty to keep the resources of the works equal to the growing demands made upon them, and the Board often find themselves placed in the embarrassing position of being obliged to refuse applications for extensions and use of water, especially in the high-service districts, for fear of endangering the efficiency of the present distribution.

Consumption of Water.

The average daily consumption of water for the year 1880, including the Mystic Works, was 35,887,880 gallons, — an increase of 3.8 per cent. over the consumption of the preceding year. This increase, undoubtedly, would have been much larger if the Board had not taken steps, during the severe drought of the last season, to call the attention of citizens to the dangers of a diminished supply. In view of the constant increase in consumption, the Board can only reiterate their requests, made in the last report, for authority to enlarge the works in several important directions.

A new storage-basin on the Sudbury river is the largest extension now in view.

On Nov. 26, 1880, this Board sent a communication to the City Council asking for an appropriation for surveys and the purchase of land, and on Dec. 13, an order for the appropriation of $55,000 for these purposes was passed, and early in the present year the engineer was directed to make the necessary surveys and borings to determine the best site for another dam and storage-basin. The plans have since been completed, the land secured, and another appropriation requested for the purpose of construction. It is important that the work should be begun as soon as possible.

The high-service works, also, need large additions to their present capacity. During the summer months of the past year the consumption in this branch of the department was about 20 per cent. more than during the corresponding months of the preceding year. A general plan for these works was outlined by the late City Engineer, Mr. Jos. P. Davis, and detailed surveys are now in progress by his successor.

While these works of enlargement are proceeding, and before they can be completed, it is the opinion of the Board that some steps must be taken to check the wanton waste of water. On Oct. 4, 1880, this Board was requested to report to the City Council the best method, in their judgment, for arresting waste of water. On Nov. 18, a report, in answer to the above-mentioned order, was made, stating that, in the judgment of the Board, the most efficient permanent method of accomplishing this purpose would be by the application of meters. Previous to this report the engineer had been directed to import from England, for the purpose of experiment, three of the Deacon meters, which had proved efficient in detecting and checking waste in Liverpool and other cities in England. They have since been procured and are now in service in the Charlestown district.

Besides experiments with the Deacon meter tests of other meters are being made for the purpose of ascertaining the value of several meters of different manufacture, and no steps will be left untried to determine the best course to pursue should the general application of a meter system be decided on. The following Act bearing on this subject was passed by the last Legislature, and approved April 15, 1881.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE CITY OF BOSTON TO ATTACH METERS TO BUILDINGS WHICH IT SUPPLIES WITH WATER.

SECTION 1. The city of Boston is hereby authorized, at its own expense, to attach and maintain a sufficient water-meter to the main service-pipe in any building or buildings which may be supplied with water by said city under authority of law; and where any building situate within the city of Boston shall be supplied with water by said city through a meter, and there shall be more than one tenement contained in said building, or where different rooms in the same building are leased to or occupied by different persons taking water through separate fixtures, the owners or lessees of said building shall be liable to said city for the entire amount of water so supplied to said building: *provided*, that in the case of dwelling-houses containing more than one tenement and not more than three tenements, it shall be necessary to obtain the consent of the owner thereof before attaching such meter.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

SUDBURY RIVER.

Sudbury river has supplied to the city 6,230,200,000 gallons, equivalent to an average daily supply of over 17,000,000 gallons. Of this quantity more than 5,000,000,000 gallons were run directly to the city without passing through Lake Cochituate. All of the storage-basins were full at the beginning of the year, and were heavily drawn upon to reinforce the small flow of the river during the drought. Unfortunately a vegetable growth of algæ appeared in two of the basins and rendered the water somewhat objectionable. Researches by experts have not shown that these plants produce any injurious effect upon the public health. They appear without apparent cause in the water. Fortunately one branch of the river was free from their presence, and water was supplied to the city from this source during the greater part of the year.

The dams, gate-houses, and other structures on this portion of the works are in excellent condition.

Some work of construction in the way of sheeting and puddling the embankment at Dam 2 has been prosecuted for the purpose of arresting some percolation. After this was accomplished the work of construction was considered completed, and on Oct. 15, 1880, the works were transferred

from the Engineering Department to the Superintendent of the Western Division.

As much opposition was engendered at the time of the conception of these works, it may not be out of place to review, briefly, the service they have accomplished and the decided way in which they have realized the expectations of the friends of the project.

On Jan. 21, 1875, the waters of the river were taken by the city under legislative sanction. At that date the daily rate of consumption was something over 18,000,000 gallons per day, which was more than Lake Cochituate, unaided, was capable of furnishing. During 1875 an amount equivalent to a daily supply of 7,000,000 gallons was furnished from the Sudbury river by means of a temporary connection. During the following year the consumption was more than 20,000,000 gallons. In 1877 the river furnished 5,000,000 gallons daily, while the whole consumption did not vary greatly from the preceding year. In 1878 the consumption rose to 23,000,000 gallons, of which the river furnished more than 9,000,000. In the next year more than 10,000,000 gallons were furnished out of the 25,000,000 total consumption. In 1880 the consumption was 26,500,000 gallons, of which the river furnished more than 17,000,000. During the six years referred to the total amount received and used in the city from the Sudbury river source was more than 20,000,000,000 gallons. It will be readily seen from an inspection of these figures that, if these or other works had not been meditated and pushed to completion when they were, the city would now be seriously affected by its lack of water supply.

A most gratifying fact in connection with the building of the Sudbury river works is, that they have been completed within the original estimate, and in a rather better manner than at first proposed.

LAKE COCHITUATE.

The water from this source has caused a great deal of trouble during the past year; the cucumber taste having again made its appearance, notwithstanding the steps taken last year to improve the meadows around the lake. On February 26 the supply from this source was cut off, since which time it has been maintained wholly by the Sudbury river. The surface of the lake was drawn down during the year 1880 about eight feet, to a point too low to keep up the full flow in the aqueduct. In order to guard against a threatened scarcity of water, the Board purchased pumps and boilers to erect at the gate-house to keep up the supply, but fortunately

they were not needed. The machinery is stored at Chestnut-Hill reservoir, ready for a similar emergency, should one occur in the future.

Every means known to the Board have been taken to investigate the cause of the peculiar taste which occasionally visits the waters of the lake. On January 26, an order was approved by the Mayor, requesting a report from this Board on the cause and prevention of the impurity of the water supplied to the city, and on February 10 the following report was made, and is here reprinted, as forming a portion of the history of this matter: —

CITY OF BOSTON, CITY HALL,
BOSTON WATER BOARD OFFICE, Feb. 10, 1881.

To the City Council: —

The Boston Water Board, having been requested, by an order approved Jan. 26, 1881, to report "on the cause and prevention of the impurity in the water supplied to the city," would respectfully report that, at the time of the passage of the order by the City Council the city was supplied with water from both the Sudbury and Cochituate sources, in the proportion of about one-third Cochituate to two-thirds Sudbury. The Board having become satisfied that the peculiar taste to the water, known commonly as the "cucumber" taste, was due to the Cochituate water, caused this source to be shut off from the supply, and since then the water has much improved in taste if not in color.

Although the Board have taken every means in their power to ascertain the cause of the "cucumber" taste, they have arrived at no result. Chemical analysis throws no more light on the subject now than it did in 1876, when the same trouble visited the water. At that time extended examinations and experiments were made, and a detailed report made to the Council. The recent analyses and examinations made by experts throw no more light on the subject than they did then.

While the water seems to be perfectly clear, and, so far as the Board can say, perfectly wholesome, the disagreeable taste permeates a large body of water in a short time and in a mysterious manner.

The report of Professor Nichols, of Feb. 3, 1881, containing the analyses, is submitted herewith.

Respectfully submitted,

BOSTON WATER BOARD,
By LEONARD R. CUTTER,
Chairman.

MASS. INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
BOSTON, Feb. 3, 1881.

To the Water Board of the City of Boston: —

GENTLEMEN, — The accompanying table contains the results of the examination of three samples of water, two of which were furnished me by Mr. Fitzgerald, and one of which was drawn in my laboratory on February 1.

The water received in the city at the present time is entirely from the Sudbury river. It has a marked yellowish brown color and a decidedly "pondy" taste. The water is more strongly colored and contains a

larger amount of dissolved matter than usual, and is about the same in character as that received in the city about a year ago when, for a short time, the water came directly from the Sudbury sources. The water is somewhat objectionable in appearance, owing to its marked color; it is also not altogether palatable, but I do not think it can be called unwholesome. It is a soft surface water, rather highly charged with vegetable matter, and I have no doubt that many persons who are accustomed to hard surface waters or to well water would suffer some derangement of the digestive organs if they should begin to drink freely of this water. Probably also some sick persons might be affected by it; but I believe that, as far as a person in average health is concerned, the water is wholesome.

As to the so-called "cucumber" taste which, until within a few days has been noticed over the greater part of the city, there is little that I can say in addition to what has already been said in a report by Dr. Farlow, Mr. Edward Burgess, and myself, presented in April, 1876. Although since that date I have visited other water supplies and made a number of experimental and other observations, I have been unable to satisfy myself as to the cause of the trouble. Whether it is due to a peculiar decomposition of the dead organic matter in the water, or whether some living organism is concerned in its formation, is not known. As far as my information goes, there is no evidence to show that a water possessing this peculiar taste is less wholesome than the same water when free from the taste.

Yours respectfully,

WM. RIPLEY NICHOLS.

EXAMINATION OF BOSTON WATER.

[Result expressed in parts in 100,000.]

Locality.	Unfiltered Water.		Solid Residue.		Total at 212 F.
	Ammonia.	"Albuminoid Ammonia."	Inorganic.	"Organic and Volatile."	
Feb. 1, 1881.					
Terminal chamber	0.013	0.024	3.82	2.64	6.46
Brookline Reservoir	0.013	0.021	4.18	2.18	6.36
Institute of Technology, Boston . .	0.009	0.021	3.98	2.38	6.36

Analytical Note.—The so-called "organic and volatile matter" (which is really the loss which the residue of evaporation suffers when heated to a low red-heat) is not a very exact determination, and the differences in the case of these three waters are no greater than might be obtained with different samples of the same water. The three samples are practically alike.

The pollution of the lake from the sewage of Pegan brook, in Natick, still continues. The test cases, referred to in the last report, were finally carried to the Supreme Court, after having been heard before a sheriff's jury, as provided for in the act, and were finally decided in favor of the city, on

points of law. The five parties complained of will be obliged to provide some other means for disposing of their drainage. Other cases will be brought before the courts, until the rights of the city are established in this important matter.

AQUEDUCTS AND RESERVOIRS.

The Sudbury-river aqueduct is in good condition. Few repairs of importance have been made to this structure during the year. A portion of the grounds has been fenced, particularly on embankments.

Owing to the shutting off of the lake water, more extended repairs have been made on the Cochituate aqueduct than has ever been possible before. This work will be carried on until the water in the lake has regained its purity and can be run to the city.

Chestnut-Hill reservoir is in excellent condition. Brookline reservoir has lately been cleaned out and thorough repairs made to the gate-houses and other portions of the work. From the character and small quantity of the deposit found on the bottom, it is the opinion of those in charge that it will hardly be necessary to draw off the water again, for this purpose, for many years.

On Nov. 27, 1880, the Board of Aldermen, acting in their capacity as county commissioners, seized the Beacon-Hill reservoir for the purpose of erecting a new court-house on its site, and this structure has now passed out of the control of the water department. No provision has yet been made by the City Council to reimburse the water works for this valuable property. This Board can only petition for an equitable adjustment of this matter, and they take this means of calling the early attention of the City Council to the facts in the case.

The right to lay a new 48-inch main was obtained from the Legislature previous to the date of the last report. Since that time the work has been successfully completed, and on November 29 water was run to the city through the pipe. The pressure in the city was raised about ten feet.

This new main runs from Chestnut-Hill reservoir directly to the city, through Beacon street as far as the junction with Brookline avenue, where it connects with the old 40-inch main. By authority of an order of the City Council, passed July 8, 1880, the work was done by day labor. It is one of the most important additions that have been made of late years to the capacity of the works.

The distributing system has been still further enlarged

during the year by the laying of about nine miles of main pipe.

The City Council having authorized the sale of water to the City of Cambridge to supplement their short supply during the drought, a connection for that purpose was made at Cottage Farm between the pipes of the two cities, but, as yet, it has not been used, the City of Boston being itself dangerously threatened with a short supply of water at the very time it was most needed in Cambridge.

High-Service Works.

The total quantity of water pumped during the year 1880, at the Highland pumping-station, was 856,840,000 gallons against 820,827,210 gallons for the preceding year, an increase of about 4 per cent. The cost per million gallons raised one foot was 8.3 cents.

The capacity of these works was reached long ago. The importance of a rearrangement and enlargement has been fully discussed in previous reports, and the work of rebuilding should be begun at once. On Nov. 20, 1880, a communication was sent from this Board to the City Council, recommending application to the Legislature for an act to take land and construct works. On Dec. 9 the request was granted, and on March 24, 1881, the following act was signed by the Governor: —

AN ACT in addition to the Acts for the purpose of supplying the City of Boston with Pure Water.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows: —

Section 1. For the purpose of supplying water to its inhabitants, and especially for the purpose of increasing the supply of water which can be used for its high-service, the city of Boston is hereby authorized by and through the agency of the Boston Water Board to construct and maintain new reservoirs, and connect the same by aqueducts and pipes with its present sources of water supply, and with its present reservoirs, aqueducts and pipes, and to construct and maintain new works and pumping-stations in connection with said new reservoirs; and for this purpose may take and hold by purchase or otherwise any lands or real estate necessary therefor, situate in the cities of Boston or Newton, or in the town of Brookline, and lay said aqueducts and pipes over or under any water-course or any streets, turnpike roads, railroads, highways or other ways, in such manner as not to unnecessarily obstruct or impede the travel thereon; and may enter upon and dig up any such roads, streets or ways, for the purpose of laying down said pipes beneath the surface thereof, and for maintaining and repairing the same; but always in such manner and with such care as not to render the roads, streets and ways unnecessarily unsafe or inconvenient to the public travel thereon. And said city of Boston in performing said work shall not unnecessarily interfere with any existing sewers, water or gas pipes, and shall be subject to such reasonable regulations as to time, place and

manner of digging up any streets or ways of public travel for the purposes aforesaid, and the laying of said pipes, as shall be made by the City Council of the city of Newton or the selectmen of the town of Brookline, within the limits of said city or town, for the protection of their rights of drainage and sewerage therein and the public rights of passage thereon.

SECT. 2. Whenever the city of Boston shall dig up any street or way as aforesaid, it shall restore the same to as good order and condition as the same shall be in when such digging commenced; and the city of Boston shall at all times indemnify and save harmless the city of Newton and the town of Brookline against all damage which may be recovered against them respectively, and shall reimburse to them respectively all expenses which they shall incur by reason of any defect or want of repair in any street or way, caused by the construction of said aqueduct or the laying of said pipes, or by the maintaining or repairing the same: *provided*, that the city of Boston shall have due and reasonable notice of all claims for such damages or injury, and opportunity to make a legal defence thereto.

SECT. 3. The city of Boston shall be liable to pay all damages that shall be sustained by any persons in their property by the taking of any land or real estate or the laying of said pipes as aforesaid; and any person sustaining damage as aforesaid may have the same ascertained, determined, collected and paid in the manner which is provided in sections six, seven and eight of chapter one hundred and sixty-seven of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and forty-six.

SECT. 4. Upon requisition by the City Council of the city of Newton, or the board of selectmen of the town of Brookline, prior to the laying of the said aqueduct and pipes through their respective limits, the city of Boston shall insert a number of hydrants in said pipes at points not less than one thousand feet apart, to be used for extinguishing fires, free of charge, and for no other purpose; and said city or town shall pay to the city of Boston the expense of inserting and keeping in repair such hydrants as shall have been so inserted upon their requisitions aforesaid within their respective limits.

SECT. 5. This act shall take effect upon its acceptance by the City Council of the city of Boston.

[*Approved March 24, 1881.*]

An appropriation for the purpose of constructing new high-service works will be asked for at an early date.

On May 13, 1880, the City Council authorized an expenditure of $33,500 for the purpose of supplying a high-service system to East Boston. On May 18 a contract was made with Henry R. Worthington for the necessary machinery; and in October following the pumps were completed and put in operation. The pumps are capable of delivering one and one-half million gallons per day. The total cost of this work was about $23,000. A full description will be found in the City Engineer's report. The effect of this independent system of high-service supply is to furnish the high lands of East Boston with water under a greater pressure than was possible from the Cochituate works.

The Brighton high-service pumps are in good working order. They deliver during certain days in the hot weather 270,000 gallons in 24 hours.

MYSTIC DEPARTMENT.

The works of this department are believed to be in fair condition.

The pumps have raised 3,434,195,710 gallons during the year 1880, at a cost of 5.4 cents per million gallons raised one foot.

During the latter part of the summer the lake was drawn so low that it became necessary to erect temporary pumps to keep up the supply to the conduit. In September the machinery, formerly used at Lake Cochituate for the same purpose, was transferred to the Mystic lake and set up; and on Oct. 4 the pumps were started. They were run until Jan. 17, 1881.

The severe drought told heavily on the Mystic supply. The water was drawn down to the lowest point ever reached, viz., one foot above the bottom of the conduit.

A full statement of the capacity of the Mystic Works and of the purity of the water would hardly seem to be necessary when so many able reports have been made on the subject, and the actual condition of the water-shed been made a point of such diligent research; but a few facts, showing something of the past history and present condition of this source of water supply, may, however, enable the City Council to appreciate the position in which the Board now find themselves. When it was first proposed to annex Charlestown to Boston, one of the most important, if not the leading argument used in favor of the same was the extent and purity of the Mystic water, and the great benefit it would prove to the larger municipality.

In 1874, after annexation, the Mystic Water Board thus expressed itself, in giving up control of the works: "We are firm in the faith that you have a property of great value in the Mystic Water Works and the grants to the City of Charlestown for a supply of pure water."

The area of the water-shed of these works had always been taken at 31 square miles, upon the authority of Messrs. Baldwin and Stevenson, the original engineers of the works. On Oct. 27, 1873, the Cochituate Water Board were directed to report to the City Council the facts in regard to the Mystic supply. The information desired was communicated by Messrs. Kirkwood and Francis, whose engineering abilities were undoubted. Their report, which was very elaborate and the result of minute investigation, was made in Dec., 1873. The area of the water-shed, as taken by them, was 24½ square miles, after deducting water surfaces, and they placed the capacity, with storage basins, at 17,000,000 gallons.

In regard to the impurities in the water, they say: "Its passage, however, through the large body of water in the upper Mystic pond admits of such a diffusion as to render such impurities entirely imperceptible to our senses at the lower end of the pond, where the Charlestown works have their conduit connection."

An extensive investigation into the purity of the water was made at the same time by Prof. E. N. Hosford, in his report of which (City Doc. No. 134, 1873) he summarizes as follows: "Of its salubrity as a drinking-water it will compare well with the best waters in use for city supply. It has experienced no appreciable deterioration since its introduction."

In 1874, Mr. J. P. Davis reported the true area of the water-shed to be 26.2 square miles, excluding water surfaces. This result was determined accurately by triangulation, and set at rest finally this much-disputed question.

The actual collection on this area during the year 1880, as determined by the City Engineer, was something over 15,000,000 gallons per day; but this amount of water could only be utilized by building extensive storage-basins. The capacity of supply of the present arrangement of works, in a dry year, is probably less than 7,000,000 gallons per day. The question that naturally arises is, Can the purity of the Mystic water be preserved so as to warrant further expenditures for continuing it as a water supply?

In 1873 Messrs. Kirkwood and Francis found 27 large establishments, 20 of which were tanneries, pouring their filth into the water. If, with this large amount of sewage, the water appeared reasonably pure and good, the Board believed that, if these objectionable elements could be removed, the water would not only be preserved in its original condition, but would also be much improved; and that, by preventing further pollution, it would be fitted for domestic use for many years to come. Accordingly a sewer was built, and much time and money devoted to the diversion of this drainage into tide water. This was successfully accomplished, mostly during the year 1879, and the Board were congratulating themselves on a favorable condition of affairs, when a trouble arose wholly unexpected. The towns of Medford and Arlington, early in December last, complained of a nuisance, caused, as they alleged, by the discharge of sewage into the lower Mystic pond.

On Dec. 18 notices were served by the Board of Health of Medford on the City of Boston, requesting an abatement of the nuisance within 24 hours. Private petitions had previously been received in the City Council in regard to the same matter.

On Jan. 10 the Board invited all the towns interested to meet the representatives of the city in regard to the matter, and a number of conferences were subsequently held, but no agreement could be settled upon. The towns, in the mean time, had petitioned the Legislature, and, although the city did all in its power to arrest such legislation, the following act was passed: —

AN ACT TO REQUIRE THE CITY OF BOSTON TO ABATE A NUISANCE IN MYSTIC LOWER POND, FOR PROTECTING THE PURITY OF THE WATERS OF SAID POND, AND FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH, ESPECIALLY IN THE TOWNS OF MEDFORD AND ARLINGTON.

SECTION 1. The city of Boston is hereby directed to cease emptying sewage, or waters, or substances containing polluting matter or properties, into Mystic Lower Pond, through its sewer constructed under chapter two hundred and two of the Acts of eighteen hundred and seventy-five or otherwise, and is hereby also directed to take up and remove so much of said sewer as extends into said pond, and also that part thereof between said pond and a point on the line of said sewer at least two hundred feet from said pond, within three months from the passage of this act, and thereafter no person or persons, no municipal nor other corporation or corporations, shall discharge or divert into said pond, any sewage or offensive matter, waters or substances containing such properties or of such quality as shall of themselves or in connection with other matter create a nuisance in said Mystic Lower Pond, or endanger the public health; but nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit the city of Boston from discharging such water as shall be collected into its said sewer into said Mystic Lower Pond after said city shall have purified, cleansed, and freed the said waters from all offensive, contaminating, noxious, and polluting properties and substances, so that said waters shall not of themselves, or in connection with other matter, create a nuisance therein or endanger the public health: *provided*, that said waters so purified shall flow for a distance of at least two hundred feet immediately before their entrance into said pond in an open drain over a gravelly or sandy bottom.

SECT. 2. The city of Boston is hereby directed to cause said Mystic Lower Pond to be cleansed of such impurities prejudicial to the public health as, in the judgment of the state board of health, lunacy, and charity, it shall have caused, and at such time, and in such manner and extent, as shall be approved by the state board of health, lunacy, and charity, and said city shall pay the expense incurred thereby; and should the said board deem the same to be necessary, and so decide, the city of Boston may erect a dam at the outlet of the lower Mystic Pond, and may exclude tide-water from said pond, and may raise the height of the water in said pond, and may take land therefor; and any person suffering any damage shall have the right to have damages assessed therefor, as provided in section three of this act.

SECT. 3. The city of Boston is hereby authorized to take and hold, for the time necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, such lands in the towns of Woburn or Winchester, on or near the line of said sewer, as it shall deem necessary, and may construct such canals, basins, tanks, passage-ways, and works as may be necessary to enable said city to treat said sewage and waters in order to free the said waters of all noxious, dangerous, and offensive matter and properties. Said city shall make compensation to the owners for such lands as it shall take under this act, and if said city and said owners do not agree, any person aggrieved

shall be entitled to have his damages ascertained by a jury upon petition to the county commissioners of Middlesex county, the proceedings upon which shall be like those provided for the recovery of damages in the taking of lands for highways.

SECT. 4. Said city of Boston is hereby authorized to raise and appropriate, in such manner as its city government shall determine, such sums of money as shall be incurred by said city in carrying out the provisions of this act.

SECT. 5. This act shall be subject to the same limitations expressed in section twelve of chapter two hundred and two of the Acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

SECT. 6. The supreme judicial court, or any justice thereof, in term time or vacation, sitting in equity for either of the counties of Suffolk or Middlesex, shall have jurisdiction in equity to enforce the provisions of this act by injunction or by any other appropriate equitable remedy, on complaint of the selectmen of either of the towns of Medford or Arlington.

SECT. 7. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved May 13, 1881.

As it is held to be impracticable by the city to carry out the provisions of this act, a probable result may be to restore the sewage again to the drinking-water.

In view of all the difficulties that beset the maintenance of the purity of the Mystic water, it would seem to be the wisest course not to engage in any more expenditures for the purpose of enlarging the supply from the present source, but to look to the Shawshine river for a reinforcement of the Mystic. Acting in this belief the Board, on February 7, sent a communication to the City Council, recommending that application be made to the Legislature for authority to take water from the Shawshine. This was accordingly done under an order of the City Council, but the petition was refused by the Legislature for reasons not necessary to discuss here.

The only course left for the city is either to continue its application or to connect the Mystic supply with the Sudbury and Cochituate. This latter scheme would entail an enormous expenditure, not only for mains, but for the development of the whole storage capacity of the Sudbury valleys. It is to be hoped that the city will not be driven to this alternative.

LEONARD R. CUTTER, *Chairman*,
FRANCIS THOMPSON,
ALBERT STANWOOD.

Earnings of the Works.

The total receipts of the Cochituate Water Works from all sources for the year ending April 30, 1881, are as follows, viz.: —

Stock on hand May 1, 1880		$61,159 24
Income from sales of water		1,063,852 79
Income from shutting off and letting on water and fees		3,273 00
Sundry receipts by Water Board		64,423 69
Profits in manufacturing hydrants, etc., etc., for the year ending March 15, 1880	$3,958 60	
Stock returned to proving yard from alterations of pipes in streets	1,351 10	
Increased valuation of stock, March 15, 1880	27,381 52	
		32,691 22
Amount overdrawn by Auditor for payment of annuity to Sarah Munroe and returned to the City Collector		52 50
		$1,225,452 44

The total amount charged to Cochituate Water Works for the year ending April 30, 1881, is as follows, viz.: —

Current expenses	$211,091 84	
Extension of works paid for out of income	103,451 32	
Interest on funded debt	619,476 52	
		934,019 68
Balance April 30, 1881		$291,432 76
Stock on hand April 30, 1881,	$95,763 86	
Paid to Cochituate Water Sinking Fund, April 30, 1881	195,668 90	
		$291,432 76
Excess of income over expenditures for 1880–81	$195,668 90	
Amount required for Sinking Fund	182,798 31	
Excess of income over all requirements		$12,870 59

The outstanding Cochituate Water Loans at this date, exclusive of the Additional Supply, are as follows: —

5 per cent. Sterling Loan (£399,500) . .	$1,947,273 98		Due Oct. 1, 1902
5 per cent. Loans . .	100,000 00	100,000	Due April 1, 1906
5 per cent. Loan . .	1,000 00	1,000	Due Oct. 1, 1907
6 per cent. Loans . .	$4,253,000 00	300,000	Due Dec. 1, 1897
		200,000	Due Dec. 12, 1897
		450,000	Due June 16, 1898
		540,000	Due Oct. 1, 1898
		250,000	Due April 1, 1899
		625,000	Due Jan. 1, 1901
		688,000	Due April 1, 1901
		330,000	Due July 1, 1901
		413,000	Due April 1, 1903
		38,000	Due April 1, 1904
		161,000	Due Jan. 1, 1905
		142,700	Due April 1, 1905
		6,000	Due Oct. 1, 1905
		82,550	Due Jan. 1, 1906
		8,750	Due April 1, 1906
		4,000	Due Oct. 1, 1906
		8,000	Due Jan. 1, 1907
		5,000	Due April 1, 1907
		1,000	Due July 1, 1907
4 per cent. Loan . .	280,000 00	280,000	Due April 1, 1910
	$6,581,273 98		

The total receipts of the Mystic Water Works from all sources for the year ending April 30, 1881, are as follows, viz.: —

Stock on hand May 1, 1880	$14,547 05
Income from sales of water	225,992 47
Income from shutting off and letting on water and fees	751 75
Sundry receipts by Water Board . . .	4,843 78
Receipts by Mystic Water Registrar for service-pipes, etc.	769 77
	$246,904 82

The total amount charged to Mystic Water Works for the year ending April 30, 1881, is as follows, viz.: —

Current expenses . . .	$101,906 64	
Extension of works paid for out of income	4,729 16	
Amounts carried forward,	$106,635 80	$246,904 82

Amounts brought forward,	$106,635 80	$246,904 82
Interest on funded debt . .	65,145 00	
Amount paid Chelsea, Somerville, and Everett, under contracts	26,695 28	
		198,476 08
Balance, April 30, 1881		$48,428 74
Stock on hand, April 30, 1881 .	$16,657 44	
Paid to Mystic Water Sinking Fund, April 30, 1881 . .	31,771 30	
		$48,428 74
Amount required for Sinking Fund for year 1880–81 . .	$83,559 39	
Excess of income over expenditures for year 1880–81 . .	31,771 30	
Excess of requirements over income . .		$51,788 09

The outstanding Mystic Water loans at this date are as follows: —

6 per cent. currency Mystic Water Loans .	$613,000 00	$26,000	Due Oct. 1, 1881
		1,000	Due April 1, 1885
		35,000	Due April 1, 1886
		60,000	Due Oct. 1, 1886
		50,000	Due Oct. 1, 1887
		3,000	Due April 1, 1888
		100,000	Due July 1, 1890
		51,000	Due Jan. 1, 1891
		139,000	Due July 1, 1891
		67,000	Due Jan. 1, 1892
		42,000	Due July 1, 1892
		39,000	Due July 1, 1893
5 per cent. currency Mystic Water Loans .	410,000 00	100,000	Due Oct. 1, 1882
		202,000	Due Oct. 1, 1883
		6,000	Due Oct. 1, 1893
		102,000	Due April 1, 1894
6 per cent. currency Mystic Sewer Loans .	130,000 00	130,000	Due April 1, 1886
	$1,153,000 00		

MYSTIC SEWER.

Balance of loan, April 30, 1880 . . .	$21,754 36
Payments during year 1880–81 . . .	4,871 63
Balance unexpended April 30, 1881 . .	$16,882 73

The following statement shows the appropriations by the City Council for an additional supply of water, with the loans issued to meet them, and the amount of expenditures to this date: —

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF WATER.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Oct. 21, 1871. — Transfer from Reserved Fund			$10,000 00
Apr. 12, 1872. — Order for Treasurer to borrow			100,000 00
Apr. 11, 1873. — " " "			500,000 00
Feb. 26, 1875. — " " "			1,500,000 00
July 1, 1876. — " " "			2,000,000 00
Apr. 20, 1878. — " " "			600,000 00
Apr. 11, 1879. — " " "			350,000 00
Total appropriations to April 30, 1879			$5,060,000 00
Oct. 1, 1875. — Premium on $1,000,000 bonds, under order of Feb. 26, 1875	$83,700 00		
April 1, 1876. — Premium on $452,000 bonds, under order of Feb. 26, 1875	47,786 80		
Oct. 1, 1876. — Premium on $2,000,000 bonds, under order of July 1, 1876	221,400 00		
			352,886 80
			$5,412,886 80

EXPENDED.

1871–72	$2,302 81	
1872–73	61,278 83	
1873–74 including $20,897.50 discount on bonds sold, January, 1874	114,102 77	
1874–75	224,956 68	
1875–76	783,613 49	
1876–77	1,924,060 24	
1877–78	1,257,715 26	
1878–79	635,658 08	
1879–80	213,350 97	
1880–81	35,677 98	
		5,252,717 11
Balance of appropriations unexpended, April 30, 1881		$160,169 69

Balance of loans, April 30, 1880 . . . $195,847 67

Receipts.

Rents, etc.	1,240 94
Amount carried forward,	$197,088 61

Amount brought forward,		$197,088 61
Payments.		
To sinking fund . . .	$1,240 94	
Sundry payments for construction, land-damages, etc. .	35,677 98	
		36,918 92
Balance unexpended, April 30, 1881 . .		$160,169 69

The outstanding loans which were made on account of Additional Supply of Water are as follows: —

4 per cent. Loans, . .	$670,000	$82,000	Due July 1, 1908
		588,000	Due April 1, 1908
5 per cent. Loans, . .	3,452,000	1,000,000	Due Oct. 1, 1905
		452,000	Due April 1, 1906
		2,000,000	Due Oct. 1, 1906
5 per cent. Loan, . .	12,000		Due April 1, 1908
6 per cent. Loans, . .	648,000	100,000	Due July 1, 1902
		492,000	Due April 1, 1903
		8,000	Due Jan'y 1, 1904
		48,000	Due July 1, 1905
4½ per cent. Loan, . .	268,000		Due Oct. 1, 1908
	$5,050,000		

REPORT OF THE CLERK.

Office of the Boston Water Board,
Boston, May 1, 1881.

Leonard R. Cutter, Esq.,
Chairman of the Boston Water Board: —

Sir, — The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Boston Water Board for the financial year ending April 30, 1881: —

Receipts.

On account of Cochituate Water Works .		$1,131,601 98
" " Additional Supply of Water .		1,240 94
" " Mystic Water Works . . .		232,357 77
		$1,365,200 69
Balance of loans unexpended April 30, 1880, Additional Supply of Water . .	$195,847 67	
Mystic Sewer . . .	21,754 36	
Appropriation, New Main, Cochituate Water Works .	280,000 00	
Appropriation, Chestnut Hill driveway, 1880–81 . .	3,000 00	
Stock purchased in previous years, Cochituate Water Works	93,850 46	
Mystic Water Works . .	14,547 05	
		608,999 54
		$1,974,200 23

Expenditures.

Current expenses, Cochituate Water Works . . .	$211,091 84	
Current expenses, Mystic Water Works . . .	101,906 64	
Amounts carried forward,	$312,998 48	$1,974,200 23

Amounts brought forward,	$312,998 48	$1,974,200 23
Extension of Cochituate Water Works	103,451 32	
Extension of Mystic Water Works	4,729 16	
Interest on Cochituate Water Loans	619,476 52	
Interest on Mystic Water Loans	65,145 00	
Chelsea, Somerville, and Everett contracts, account Mystic Water Works .	26,695 28	
Construction, New Main, Cochituate Water Works .	267,778 80	
Construction, Additional Supply of Water . . .	35,677 98	
Construction, Mystic Sewer .	4,871 63	
Surplus Income of Cochituate Water Works to Cochituate Water Sinking Fund . .	195,668 90	
Income of Additional Supply of Water to Cochituate Water Sinking Fund . .	1,240 94	
Surplus Income of Mystic Water Works to Mystic Water Sinking Fund .	31,771 30	
Chestnut-Hill Driveway .	2,999 58	
Balance of Appropriation Chestnut-Hill Driveway carried into the Treasury, April 30, 1881 . . .	42	
		1,672,505 31
		$301,694 92

April 30, 1881, Balance of loans unexpended, Additional Supply of Water .	$160,169 69	
Mystic Sewer	16,882 73	
New Main, Cochituate Water Works	12,221 20	
Stock on hand April 30, 1881, Cochituate Water Works .	95,763 86	
Mystic Water Works . .	16,657 44	
		$301,694 92

Total Water Debt of the City of Boston.

Cochituate, outstanding, April 30, 1881 . .	$11,631,273 98	
Mystic, outstanding, April 30, 1881 . . .	1,153,000 00	
		$12,784,273 98

Cochituate Water Debt.

Outstanding, April 30, 1880	$11,697,273 98	
Paid in 1880–81 . . .	66,000 00	
		$11,631,273 98

Mystic Water Debt.

Outstanding, April 30, 1880	$1,153,000 00	
Paid in 1880–81 . .	0,000,000 00	
		$1,153,000 00

Total Water Sinking Funds, April 30, 1881.

Cochituate Water Sinking Fund	$1,989,300 88	
Mystic Water Sinking Fund	366,898 39	
		$2,356,199 27

Trial Balance, Cochituate Water Works, April 30, 1881.

	Dr.	*Cr.*
Construction Account .	$16,750,518 05	
Cochituate Water Works .		$16,750,518 05
City Treasurer, Loan Account	475,847 67	
Income of Additional Supply of Water		1,240 94
Appropriation, Additional Supply of Water . .		160,169 69
Appropriation, New Main, Cochituate Water Works .		12,221 20
Income of Cochituate Water Works		1,225,452 44
Amounts carried forward,	$17,226,365 72	$18,149,602 32

Amounts brought forward,	$17,226,365 72	$18,149,602 32
Maintenance of Cochituate Water Works . . .	211,091 84	
Extension of Cochituate Water Works . . .	103,451 32	
Interest on Cochituate Water Loans	619,476 52	
Stock Account . . .	95,763 86	
City Treasurer, Revenue Account	1,132,842 92	
Appropriation, Chestnut-Hill Driveway		42
City Treasurer, Appropriation Account	3,000 00	
City Treasurer . . .		1,242,389 44
Funded Debt . . .	11,631,273 98	
Cochituate Water 6% Currency Loan . . .		4,901,000 00
Cochituate Water 5% Currency Loan . . .		13,000 00
Cochituate Water 5% Gold Loan		3,552,000 00
Cochituate Water 5% Sterling Loan . . .		1,947,273 98
Cochituate Water 4% Currency Loan . . .		588,000 00
Cochituate Water 4% Loan		362,000 00
Cochituate Water 4½% Loan		268,000 00
Commissioners on the Sinking Funds	1,989,300 88	
Cochituate Water Sinking Fund		$1,989,300 88
	$33,012,567 04	$33,012,567 04

Trial Balance, Mystic Water Works, April 30, 1881.

	Dr.	*Cr.*
Construction . . .	$1,624,248 89	
Mystic Water Works . .		$1,624,248 89
City Treasurer, Revenue Account	232,357 77	
Income of Mystic Water Works		246,904 82
Amounts carried forward,	$1,856,606 66	$1,871,153 71

Amounts brought forward,	$1,856,606 66	$1,871,153 71
Maintenance of Mystic Water Works	101,906 64	
Extension of Mystic Water Works	4,729 16	
Interest on Mystic Water Loans	65,145 00	
Chelsea, Somerville, and Everett contracts . . .	26,695 28	
Stock account . . .	16,657 44	
City Treasurer, Loan Account	21,754 36	
Appropriation, Mystic Sewer		16,882 73
City Treasurer . . .		205,458 10
Funded Mystic Water Debt .	1,153,000 00	
Mystic Water 6% Currency Loan		613,000 00
Mystic Water 5% Currency Loan		410,000 00
Mystic Sewer 6% Currency Loan		130,000 00
Commissioners on the Sinking Funds	366,898 39	
Mystic Water Sinking Fund .		366,898 39
	$3,613,392 93	$3,613,392 93

Cost of Construction of the Cochituate Water Works to May 1, 1881.

Cost of Water Works to January 1, 1850, as per final report of Water Commissioners	$3,998,051 83
Extension to East Boston	281,065 44
Jamaica-pond aqueduct	13,237 50
New dam at Lake Cochituate . . .	10,940 08
Raising lake two feet, including damages .	28,002 18
Dudley pond, lower dam, and making connections with lake	18,982 23
New main from Brookline reservoir . .	304,991 83
Land and water rights and land-damages since January 1, 1850	49,486 17
New pipe-yard and repair-shop . . .	25,666 51
Upper yard, buildings, etc. . . .	9,165 63
New water-pipes, East Boston . . .	20,999 43
Amount carried forward,	$4,760,588 83

Amount brought forward,	$4,760,588 83
New main, East Boston	24,878 08
Pumping-works at Lake Cochituate	23,446 60
High-service, stand-pipe, engine-house and engines	103,829 53
High-service, South Boston	27,860 29
Chestnut-Hill reservoir, including land	2,449,982 07
Parker-Hill reservoir	228,246 17
Charles-river siphon	26,532 35
Keeper's house, Parker Hill	2,764 90
Temporary high-service, Brighton	7,865 86
New stable at Chestnut-Hill reservoir	8,103 55
Pegan dam, Natick	1,394 06
Willow dam, Natick	1,567 29
High-service, East Boston	22,960 07
New main from Chestnut-Hill reservoir	267,778 80
Cost of laying main pipe for extension in Roxbury, Dorchester, Brighton, and West Roxbury Districts	1,758,512 22
Additional supply of water, including land damages and all expenses	5,252,717 11
Cost of laying main pipe since January 1, 1850	1,781,490 27
	$16,750,518 05

Cost of Construction of the Mystic Water Works to May 1, 1881.

Salaries	$17,644 61
Engineering	33,746 87
Land-damages	91,855 38
Reservoir	141,856 26
Dam	17,167 26
Conduit	129,714 30
Engine-house, coal-shed, and chimney	36,112 99
Engines	150,096 70
Grubbing pond	9,393 26
Iron pipes	108,437 10
Iron pipes, trenching	61,029 59
City distribution	162,335 23
Hydrants	19,976 21
Stopcocks	19,262 52
Miscellaneous items	14,012 51
Amount carried forward,	$1,012,640 79

Amount brought forward,	$1,012,640 79
Roadway and bridge	3,529 22
Lowering Mystic river	3,012 06
Inspections	1,824 79
Service-pipes and meters	133,858 70
Hydrants for Somerville and Medford . .	2,653 08
Somerville distribution	2,492 10
Dwelling-house for engineer and fireman (pumping-station)	4,871 02
Chelsea extension	37,347 86
Medford extension	3,997 41
Drinking fountains	1,415 05
New line of supply main	203,050 09
Stable and pipe-yard	8,964 64
Extension of engine-house and boiler . .	33,727 43
New force main	9,875 17
Mystic sewer	113,117 27
New stable, engine-house	1,767 39
Additional force main	24,882 96
Temporary pumping-works	3,380 30
Cost of laying main pipe since 1873 . .	17,841 56
	$1,624,248 89

Respectfully submitted,

W. E. SWAN,

Clerk of the Boston Water Board.

REPORT OF THE CITY ENGINEER.

Office of the City Engineer,
City Hall, Boston, June 1, 1881.

L. R. Cutter, Esq., *Chairman Boston Water Board:* —

Sir, — In accordance with the requirements of the ordinance establishing the Boston Water Board, I respectfully submit the following report on the condition of the Water Works: —

SUDBURY AND COCHITUATE WORKS.

Sudbury River Reservoirs and Lake Cochituate.

The reservoirs upon the Sudbury river were all full at the beginning of the year 1880, and they remained at or near high-water mark until the middle of May. Reservoir No. 3 was not drawn upon for the supply of the city until August 18th, and, consequently, remained full until that time. Sept. 1st its surface was 171.80 above tide marsh level; Oct. 1st, 167.22, and Oct. 30, 159.62, or 15.62 feet below the crest of the dam.

During November and December, 1880, and January, 1881, this reservoir was allowed to fill, and on Feb. 1st its surface was 168.38. On March 6th the reservoir was full and wasting over the dam.

Reservoir No. 2 was drawn upon during June, July, and August, lowering its surface from 166.93 on June 1st to 156.95 on Aug. 18th. Nov. 1st it had risen to 163.48, and was then again drawn upon until on Jan. 8th, 1881, it was 155.32 or 11.8 feet below the top of the flash boards. From Feb. 1st to 13th the reservoir was filling, and on the latter date commenced to waste over the dam into the Reservoir No. 1.

Reservoir No. 1 has been kept at or near the crest of the dam during the entire year. Until June 1st water was taken from this reservoir for the city supply, but the presence of large quantities *algæ* during the summer rendered it unfit for use.

At the present time the reservoirs are all full.

In addition to the amount of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons per day which is allowed constantly to flow into the river, water was wasted at Dam 1, from Jan. 3d to 9th, 1880, inclusive; Jan. 11th to 19th; Jan. 21st to April 17th; April 19th to May 15th, and from Feb. 13th to May 1st, 1881.

The total amount wasted during the year 1880 was 11,-290,000,000 gallons, equal to a daily supply of 30,847,000 gallons.

During the year 6,220,200,000 gallons, equal to a daily supply of 17,022,400 gallons, have been supplied from the Sudbury river. Of the above amount 826,700,000 gallons were run into Lake Cochituate, and 5,403,500,000 gallons into Chestnut-Hill reservoir. The table on page 41 gives the monthly quantities diverted from the river since 1872.

Lake Cochituate, on Jan. 1, 1880, was 126.50 above tide marsh level, or 0.86 ft. below the top of the conduit.

During the early part of this year the lake was rising, and on May 4th water was allowed to waste over the outlet dam.

This waste continued until May 6th, its total amount being 65,577,700 gallons.

By means of the Sudbury the lake was kept near high-water mark until June 12th, when the supply from that source having been stopped, the water surface commenced falling immediately and continued to fall until Jan. 10th, 1881, when it was 9.06 feet below high-water mark, or 2.06 feet below the top of the aqueduct. March 11th, 1881, it had again filled, and waste was commenced at the outlet dam, and still continues.

When the lake was at its lowest stage, and the supply from the Sudbury was being rapidly exhausted, there was a possibility that pumping from the lake would have to be resorted to. The pumping machinery which had been relied upon in similar emergencies was in use on the Mystic, and it was therefore deemed advisable to procure two new sets of pumping engines and boilers. This machinery should be kept in readiness in case a similar condition of the supply should occur before the completion of the new reservoir on the Sudbury.

From Jan. 20th to Feb. 5th, 1881, no water was drawn from the lake for supplying the city, and Feb. 26th the "cucumber" taste having been traced to this source, the gates were again closed and have remained so since.

Dug pond contributed about 150,000,000 gallons to the Lake supply between March 9 and April 12, 1880, and Dudley pond was drawn upon Oct. 13th, when its surface was four feet below high-water. This pond had been lowered

about ten feet when the stop-planks were replaced Dec. 7, 1880.

Aqueducts and Distributing Reservoirs.

With the completion of the Sudbury system, the necessity for straining the Cochituate aqueduct practically ceases. From May 1st until Aug. 15th, five feet of water were run. On the latter date this height was increased six inches, falling afterwards with the surface of the lake until Jan. 20th when the head-gates were shut down permanently on account of the continued bad taste of the water.

The Sudbury-river aqueduct has been in almost continuous use for the past year. It has required but trifling repairs.

Chestnut-Hill reservoir, with its grounds, gate-houses, etc., are in good condition.

The laying of the new 48-inch main having rendered practicable the cleansing of the Brookline reservoir, the gates at the effluent gate-house were closed March 28th, and the reservoir emptied by means of the blow-off into the brook leading to Muddy river.

The work of cleansing the reservoir, and repairing the structures connected with it, was done under the immediate direction of the superintendent of the Western Division, and a full description of the methods employed and amount done will be found in his report.

The Beacon-Hill reservoir has been taken as a site for a new Court House, by a vote of the Board of Aldermen, passed Nov. 27th, 1880, and is now in charge of the Joint Standing Committee on Public Buildings.

The structure is to be taken down, but the pipes have not as yet been disconnected from it, as it was not desirable to find a new place for the apparatus for measuring the pressure and approximate supply until the committee made some arrangements for the disposal of the reservoir.

The East Boston reservoir, which has been out of active use for a number of years, has, by the construction of the high-service works in this District, been again placed in service.

The South Boston reservoir is kept full for use in case of accident to the supply mains of this section of the city.

The East and South Boston reservoirs are in good order.

Highland High-Service Works.

The table on page 46 shows the average monthly heights of the water in Parker-Hill reservoir for the year 1880.

The grounds about the reservoir and at the stand-pipe are in good condition. New fences have been built on two sides of the stand-pipe lot and on the west side of the reservoir grounds.

At the pumping station the machinery and buildings are in good order. The upper portion of the chimney, which had become disintegrated from the action of the weather, has been rebuilt and covered with lead.

The Worthington engine has pumped all of the water during the past year.

Total quantity of water pumped, 856,840,000 gallons.

Total coal consumed, 1,628,800 lbs., of which 13.7 per cent. were ashes and clinkers.

Average lift, 116.39 feet.

Quantity pumped per lb. of coal, 526.1 gallons.

Average daily quantity pumped, 2,341,093 gallons, an increase of 4.1 per cent. over that of 1879.

Average duty 51,063,900 ft.-lbs. per 100 lbs. of coal, without deductions for ashes and clinkers.

The duty is somewhat less than that of last year, due to the poor quality of the coal supplied, especially during the latter part of the year.

The table on page 48 shows the monthly quantities pumped, work done, etc.

COST OF PUMPING.

Salaries	$3,716 94
Fuel	4,129 20
Repairs	6 25
Oil, waste, and packing	71 63
Small supplies	331 72
Total	$8,255 74

Cost per million gallons raised one foot high $0.083.

BRIGHTON HIGH-SERVICE.

These works have been in constant operation, and are in good condition.

The quantity of water required is rapidly increasing, and during warm weather, when there is a large amount used for street watering, the consumption is 250,000 to 270,000 gallons per day.

East Boston High-Service Works.

These works, which were placed in operation Oct. 12th, supply the territory comprised in two high districts, the "Eagle Hill" and "Belmont Square," and enable East Boston to be supplied from the Sudbury and Cochituate instead of the Mystic.

The works consist of two Worthington compound high-pressure pumps, together capable of raising 1,500,000 gallons in twenty-four hours; two upright tubular boilers to furnish steam for the pumps, a check-valve with a by-pass and safety-valve for regulating, in connection with the reservoir, the pressure upon the pipes, and about 7,500 feet of main pipe connecting with the former supply mains. The manner in which the reservoir is utilized in conjunction with the high-service works will be understood from the following description.

In the 16-inch pipe entering the reservoir is placed a check-valve which prevents the entrance of any water. Passing around the check-valve is a 10-inch pipe provided with a valve which is kept closed by means of a weighted lever in the same manner as a safety-valve. This valve is so set as to be opened by a pressure of 10 lbs. During the day, while the pumps are in operation, the check-valve remains closed, and an increased pressure of 10 lbs. over that due to the reservoir is maintained on the distribution, the surplus amount pumped passing into the reservoir through the safety-valve and 10-inch by-pass. When the pumps are stopped the pressure falls, the check-valve opens, and the supply is drawn from the reservoir.

The supply for the pumps is taken from the 20-inch low-service main which connects East Boston with the city proper mains.

The pumping machinery is located in a neat wooden building on Brooks street, upon the reservoir lot. The entire work has been completed at a cost of about $23,000, the amount appropriated for the work being $33,000.

During the extreme cold weather the head in the supply main was so reduced by waste, to prevent freezing of service pipes, that no water could be obtained for the pumps and the reservoir was almost exhausted. It is proposed to provide a remedy for this difficulty the coming season by connections which will enable a supply for the high-service to be drawn from the Mystic in cases of necessity.

The daily consumption from these works is about 350,000 gallons.

FORTY-EIGHT-INCH MAIN.

The Legislature of 1880 passed an act granting the right to lay this new main from Chestnut-Hill reservoir through the town of Brookline to the city. The 20th of March an appropriation of $280,000 was made by the City Council for the pipes and special castings required. Such favorable contracts were made for these pipes that the appropriation will be sufficient to complete the entire work, although it was anticipated that a further appropriation would be needed to lay the pipes.

The work of laying the pipes was commenced on June 23d, and at 12 M. of Nov. 29th water was supplied to the city through the new main, direct from Chestnut-Hill reservoir. The pressure throughout the city was immediately increased about 10 feet.

A 30-inch main, to be charged to this appropriation, still remains to be laid in Francis street, to connect the 40-inch with the 30-inch and 36-inch mains, originally laid to supply the city, and it is expected that this connection will still further increase the head.

The new main starts from the effluent gate-house, at Chestnut-Hill reservoir, and after connecting with a 48-inch pipe, which is laid around the reservoir from the terminal chamber of the Sudbury-river conduit, it passes through Beacon street to the junction of Brookline avenue, — a distance of 16,300 feet, — where it connects with the 40-inch main from Brookline reservoir. At the junction of Harvard street, in Brookline, a branch has been put in for a contemplated connection with the Mystic works, and a gate is located in the main at this point. Gates to control the flow of the water have also been placed on the connection at Chestnut-Hill reservoir and at Brookline avenue. Near St. Paul street, in Brookline, a section of the pipe line, 780 feet in length, is supported by a pile foundation, consisting of spruce piles driven in pairs, at distances apart of 5 feet crosswise, and 6 feet lengthwise of the trench, and capped crosswise with 10-inch by 10-inch spruce caps 8 feet long.

The cost of the main was largely increased by the necessity of removing and relaying many of the water and gas pipes in the town of Brookline.

MYSTIC WORKS.

Mystic Lake. — At the beginning of the year 1880 the water in Mystic Lake was 1.71 ft. above tide-marsh level,

or 5.88 ft. above the conduit invert. Jan. 25th it had risen to 6.65 ft., and was allowed to waste at the outlet dam. The waste continued until April 28th, and from May 1st to 12th, after that time the surface fell, standing July 1st, 3.26; Aug. 27th, 1.50, or at the top of the conduit; Sept. 1st, 1.27, and Oct. 1st, — 0.92.

During September temporary pumping machinery was placed at the lake, to raise the water into the conduit.

The engines and pumps which were used at Lake Cochituate in 1871 and 1874, for a similar purpose, were placed in position upon temporary platforms which had been built to receive them. October 2d, as the conduit by gravitation would no longer furnish the supply, the pumps were started, and were continued in operation until the 17th of January, 1881.

On the 25th of October the lake surface was 3.18 feet below tide-marsh level, or only one foot above the conduit invert; the lowest point ever reached. January 1st, 1881, it was 1.63 feet below tide-marsh level, February 1st, 0.40 above the same base, and Feb. 14th water was wasted over the outlet dam.

During the year 2,158,761,200 gallons have been wasted at the outlet dam, equal to an average daily supply of 5,914,000 gallons for the year.

During the season advantage was taken of the low stage of the water to remove from the upper end of Mystic Lake, near Mystic Station, a large quantity of mud and muck and to repoint the joints of the Mystic dam and wing-walls; a considerable amount of vegetable matter was also removed from Wedge and Whitney's ponds.

Mystic Valley Sewer.

The Mystic Valley Sewer is in good working condition. During last year the towns of Medford and Arlington complained of unpleasant smells, which, it was claimed, were due to the accumulation of sewage in the Lower Mystic pond, and the Legislature was appealed to for an abatement of the alleged nuisance.

The result of this action was the enactment of a law ordering the discontinuance of the sewer unless the sewage is so treated as to render its contents free from polluting substances. The location of the sewer and the peculiar composition of the sewage which, as it is well known, contains mainly the refuse of tanneries, renders it a very difficult, if not insolvable problem to comply with the requirements of

the act. This opinion is corroborated by the conclusions of a report made by Prof. Nichols in reference to the treatment of this sewage by various chemical substances. His report will be found in the Appendix.

It is not possible for the present to foresee what effect this action of the Legislature may have on the welfare of the Mystic supply. The matter is now in the hands of a special committee of the City Government.

MYSTIC PUMPING STATION AND RESERVOIR.

The work done by the engines at this station, during each month, is shown on page 47.

Engine No.	1	was in use	1,190	hours	15	minutes.
"	2	"	4,324	"	50	"
"	3	"	7,999	"		

Total amount pumped, 3,434,195,710 gallons.

Total amount of coal consumed 8,174,700 lbs., of which 7.4 per cent. were ashes and clinkers.

Average lift, 150.83 feet.

Quantity pumped, per lb. of coal, 420.1 gallons.

Average duty of the three engines (no deductions), 52,-845,400 feet per 100 lbs. of coal.

COST OF PUMPING.

Salaries	$6,969 38
Fuel	19,695 64
Repairs	310 30
Oil, waste, and packing	989 99
Small supplies	88 22
Total	$28,053 53

Cost per million gallons raised one foot high, $0.054.

The pumps have received only ordinary repairs, and are in fair condition. The boilers are now being examined and repaired. Some grading has been done on the roadway leading to the reservoir. The reservoir is in good condition.

PIPES, PIPE PLANS, AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Exclusive of the 48-inch main, the Cochituate distribution has been extended about nine miles during the year.

The Mystic pipe system has been improved by the substi-

tution of about two miles of cast-iron pipe for the same length of wrought-iron and cement pipe.

At the request of the City of Cambridge a connection has been made at Cottage Farm between the 16-inch main supplying the Brighton district and the distribution system of the Cambridge works, to be used in case of a failure of their supply.

The 20-inch and 16-inch pipes on Chelsea bridge, for a distance of about 300 feet, have been removed from their pile foundations and relaid in earth filling; a portion of the channel previously spanned by a pile structure having been filled by the City of Chelsea, enabling this change for the better to be made.

Quality.

The quality of the water during the past year has been, at times, objectionable; the disagreeable taste complained of several times in previous years has again appeared, and has been located in Lake Cochituate at a time when the conditions for a good supply were never better. The meadows on the south side of Central Turnpike have been kept covered with a good depth of water, by means of the dam built last year, as have also the Hanchett meadows, while as the lake lowered, all the water from Pegan brook was filtered through the new gravel dam.

The water in the lake was free from *algæ* and appeared clear and pure, but the fishy or cucumber taste was very strongly marked. The cause for this bad taste is still unknown, notwithstanding all the investigations that have been made by scientists in this and other localities where it has been noticed.

The vegetable growths observed in 1879 have been found again in the Mystic supply, and in two of the Sudbury river reservoirs. In the latter, owing to the double system of reservoirs which allows a complete separation of the two branches of the river and the isolation of either from the rest of the supply, the trouble from this source has been very much lessened. In the Mystic, although it gave promise of being very bad at one time, it was dissipated by some unknown cause, and did not appear to an objectionable extent either in the lake or distribution.

Notwithstanding the objectionable quality of the water caused by the presence of *algæ* and the cucumber or fishy taste, two evils which are entirely distinct from one another, it should be stated that, in the opinion of some of the best

authorities, this abnormal condition of the water has no injurious effect upon the public health.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY. — SUDBURY RIVER.

At the beginning of the year very little was left to be done to complete the work, as contemplated in the original estimates.

At Dam No. 2 the impervious hearting of the embankment was extended several hundred feet, by means of sheet piling and puddling, on the high grounds at the easterly end; the rest of the work during the summer consisted in completing the reservoirs and improving their borders. On the 15th of October, 1880, the care of the portion of the work left until then, under the immediate direction of this department, was transferred to the Superintendent of the Western Division of the Water Works; on that date may be said to have ended the period of construction.

A description of the work on "Additional Supply," and of the progress of construction, has been given every year in the annual reports of the City Engineer; but, as no comprehensive statement of the operations in connection with it has been furnished, I transmit with this report a more complete account, prepared by Mr. A. Fteley, formerly Resident Engineer in charge of the works.

It was the intention of the former City Engineer, Mr. Joseph P. Davis, to have prefaced this report of Mr. Fteley's with a brief history of the inception and progress to completion of this important work in which he took so much interest, and which owes its success so largely to his ability, but the pressure upon his time since he resigned the office of City Engineer has been so great that he has not been able to give it the requisite attention. It is needless for me to say that no one was better qualified to write the report which I now transmit than the one who wrote it, identified as he has been with the scheme from the beginning of the work. It should be printed for preservation, as forming a portion of the history of the Boston Water Works.

NEW STORAGE RESERVOIRS.

According to the instructions received from your Board at the beginning of the year, an investigation has been made to ascertain the most favorable location for an additional reservoir, and Basin No. 4 of the preliminary surveys, on Cold Spring brook in Ashland, has been selected as the most desirable in the present condition of the water supply.

As my report of May 14th to your Board upon this subject gives the reasons of this choice and a description of the proposed works, the approximate contents of the reservoir and the estimates of cost, it is appended.

Consumption.

The average daily consumption during the year was as follows: —

From Lake Cochituate and Sudbury river,	26,500,000 galls.
" Mystic Lake	9,387,880 "
Total	35,887,880 galls.

an increase of 3.8 per cent. over the consumption of 1879.

The consumption from the Sudbury and Cochituate works from May 1st, 1880, to May 1st, 1881, was 9.7 per cent. more than for the previous year. The average daily consumption for each month is shown by the table on page 40.

East Boston was supplied from the Mystic works until Oct. 12th; since that time from the Sudbury and Cochituate works.

The figures given in the tables, showing the consumption of water, refer only to average quantities. During the last severe winter the daily consumption increased at times enormously, and attained a maximum of 56,000,000 gallons from all the works. The effect of this large consumption was to reduce the pressure in the city proper distribution about 33 feet, notwithstanding the increased capacity furnished by the new 48-inch main.

In Charlestown, Chelsea, Somerville, and Everett, supplied by the Mystic, the high grounds were at times without any supply, and in case of an extensive fire the effects would have been disastrous.

The variation in the daily consumption from the Highland high-service works is very marked, and its general increase must also be noted. The highest average weekly consumption during last winter was at the rate of 3,056,500 gallons, while it was but 2,419,000 gallons in the winter of 1879–80, an increase of about 27 per cent. For the summer months the corresponding quantities were 3,201,900 and 2,655,000, an increase of about 20 per cent. Although the total increase of consumption from these works was but 4.1 per cent. more than in 1879, owing to the refusal to extend the system more than was imperatively demanded, the above figures confirm

the statement made in my last annual report in reference to the necessity of constructing new high-service works.

There are many districts which are now inadequately supplied from the low-service distribution, and which should be connected with the high-service, but the present condition of works as to capacity is not such as to warrant any extension of the system.

This question was very fully considered in last year's report, and the recommendations there made were indorsed by your Board, and the City Council petitioned the Legislature for an act authorizing the construction of the works. This act has been obtained, and, although I have received no special request from your Board in regard to the matter, I have been engaged in making such surveys and investigations as will enable me to present for your consideration when you should desire it such estimates and plans as may be required. The work of construction should be commenced during the present season.

CONDITION OF THE WATER WORKS.

The condition of the works is, on the whole, satisfactory. Reference has been elsewhere made to the repairs upon the Cochituate aqueduct, but in this connection it must be remembered that more extensive repairs are needed in some parts of this conduit where the abundance of ground-water will render the work difficult and costly, and that some action ought to be taken in reference to the improvement of the outlet of Lake Cochituate. My reasons for recommending this work are given at some length in my last annual report to your Board.

The year 1880 was an exceptionably dry one. The drought, due to the unusually small amount of snow-fall during the winter, and to the small rain-fall throughout the year, was severe, and the various storage reservoirs were drawn from to an unusual extent.

Upon the Sudbury river water-shed, from a rain-fall of 38.177 in., 32.7 per cent. only, equal to 12.487 in. were collected. On the Cochituate water-shed the rain-fall was 35.88 ins., of which 29 per cent., equal to 10.3 ins., were collected. On the Mystic water-shed the yield was 12.28 in., or 35.7 per cent. of the rain-fall, which was 33.42 in. Average yield 12.10 in.

The minimum amount of water collected in a year from the Cochituate water-shed since 1852 was 14.98 in. in 1871. The capacity of the Mystic water-shed for the same year, as

calculated from experiments at the Mystic dam in 1874, was 17,250,000 gallons (daily average), while 15,300,000 gallons only have been collected during the year 1880.

These results show that 12 in. of water from a drainage area in this vicinity cannot be safely calculated upon as its minimum yield.

The drawing down of Mystic lake to the lowest point it had ever reached since it has been used as a source of water supply, has demonstrated the necessity alluded to in my last annual report to your Board of increasing the resources of these works. The best method of accomplishing this result is a problem difficult to solve, owing to the uncertainty of being able in the future to preserve this source from dangerous contamination from the drainage of the towns in the valley through which its tributaries run.

I am of the opinion that the future cost of preserving the purity of this supply would not warrant the building of any storage basins such as have been proposed upon it.

The cost of the basins themselves would be large and the same amount spent upon some other source such as the Shawshine river would be a permanent investment, while on the Mystic it would probably be but a temporary, and therefore a useless one.

The connection of the Mystic pumping station with the Sudbury and Cochituate works, by means of a main pipe from the new 48-inch main, would be an expensive scheme, as it would require the development of nearly the full capacity of the Sudbury by building immediately the storage basins upon it, in addition to the cost of the main pipe.

In view of all the circumstances connected with this subject I would renew my recommendation, made verbally to your Board, that efforts should again be made to procure the right to take the Shawshine river as a supplement to the Mystic supply for the present, and to supplant it in the future. Although the previous efforts in this direction failed of success, owing to the complication of the matter with other questions, it should not, I think, prevent a renewed presentation of the matter to the next Legislature.

The Sudbury river reservoirs were heavily drawn from during the past season, and although they contained, at the end of the drought several hundred million gallons of water, they were as low as they can safely be allowed to be drawn.

During the year 6,230,200,000 gallons have been supplied by Sudbury river, an average of 17,022,400 gallons per day. Adding to that quantity one and a-half million gallons per day which the city must let run in the river from the lowest dam, it will be seen that this source of supply has been very

nearly drawn from to the amount which it was calculated to furnish with the present works.

The experience of the last year has given the measure of the resources of our water-supply with the present works; the drought was exceptional, but a similar one may occur again. When the increase of population in our city is taken into consideration, it becomes a pertinent question how the water-supply can be made to keep pace with the wants of the people.

An additional storage reservoir on the Sudbury is now necessary, but at the present rate of increase another will soon be wanted; a larger consumption will cause a reduction of pressure in the city, creating a demand for new and larger mains, or else an increase of the high-service limits. It is evident that the expense of providing for these wants will be excessive, and become a great burden upon the water-takers or the tax-payers.

The consumption should therefore be confined as closely as possible to the legitimate needs of the people, and measures should be adopted to prevent all unnecessary use or waste of water.

A useful step in this direction has been taken in applying several Deacon waste-water meters in the Charlestown district, from which it is expected valuable information will be obtained as to the amount and cause of waste. I expect, before the end of the year, to be able to report upon the working of this apparatus, and, if the results should warrant it, some similar system should be applied to the whole city.

The usual tables, showing the rain-fall, consumption of water, amount of water collected from the various water-sheds and all the statistics illustrating the capacity and the working of the various sources of supply, are appended.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY M. WIGHTMAN,
City Engineer.

Daily Average Consumption of Water in Gallons, from the Cochituate and Mystic Works.

	COCHITUATE WORKS.							MYSTIC WORKS.						
MONTH.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
January	16,651,300	18,978,300	21,550,200	25,129,300	24,210,600	28,190,200	25,817,600	8,291,307	11,137,400	9,896,737	11,859,854	10,325,705	11,111,972	10,511,279
February . . .	19,103,850	20,991,700	22,675,200	22,071,800	23,848,700	27,446,300	27,625,800	9,705,467	11,150,000	10,601,013	9,982,621	9,944,140	12,253,090	11,616,248
March	17,657,300	17,878,100	20,931,500	19,446,600	21,019,500	24,163,800	23,095,700	8,110,458	10,058,700	9,396,910	8,578,935	8,192,825	9,851,219	10,324,323
April	15,929,600	15,852,000	17,300,500	18,988,800	20,628,300	20,421,800	22,670,700	6,849,252	7,671,800	7,568,052	7,200,533	7,365,951	8,311,620	9,400,931
May	16,731,900	17,164,500	18,837,800	19,520,300	22,023,800	22,953,800	25,238,200	6,735,285	5,663,224	7,610,317	7,250,492	7,717,476	8,523,744	9,962,213
June	19,239,750	19,923,400	19,872,300	20,192,400	23,360,600	24,101,200	27,795,400	7,202,680	6,505,015	8,560,937	8,190,530	8,383,667	9,054,267	10,891,057
July	21,386,200	20,396,400	20,820,600	20,799,400	25,620,000	26,156,900	26,951,800	7,861,818	6,494,046	9,152,492	8,371,295	9,087,658	9,150,925	10,051,544
August	20,127,800	19,085,200	21,333,900	20,778,400	24,679,600	27,075,100	28,175,100	7,589,671	6,124,240	8,600,788	8,121,402	8,751,038	8,027,325	9,754,149
September . .	20,022,600	20,497,400	19,430,800	21,499,500	24,469,700	28,017,800	28,734,400	7,424,292	6,224,227	8,619,557	8,242,180	8,767,490	7,614,951	9,591,891
October	19,320,900	19,470,700	19,214,000	19,598,700	24,100,700	27,702,600	27,487,900	7,118,184	5,931,448	8,081,052	8,780,799	7,900,000	7,771,578	7,634,888
November . . .	14,319,500	19,076,400	17,023,700	19,577,500	22,200,600	25,299,200	26,458,400	6,972,835	5,971,798	7,153,629	7,396,879	7,525,957	7,372,892	6,245,891
December . . .	16,407,950	21,898,500	23,783,000	20,535,900	22,298,500	26,831,900	28,010,500	7,854,951	10,087,886	10,673,036	7,732,921	8,227,314	8,585,799	6,778,046
Yearly average,	18,074,900	19,267,700	20,237,700	20,673,500	23,205,700	25,695,900	26,500,000	7,643,017	7,751,649	8,825,808	8,386,257	8,515,768	8,883,470	9,387,879

Diversion of Sudbury-River Water, 1872 and 1875–80.

MONTH.	1872.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.		1879.		1880.	
	To Lake Cochituate.	To Lake Cochituate.	To Lake Cochituate.	To Lake Cochituate.	To Lake Cochituate.	To Chestnut-Hill Res'r.	To Lake Cochituate.	To Chestnut-Hill Res'r.	To Lake Cochituate.	To Chestnut-Hill Res'r.
	Gallons.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
January	Total January 19th to September 17th, 1,676,600,000 gallons.	140,400,000	410,300,000	427,200,000	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	204,600,000	228,400,000	673,600,000
February		517,200,000	491,400,000	353,700,000	4,700,000	148,400,000	. . . . .	272,300,000	11,300,000	604,100,000
March		380,300,000	22,000,000	8,200,000	12,000,000	. . . . .	. . . . .	295,100,000	8,200,000	268,400,000
April		265,700,000	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	117,700,000	161,300,000	348,000,000
May		203,100,000	61,100,000	6,400,000	98,000,000	. . . . .	. . . . .	245,900,000	280,800,000	460,000,000
June		144,300,000	. . . . .	87,500,000	504,100,000	. . . . .	. . . . .	180,800,000	136,700,000	398,600,000
July		343,100,000	149,300,000	2,660,000	177,300,000	118,200,000	333,100,000	322,500,000	. . . . .	378,400,000
August		402,900,000	507,500,000	47,990,000	747,200,000	96,400,000	45,500,000	322,100,000	. . . . .	592,000,000
September		. . . . .	111,800,000	78,400,000	287,300,000	34,900,000	9,300,000	294,600,000	. . . . .	445,500,000
October		158,800,000	380,800,000	882,300,000	661,600,000	168,400,000	. . . . .	234,800,000	. . . . .	434,600,000
November		. . . . .	215,800,000	. . . . .	176,100,000	109,500,000	21,400,000	339,300,000	. . . . .	398,200,000
December		. . . . .	178,300,000	. . . . .	. . . . .	78,000,000	2,000,000	508,200,000	. . . . .	402,100,000
Totals	1,676,600,000	2,555,800,000	2,528,300,000	1,894,350,000	2,668,300,000	753,800,000	411,300,000	3,337,900,000	826,700,000	5,403,500,000
Total diversion from Sudbury River .	1,676,600,000	2,558,800,000	2,528,300,000	1,894,350,000	3,422,100,000		3,749,200,000		6,230,200,000	
Av. daily diversion for whole year . .	4,581,000	7,002,000	6,908,000	5,190,000	9,376,000		10,272,000		17,022,400	

Statement showing Amount of Water drawn from Lake Cochituate; Amount wasted; Amount of Rainfall collected in Lake; Amount received into Lake from Sudbury River; Percentage of Rainfall collected, etc., 1852 to 1880. Water-shed of Lake = 12,077 acres.

YEAR.	Amount of Water drawn from Lake.	Amount of Water wasted from Lake.	Amount received into Lake from Sudbury River.	STORAGE.		Total amount of Rainfall collected in Lake.	Daily average amount of Rainfall collected in Lake.	Rainfall.	Rainfall collected.	Percentage of Rainfall collected.
				Gain.	Loss.					
	Gallons.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
1852[1]	2,974,042,800	4,020,566,900	.....	261,300,000	261,300,000	6,733,249,700	18,396,900	47.93	20.61	43.
1853	3,117,939,500	3,166,417,500	.....	239,580,000	.....	6,523,937,000	17,873,800	55.73	19.51	35.
1854	3,614,230,000	4,187,733,000	.....	.....	217,800,000	7,584,163,000	20,778,500	43.15	22.87	53.
1855	3,776,399,500	No account kept	.....	.....	326,700,000	.....	.....	54.96	.....	.....
1856	4,409,787,600	"	.....	598,950,000	.....	.....	.....	40.80	.....	.....
1857	4,644,990,000	10,625,900,000	.....	32,670,000	.....	15,303,560,000	41,927,600	63.10	46.69	74.
1858	4,689,155,000	1,934,500,000	.....	.....	141,570,000	6,482,085,000	17,759,000	48.66	19.46	40.
1859[2]	4,808,875,000	7,569,000,000	.....	283,140,000	.....	12,661,015,000	34,687,700	49.02	38.24	78.
1860	6,309,108,000	None.	.....	174,240,000	.....	6,483,348,000	17,714,100	55.44	19.40	35.
1861	6,639,095,900	3,377,559,000	.....	.....	1,459,260,000	8,557,394,900	23,444,900	45.44	25.45	56.
1862	6,059,000,000	33,200,000	.....	1,306,800,000	.....	7,399,000,000	20,271,200	49.69	22.36	45.
1863	5,927,052,500	2,165,696,500	.....	762,300,000	.....	8,855,049,000	24,260,400	69.30	27.03	39.
1864	6,105,306,700	1,368,746,000	.....	.....	1,848,577,000	5,625,475,700	15,370,200	42.60	17.04	40.
1865	4,621,630,000	1,688,120,700	.....	743,242,500	.....	7,052,993,200	19,323,300	49.46	21.27	43.
1866	4,463,585,000	None.	.....	742,242,500	.....	5,206,827,500	14,265,300	62.32	15.58	25.

1867	4,951,225,000	2,482,041,000	. . . . .	. . . . .	698,811,000	6,734,455,000	18,450,600	56.25	20.25	36.
1868	5,405,515,000	2,507,684,000	. . . . .	346,371,000	. . . . .	8,259,570,000	22,567,200	49.71	24.86	50.
1869	5,500,696,000	1,635,570,000	. . . . .	480,882,000	. . . . .	7,620,203,000	20,877,300	64.34	23.16	36.
1870	5,477,810,000	4,818,971,000	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,736,085,000	8,560,696,000	23,453,900	55.89	26.27	47.
1871	5,223,500,000	None.	. . . . .	. . . . .	250,933,000	4,972,567,000	13,623,500	45.39	14.98	33.
1872	5,775,151,200	None.	1,676,666,400	1,543,995,500	. . . . .	5,642,480,300	15,416,600	48.47	16.96	35.
1873	6,511,826,900	2,917,977,000	. . . . .	. . . . .	515,132,000	8,914,671,900	24,423,800	45.43	27.26	60.
1874	6,623,972,900	1,145,851,700	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,367,715,000	6,402,109,600	17,540,000	35.93	19.40	54.
1875	7,092,955,500	None.	2,555,800,000	1,222,885,000	. . . . .	5,760,040,500	15,780,900	45.49	17.74	39.
1876	7,277,175,200	1,619,243,800	2,528,300,000	43,438,000	. . . . .	6,411,557,000	17,517,900	48.49	19.40	40.
1877	7,626,889,200	1,484,978,600	1,894,350,000	378,727,000	. . . . .	7,596,244,800	20,811,600	43.80	23.21	53.
1878	7,743,904,700	3,341,875,000	2,668,300,000	219,788,000	. . . . .	8,637,267,700	23,663,700	53.58	26.25	49.
1879	6,051,838,900	1,523,361,400	411,300,000	. . . . .	1,322,697,300	5,841,203,000	16,003,300	38.01	17.86	47.
1880	4,284,147,100	65,577,700	826,700,000	. . . . .	146,265,000	3,376,759,800	9,226,100	35.83	10.30	29.
Averages . . .	5,438,165,500	2,358,539,600	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	7,377,700,800	20,201,100	49.11	22.08	45.

[1] Observation of rainfall at Lake Cochituate commenced 1852, and these observations are assumed as correct for the whole district.

[2] Lake raised two feet.

Statement showing Amount of Water diverted from Sudbury River to Lake Cochituate and Chestnut-Hill Reservoir; Amount wasted; Amount of flow in river; Percentage of Rainfall collected, etc., 1875 to 1880.

(Water-shed from 1875 to 1878, inclusive, = 77,764 sq. miles; in 1879, = 78,238 sq. miles, and in 1880, = 76,305 sq. miles.)

YEAR.	Amount of Water diverted to Lake Cochituate and Chestnut-Hill Reservoir.	Amount of Water wasted from River.	STORAGE.		Total amount of flow in River.	Daily average amount of flow in River.	Rainfall.	Rainfall collected.	Percentage of Rainfall collected.
			Gain.	Loss.					
	Gallons.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
1875	2,555,800,000	24,971,600,000	66,300,000	. . . . .	27,593,700,000	75,599,200	45.490	20.418	44.88
1876	2,528,300,000	29,942,300,000	. . . . .	160,700,000	32,309,900,000	88,278,400	49.563	23.908	48.24
1877	1,894,350,000	29,438,300,000	112,100,000	. . . . .	34,444,750,000	94,369,200	44.018	25.487	57.90
1878	3,422,100,000	37,125,200,000	654,700,000	. . . . .	41,202,000,000	112,882,200	57.931	30.487	52.63
1879	3,749,200,000	20,817,500,000	962,200,000	. . . . .	25,528,900,000	69,942,200	41,419	18.775	45.33
1880	6,230,200,000	11,290,000,000	. . . . .	958,600,000	16,561,600,000	45,250,300	38.177	12.487	32.71
Average	3,396,660,000	25,597,500,000	. . . . .	. . . . .	29,606,810,000	81,040,500	46.100	21,927	47.56

Statement showing Amount of Water drawn from Mystic Lake; Amount wasted; Amount of Rainfall collected in Lake; Percentage of Rainfall collected, etc., 1876 to 1880; Water-shed of Lake, 17,200 acres.

YEAR.	Amount of Water drawn from Lake.	Amount of Water wasted from Lake.	STORAGE.		Total amount of Rainfall collected in Lake.	Daily average amount of Rainfall collected in Lake.	Rainfall.	Rainfall collected.	Percentage of Rainfall collected.
			Gain.	Loss.					
	Gallons.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
1876	3,230,101,300	6,369,774,700	. . . . .	32,583,000	9,567,293,000	26,140,100	47.00	20.49	43.6
1877	3,069,554,800	7,250,223,500	. . . . .	16,291,400	10,303,486,900	28,228,700	43.095	22.06	51.2
1878	3,354,371,200	8,714,479,600	. . . . .	28,672,900	12,040,177,900	32,986,800	54.065	25.79	47.7
1879	3,736,107,800	4,625,691,800	. . . . .	233,944,900	8,127,854,700	22,268,000	35.30	17.61	49.9
1880	3,692,195,700	2,158,761,200	. . . . .	113,500,000	5,737,456,900	15,676,100	34.42	12.28	35.7
Averages	3,416,466,200	5,823,786,200	. . . . .	. . . . .	9,155,253,900	25,059,900	42.78	19.65	45.6

Table showing the average monthly and yearly Heights above tide marsh level of the Water in the Lakes and Reservoirs of the Boston Water Works.

MONTH.	Reservoir No. 1. Flash-boards 159.29.		Reservoir No. 2. Flash-boards 167.12.		Reservoir No. 3. Stone-crest 175.24.		Farm Pond High water 149.25.		Lake Cochituate High water 134.36.		Chestnut-Hill Reservoir High water 124.00.		Brookline Reservoir High water 124.00.		Parker Hill Reservoir High water 219.00.		Mystic Lake High water 7.00.		Mystic Reservoir High water 147.00.	
	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880
Jan. .	149.76	158.49	151.21	164.23	171.22	175.54	148.36	149.40	132.64	127.55	122.25	122.72	121.34	122.14	217.09	218.43	5.93	4.16	146.69	147.00
Feb. .	157.75	158.90	157.75	165.27	172.27	175.29	149.18	149.56	132.54	130.74	122.76	123.43	122.12	122.89	217.43	218.43	5.99	6.28	146.58	147.04
Mar. .	158.27	158.66	158.27	166.42	170.74	175.48	149.06	149.21	133.32	132.55	123.38	122.90	122.90	122.29	217.62	217.90	5.77	6.01	146.61	146.99
April .	155.44	159.13	155.68	167.07	172.53	175.47	148.81	149.16	133.69	133.49	123.11	123.21	122.63	122.59	218.15	217.84	5.89	6.22	146.58	146.87
May .	Reservoir empty.	159.15	Reservoir empty from May 1, to Aug. 19.	167.20	174.39	175.36	147.47	149.31	133.72	134.17	123.31	123.52	122.89	122.97	217.69	218.14	6.20	6.26	146.34	146.70
June .		158.61		165.72	175.59	175.20	147.03	149.18	132.91	133.81	122.90	123.12	122.38	122.47	217.98	217.84	6.22	4.72	146.47	146.85
July .		158.65		160.82	174.06	175.06	147.04	148.78	131.96	132.57	123.01	123.07	122.47	122.30	218.49	218.60	4.79	2.55	146.56	147.23
Aug. .		158.61	154.81	159.49	171.46	174.09	147.81	148.16	131.41	131.14	122.54	123.58	121.81	122.29	218.04	217.65	3.45	2.25	146.50	147.38
Sept. .		158.17	164.43	158.71	172.32	170.19	148.66	148.99	130.46	129.64	123.21	123.72	122.67	123.08	217.60	218.21	3.86	0.16	146.54	147.24
Oct. .		157.84	163.17	161.44	171.89	162.89	149.01	149.12	128.51	128.01	122.78	123.81	122.46	123.21	217.79	218.77	2.41	-2.35	146.50	146.97
Nov. .		157.53	158.62	162.14	172.32	161.63	149.33	149.22	126.84	127.16	123.06	123.66	121.91	123.13	217.89	218.21	1.13	-2.77	146.68	147.01
Dec. .	151.50	157.15	162.10	159.87	174.11	164.01	149.18	148.78	126.56	126.22	122.51	123.29	121.00	123.01	218.39	217.84	1.26	-2.30	146.63	146.80
Yearly average	. . .	158.41	. . . .	163.20	172.74	171.68	148.41	149.07	131.21	130.59	122.90	123.34	122.21	122.70	217.85	218.15	4.41	2.60	146.56	147.01

Statement of Operations at the Mystic Pumping-Station for the Year 1880.

1880.	Engine No. 1.			Engine No. 2.			Engine No. 3.			Total amount pumped.	Daily average amount pumped.	Daily average amount coal consumed.	Per cent. ashes and clinkers.	Quantity pumped per lb. coal.	Average lift in feet.	Duty in ft. lbs. per 100 lbs. of total coal.
	Total pumping time.		Total amount pumped.	Total pumping time.		Total amount pumped.	Total pumping time.		Total amount pumped.							
	Hrs.	*Min.*	*Gallons.*	*Hrs.*	*Min.*	*Gallons.*	*Hrs.*	*Min.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Lbs.*	%	*Gals.*	*Ft.*	*Ft.-lbs.*
January	14	30	2,744,878	639	15	111,277,034	729	30	212,045,312	326,067,224	10,518,298	25,287	7.2	415.9	150.54	52,223,300
February	96	15	16,120,458	650	...	117,743,760	678	15	203,224,576	337,088,794	11,623,751	28,328	7.3	410.3	150.87	51,630,400
March	348	15	57,124,508	297	30	50,959,480	743	30	211,795,968	319,879,956	10,318,708	25,800	7.1	399.5	150,37	50,157,100
April	535	45	92,097,316	275	30	53,060,192	452	15	137,088,000	282,245,508	9,408,184	23,073	7.1	408	150.15	51,060,700
May	195	30	35,640,228	553	45	105,571,348	546	15	167,399,424	308,611,000	9,955,194	23,787	7.5	418.5	150.28	52,453,600
June	...	...	.....	527	45	97,916,856	720	...	229,032,448	326,949,304	10,898,310	24,666	7.	441.8	150.80	55,566,886
July	...	...	.....	367	40	69,430,404	739	30	242,196,480	311,626,884	10,052,480	22,597	7.	444.8	150.67	55,901,000
August	...	...	.....	277	30	51,931,618	744	...	250,476,032	302,407,650	9,755,085	21,984	7.2	443.7	150.81	55,814,400
September	...	...	.....	355	10	59,403,400	720	...	227,222,016	286,625,416	9,554,180	22,300	8.5	428.4	152.32	54,426,600
October	...	...	.....	299	15	49,447,366	656	...	188,263,936	237,711,302	7,668,107	18,548	8.1	413.4	152.51	52,583,100
November	...	...	.....	53	30	10,173,172	612	15	177,348,608	187,521,780	6,250,726	15,583	7.4	401.1	150.19	50,253,200
December	...	...	.....	28	...	5,576,732	657	30	201,884,160	207,460,892	6,692,287	16,335	7.4	409.6	150.43	51,397,600
Averages and Totals	1,190	15	203,727,388	4,324	50	782,491,362	7,999	...	2,447,976,960	3,434,195,710	9,383,048	22,335	7.4	420.1	150.83	52,845,400

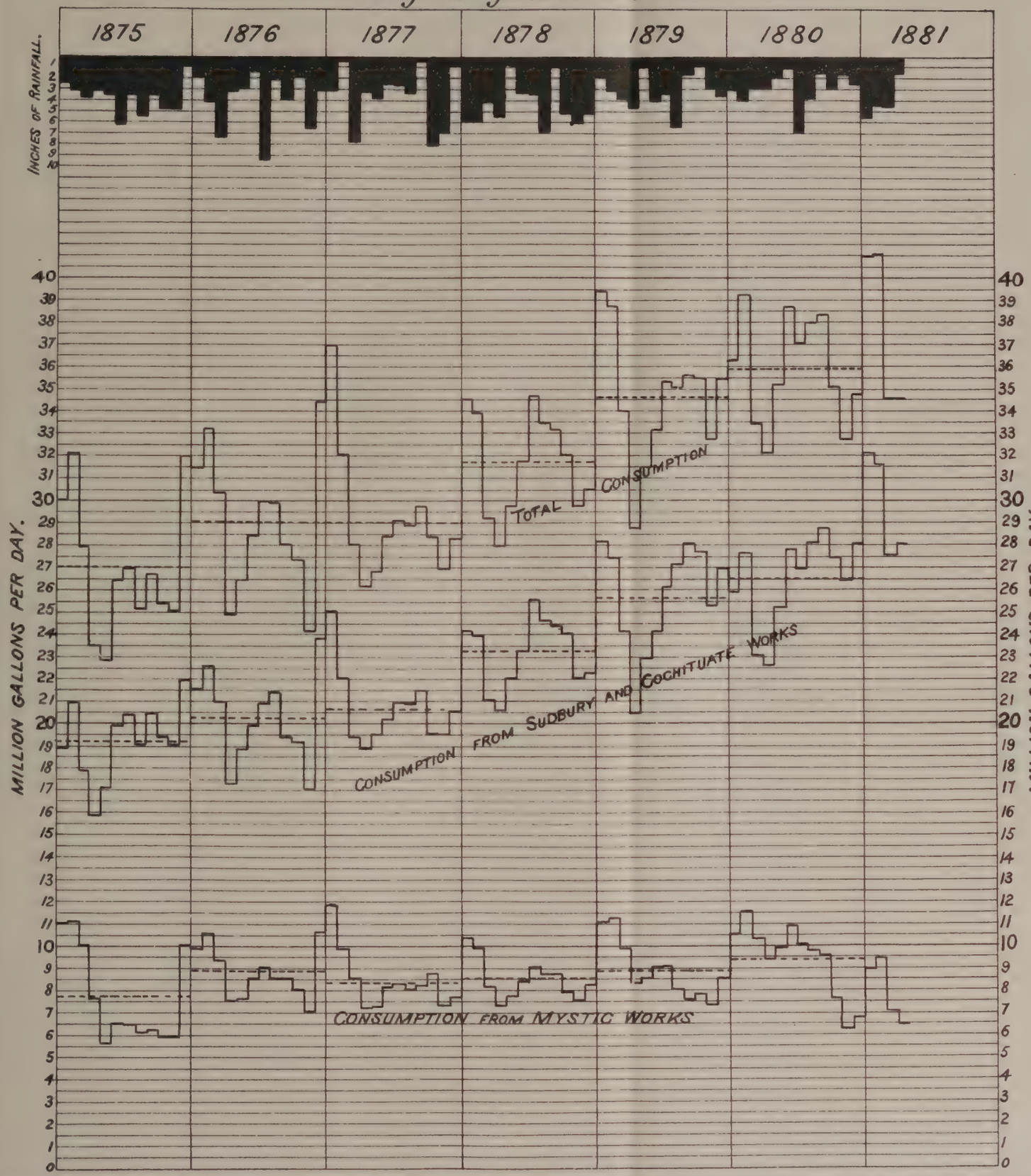
Statement of Operations at the Highland Pumping-Station for the Year 1880.

	Worthington Engine.			Daily average amount pumped.	Total amount coal consumed.	Daily average amount coal consumed.	Per cent. ashes and clinkers.	Quantity pumped per lb. of coal.	Average lift in feet.	Duty in ft.-lbs. per 100 lbs. of total coal.
	Total pumping time.		Total amount pumped.							
	Hrs.	*Min.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	%	*Gallons.*	*Feet.*	*Ft.-lbs.*
January	651	....	69,719,000	2,249,000	135,200	4,361	13.8	515.7	115.96	49,871,900
February	610	....	67,874,500	2,340,500	130,700	4,507	13.9	519.3	117.35	50,824,500
March	651	....	67,161,500	2,166,500	126,900	4,093	12.	529.2	115.27	50,878,900
April	630	....	65,224,000	2,174,133	118,300	3,943	12.	551.3	113.88	52,365,800
May	651	....	76,508,000	2,468,000	140,900	4,545	13.4	543.	115.50	52,305,100
June	627	15	83,979,000	2,799,300	160,000	5,333	14.4	524.9	119.20	52,176,927
July	644	....	75,779,500	2,444,500	149,300	4,816	16.1	507.6	118.97	50,359,000
August	616	....	75,407,500	2,432,500	141,300	4,710	14.6	533.7	118.27	52,640,600
September	629	45	74,431,000	2,481,033	139,100	4,637	13.5	535.1	119.20	53,193,000
October	650	15	72,617,500	2,342,500	138,500	4,468	13.1	524.2	116.89	51,111,700
November	604	15	59,969,500	1,998,983	117,900	3,930	13.4	508.6	114.58	48,604,500
December	651	....	68,169,000	2,199,000	130,700	4,216	13.6	521.6	111.57	48,532,900
	7,615	30	856,840,000	2,341,093	1,628,800	4,450	13.7	526.1	116.39	51,063,900

BOSTON WATER WORKS.

Diagram showing the rainfall and daily average consumption for each month.

Yearly Averages shown thus -------



The Heliotype Printing Co. 411 Tremont St. Boston

Table showing the Rainfall on Sudbury-River Water-shed for the Year 1880.

1880	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	1.558	...	...	0.597	0.932	0.34	...	...	...	...	1.147
3	...	...	...	...	0.039	0.005	0.74	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	0.252	0.861	...	...	...	1.658	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	0.296	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.168	...	0.614
6	...	...	...	0.054	0.002	0.033	0.082	...	...	...	0.286	...
7	0.414	...	0.21	...	...	...	...	...	0.078	...	0.192	...
8	...	...	...	...	0.001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	0.053	...	0.126	...	...	0.498	0.198	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	0.024	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.71	...	...	...
11	...	...	0.186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.465	...
12	...	...	...	...	...	0.12	...	0.132	...	0.22	...	...
13	0.668	1.338	...	...	0.092	0.213	1.334	...	...	...	...	0.006
14	...	...	0.072	...	0.089	...	...	...	0.783	...	...	...
15	0.032	0.051	...	...	...	...	0.542	0.01	...	...	0.031	0.384
16	...	...	0.692	0.852	...	0.103	0.264	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.122	...	...
18	...	0.126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.006	...
19	...	...	0.452	...	0.27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	0.569	...	...	0.098	...	0.079	1.81	...	...	...	0.763	...
21	...	...	0.019	...	...	0.032	...	0.258	...	...	...	...
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.803	...	...	1.77	...	...
23	0.92	0.32	...	...	0.018	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	...	...	...	0.233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.058	...	...	0.029	0.006
26	...	0.085	...	0.057	...	0.05	...	...	...	0.05	...	...
27	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.136	...	...	...	...	0.25
28	0.77	...	1.01	...	0.224	0.073	...	...	0.032	...	0.013	...
29	...	0.478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	...	...	...	0.950	...	...	0.024	...	...	...	...	0.421
31	0.14	...	...	...	0.504	...	...	1.892	...	1.41	...	...
	3.566	3.98	3.315	3.105	1.836	2.138	6.273	4.008	1.603	3.74	1.785	2.828

Total for the year . . . . . 38,177 inches.

Being an average of five gauges, located at Framingham Centre, Southboro', Marlboro', Westboro', and Hopkinton.

Table showing the Rainfall at Lake Cochituate for the Year 1880.

1880	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	1.54	...	...	0.56	0.63	0.48	...	...	...	...	1.10
3	...	...	...	0.36	...	...	0.16	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	0.25	0.28	...	...	0.40	1.80	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	0.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.12	...	0.60
6	...	...	...	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.04	...	...	...	0.15	...
7	0.40	...	0.23	...	...	...	...	...	0.09	...	0.12	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	0.03	...	0.05	...	...	0.17	0.26	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	0.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.82	...	...	...
11	...	...	0.13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.50	...
12	...	...	...	...	...	0.06	...	0.03	...	0.04	...	...
13	0.47	1.31	...	...	0.22	0.11	1.60	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	...	0.09	...	0.18	...	...	...	0.74	...	...	...
15	0.02	0.03	...	...	...	...	0.30	...	...	...	0.04	0.31
16	...	...	0.60	0.86	...	...	1.10	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	...	...	0.04	...	...	...	...	...	0.05	...	...
18	...	0.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	...	0.35	...	0.29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	0.55	...	...	0.08	...	0.03	1.74	...	...	...	0.80	...
21	...	...	0.03	...	...	...	...	0.22	...	...	...	...
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.80	...	...	1.50	...	...
23	0.78	0.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	...	...	...	0.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.04	...
26	...	0.09	...	0.05	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.12	...	...	...	...	0.20
28	0.68	...	0.75	...	0.20	0.02	...	...	0.04	...	0.05	...
29	...	0.55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	...	...	...	0.93	...	...	...	1.76	...	...	...	0.35
31	0.14	...	...	...	0.50	...	...	...	...	1.24	...	...
Totals	3.07	4.05	2.83	2.94	1.98	1.25	7.00	3.81	1.69	2.95	1.70	2.56

Total for the year . . . . . 35.83 inches.

Table showing the Rainfall on Mystic Water-shed for the Year 1880.

1880	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	1.545	...	...	0.315	0.75	0.525	...	...	...	...	1.14
3	...	...	...	0.56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	0.01	...	0.30	0.02	...	...	0.25	1.77	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	0.295	...	0.51	...	...	...	...	0.095	...	0.48
6	...	...	...	0.075	...	0.05	0.05	...	...	...	0.225	...
7	0.39	...	0.22	...	...	0.015	...	...	0.04	...	0.285	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	0.08	...	0.05	...	...	0.06	0.09	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	0.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.50	...	...	0.02
11	...	...	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	0.265	...	0.38	...
12	...	...	...	...	...	0.04	...	...	...	0.065	...	...
13	0.50	1.33	...	...	...	0.06	2.165	...	0.50	...	...	...
14	...	...	0.08	...	0.285	...	...	...	0.105	...	...	...
15	0.02	0.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.37
16	...	...	0.52	0.59	...	...	0.45	...	...	...	0.02	...
17	...	...	...	0.04	...	0.16	...	...	...	0.155	...	...
18	...	0.115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.01	...
19	...	...	0.265	...	0.275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	0.515	...	...	0.02	0.035	0.355	2.995	...	...	...	0.93	...
21	...	...	0.075	...	...	...	...	0.02	...	...	...	...
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.655	...	...	1.36	...	...
23	0.49	0.365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	...	...	...	0.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.05	...	...	0.02	...
26	...	0.095	...	0.065	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.055	...	...	...	...	...
28	0.55	...	0.585	...	0.24	...	...	...	0.015	0.06	0.035	...
29	...	0.68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	...	...	...	0.66	...	...	...	1.795	...	...	...	0.49
31	0.06	...	...	...	0.36	...	...	...	...	0.96	...	...
Totals	2.615	4.23	2.49	2.18	2.02	1.49	7.235	3.635	1.425	2.695	1.905	2.50

Total for year . . . . . 34.42 inches.

Being an average of two gauges, located at Mystic Lake and Mystic Station.

Table showing the Rainfall (in inches and hundredths) at various places in Eastern Massachusetts for the Year 1880.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
Lake Cochituate	3.07	4.05	2.83	2.94	1.98	1.25	7.00	3.81	1.69	2.95	1.70	2.56	35.83
Framingham	3.06	4.11	3.57	3.01	1.92	1.82	5.89	4.50	1.52	3.50	2.00	2.97	37.87
Southboro'	3.265	3.86	3.37	3.145	1.935	2.235	6.515	4.56	1.525	3.745	1.775	2.88	38.81
Marlboro'	3.975	4.06	2.945	3.23	1.935	2.625	6.91	3.54	1.69	3.875	1.90	2.75	39.435
Westboro'	4.06	3.52	3.17	3.14	1.58	2.06	6.80	3.44	1.72	3.68	1.57	2.85	37.59
Hopkinton	3.47	4.35	3.52	3.00	1.81	1.95	5.25	4.00	1.56	3.90	1.68	2.69	37.18
Chestnut-Hill Reservoir	2.95	4.36	2.82	2.41	1.71	0.72	6.14	2.52	1.75	3.08	2.23	2.18	32.87
Waltham (Boston Manufacturing Co.)	3.31	2.56	3.16	2.20	1.48	0.96	6.84	3.80	1.40	3.00	1.24	1.78	31.73
Cambridge (Observatory)	3.79	4.20	3.28	2.00	1.51	0.80	6.75	3.49	1.71	2.78	2.10	2.81	35.22
Lowell (Locks and Canals Co.)	4.36	3.94	3.00	2.38	2.68	1.70	6.52	3.16	1.54	2.82	1.84	2.58	36.52
Lowell (Merrimack Co.)	4.12	3.18	3.08	2.28	2.54	1.82	6.52	3.00	1.60	2.62	1.88	2.64	35.28
Mystic Lake	2.40	4.18	2.53	2.02	2.04	1.44	7.36	3.89	1.43	2.79	1.87	2.50	34.45
Mystic Station	2.83	4.28	2.45	2.34	2.00	1.54	7.11	3.38	1.42	2.60	1.94	2.50	34.39
Mystic Engine-house	2.59	4.38	2.57	1.96	1.90	0.89	7.21	3.60	1.50	2.65	1.965	2.31	33.525
Beacon-Hill Reservoir	2.51	4.08	2.85	2.59	1.58	0.50	6.03	2.96	1.68	2.96	2.30	2.55	32.59
Boston (Superintendent of Sewers)	3.23	4.73	3.85	3.28	1.86	0.63	7.52	2.87	2.30	3.41	2.07	3.14	38.89
Boston (U.S. Signal Service)	3.72	4.11	3.25	2.85	1.63	0.75	6.86	2.90	2.36	3.15	2.30	3.42	37.30
Averages	3.34	4.00	3.07	2.63	1.89	1.39	6.66	3.50	1.67	3.15	1.90	2.66	35.86

Table showing the Amount of Evaporation at Chestnut-Hill Reservoir, and the Temperature of Air and Water at different Stations on the Water Works.

1880.	Evaporation in Inches.		Temperature of Air.						Temperature of Water.	
	Chestnut-Hill Reservoir.		Chestnut-Hill Reservoir.			Parker-Hill Reservoir.			B'kline Res'r.	Mystic E. H.
	Wooden Tank.	Tin Tank.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.
January	. . . .	. . . .	53	0	32	57	8	33	37	36
February . . .	. . . .	. . . .	58	–5	29	58	4	30	36	36
March	. . . .	. . . .	64	16	34	64	14	32	36	37
April	. . . .	. . . .	74	23	47	70	20	45	46	44
May	5.22	5.31	95	34	64	91	33	62	60	62
June	6.45	7.04	96	44	68	90	44	67	70	72
July	5.83	7.24	95	52	72	92	54	70	75	76
August	5.34	6.47	91	40	69	88	45	68	74	74
September . .	4.04	5.64	88	36	63	86	43	63	68	68
October	2.71	4.04	75	22	50	74	27	50	58	58
November . . .	. . . .	. . . .	67	8	36	61	10	35	44	46
December . . .	. . . .	. . . .	40	–4	25	40	–8	24	38	35

APPENDIX I.

REPORT OF PROF. W. R NICHOLS TO THE CITY ENGINEER.

HENRY M. WIGHTMAN, Esq., *City Engineer:* —

DEAR SIR, — Permit me to present the following report of the examination of a sample of sewage from the sewer which conveys the refuse of the tanneries into Lower Mystic Lake.

The sewage was received by me late in the afternoon of January 28th, having been taken from the sewer that afternoon. It was alkaline, reddish brown in color and contained a quantity of suspended matter, the coarser part of which settled somewhat readily. The odor, when the sample was fresh, was not very considerable, but was sufficiently marked to betray its origin. On standing in the laboratory, the organic matter, as might be expected, began to decompose and became more offensive.

The specific gravity was about 1007., water being 1000. Analysis showed that every 100,000 parts contained about 330 parts by weight of suspended matter and 1,170 parts of matter in solution, or expressed in grains to the United States gallon, one gallon contained —

In suspension	192 grains.
In solution	683 "
(Of which 432 grains were common salt.)	
Altogether	875 "

I have made a number of calculations and experiments with reference to the chemical treatment of the sewage, but I do not know that this was a fair sample of the entire daily discharge which I have assumed to be 200,000 gallons, or say in round numbers, 1,700,000 pounds.

Subsidence. — When the sewage stands quietly, the greater portion of the suspended matter settles, but the liquid still remains turbid and highly colored and liable to decompose. If the sewage were allowed simply to settle in tanks and the somewhat clarified liquid then run off directly or through coarse filters, the sediment could be removed as a thin mud.

The weight of *dry* sediment for the day's discharge would be some 5,600 pounds, and when wet (that is, in the form of sludge, which would run slowly or could be pumped), it would occupy about 12,000 gallons.

I am, of course, aware that at the present time settling tanks are in use in the tanneries, and that thus a large amount of solid matter is prevented from entering the sewer.

Treatment with lime. — The sewage, as I received it, was alkaline, no doubt from the excess of lime used in the tanneries, and the addition of a small quantity of lime had no effect on the clarification of the liquid. Even when added to the amount of two per cent. by weight (which would be 35,000 pounds of quicklime for the day's run), it failed to produce any very considerable effect. With the enormous proportion of $\frac{1}{6}$ by weight (290,000 lbs. of quicklime for the day's run), quite an efficient clarification was accomplished by the subsiding of the lime; but any such proposition as this would be out of the question from a practical point of view. Even in this case, however, the liquid still contained organic matter in too large a quantity to be discharged into a salt-water basin without being liable to cause offence.

Treatment with alum. — On the addition of alum (or sulphate of alumina) in sufficient amount, there separates readily from the sewage a rather bulky precipitate containing almost all the coloring matter, even in solution, and leaving the liquid clear and nearly colorless. As the experiment is performed in the laboratory, better results are obtained by this method than by any other, but to produce the best effect it is necessary to add as much alum as from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of one per cent. of the sewage. To treat, in this way, the daily discharge of sewage would require from 4,000 to 6,000 pounds of alum, or an equivalent amount of sulphate of alumina. The expense of the chemical puts this out of the question; and, if it did not, we should have to face the fact that the sediment formed would, after twenty-four hours' standing, occupy when wet, the space of 60,000 gallons; moreover, with the best clarification that I have been able to effect, the clear liquid still contained, in solution, a large amount of organic matter ready to decompose.

Treatment with clay. — I was not able to obtain satisfactory results by using clay, although when a considerable quantity was added to the sewage and thoroughly mixed with it, a certain amount of organic matter was dragged down as the clay settled. Such treatment, if applied practically, would increase very much the weight of sludge to be handled; but I have made no calculations of the amount of clay required.

Treatment with sulphuric acid. — When acid is added to the sewage in just sufficient quantity to neutralize its alkaline character, the liquid cleans itself quite well, most of the coloring matter subsiding as a flocculent sediment. The liquid still contains a large quantity of organic matter; but if, after treatment with acid, it were filtered and then allowed to flow over fragments of limestone or marble chips, to neutralize any excess of acid, it would no doubt give less offence than at present. The amount of acid required for this particular sample would be equivalent to about 2,000 pounds of oil of vitrol for the day's discharge, and the wet sludge would occupy about 20,000 gallons.

You will bear in mind that my experiments have been performed,

and my conclusions are based, on a single sample of sewage; I have no means of knowing how fairly it represents the average character of the entire day's run. More extended acquaintance with the stuff might lead me to modify somewhat the statements made. With this caution I state the following

Conclusions.

No practicable chemical treatment will purify the sewage to such an extent that it may be discharged into the Lower Mystic Lake with a reasonable expectation of freedom from offence.

It is *possible* to treat the sewage so that if it were discharged into a running stream, or into a tidal basin with considerable circulation, the risk of offence would be *very much lessened.*

The most practical way of treating the sewage would be to collect in tanks, mix with sulphuric acid (perhaps with addition of a small amount of sulphate of alumina,) allow to settle, filter through coke or other material, and then pass the liquid over marble chips or broken limestone to the point of discharge.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. RIPLEY NICHOLS,

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, February, 1881.

APPENDIX II.

Office of City Engineer,

City Hall, Boston, May 14, 1881.

Leonard R. Cutter, Esq., *Chairman of Boston Water Board.*

Dear Sir, — In accordance with the vote of your Board passed Jan. 1, 1881, instructing the City Engineer to make the necessary borings, examinations, and surveys to establish the location of an additional dam on Sudbury river or any of its tributaries, a general examination of the water-shed was made as early as practicable. Several locations (some of them indicated by the results of the preliminary surveys made in 1872) have been considered, and examinations such as their relative importance demanded, have been made.

On the southern branch of the river there are four locations for large storage basins.

First. Whitehall pond (a compensating reservoir built by the city at the time the Cochituate works were constructed, and afterwards sold), situated near the head waters of the river, with a water-shed of about five square miles. This pond will store about 900,000,000 gallons, and is a valuable storage basin, but the city, under ordinary circumstances, obtains now as much advantage

from it as it would if it owned it, as all the water that is run from it is intercepted by the city's dams on the river below. Its use by the mills is at a time, usually, when the city needs the water, that is, in the dryer months.

Second. A basin on the lower part of Indian brook could be obtained, but it is not a very favorable site, and its capacity would be small as compared with the others on this branch of the river.

Third. On the main stream above Ashland, a large basin could be built, but it would interfere with manufacturing establishments, and would require the raising of the roadbed of the Boston & Albany Railroad for a long distance. It is doubtful whether the city could obtain the necessary rights to interfere with the railroad, but, even if it could, the delay in obtaining them would amount to one season at least, and the cost of these rights, and of mill damages, independent of the cost of construction, would, obviously, be very high.

Fourth. Basin No. 4, of the preliminary surveys of 1872, an excellent location on Cold Spring brook, a short distance above its confluence with the Sudbury river in Ashland.

On the northern branch of the river there is but one site of sufficient importance to be considered at this time, and that is Basin No. 7, of the preliminary surveys of 1872, situated on Angle Brook. Basins 5 and 6, of the preliminary surveys, are on this branch of the river, but are too small for the present wants of the city. The upper portion of Stony brook will, doubtless, furnish sites of importance, although not large enough for present purposes.

From the results of the general investigations made, it was evident that the selection of a new storage reservoir, for the present needs of the city, should be confined to Basin No. 4, on Cold Spring brook, and Basin No. 7, on Angle brook, and a thorough examination was made of these two sites.

At both places rock can be reached at a reasonable depth for the foundation of the dams.

Basin No. 4, on Cold Spring brook, will contain about 1,100,000,000 gallons, and will add about 5,000,000 gallons per day to the supply, in a dry year. Its water-shed is 6.066 square miles (an additional water-shed of one square mile or more can probably be obtained by diverting a neighboring brook), and using the records kept at Lake Cochituate, as a basis of calculation, there are but four years in the past eighteen that the basin would not have been entirely filled before June 1st. The dam will be about 2,000 feet long, the water 45 feet deep at the dam, and the flowage area, with marginal land, will be 250 acres.

Its estimated cost, exclusive of land, is . . .	$354,000
" " of land damages	26,000
Total	$380,000

Basin No. 7, on Angle brook, will contain about 1,500,000,000 gallons, and will add about 5,000,000 gallons per day to the water-supply, in a dry year. Its water-shed is 7.765 square miles.

It would not fill in a dry year, but its flow-line has been determined so as to secure the least area of shallow flowage in proportion to size of basin. The dam will be about 1,200 feet long, the maximum depth of water at the dam 20 feet, and the flowage area, with marginal lands and islands, will be 873 acres.

Estimated cost, exclusive of land and other damages, is	$179,042
" " of land and other damages . . .	114,000
Total	$293,042

The results, then, of my investigations in regard to these two basins, are as follows: —

Basin No. 4 will cost	$380,000
" No. 7 "	293,000
A difference of	$87,000

in favor of Basin No. 7.

Basin No. 7 requires a land area of	873 acres.
" No. 4 " " "	250 "
A difference of	623 "

Showing Basin No. 7 to have a very much larger area of shallow flowage and water surface for evaporation.

Basin No. 4 has a depth, at the dam, of	45 feet.
" No. 7 " " " " " . . .	20 "
A difference of	25 "

Showing the much greater depth of Basin No. 4.

The advantages of Basin No. 4 over Basin No. 7 are, therefore, so far as the figures show, its much greater depth and much smaller area of flowage. The advantage of Basin No. 7 is its less cost. Basin No. 4 has, however, other advantages as compared with Basin No. 7. Its location on the southern branch of the river, where there is at present but one basin of moderate capacity, thus equalizing the storage on both branches, is an advantage of great importance in view of the trouble already experienced from the growth of *algæ* in the present basin on the northern branch. The superior purity of the water of the brook, the damming of which forms the basin, and the better character of the water-shed which supplies it, should also be considered.

In view of the advantages of Basin No. 4 in comparison with Basin No. 7, as above stated, I shall recommend the construction of the former in preference to the latter, as I think the increased cost of Basin No. 4 should not have sufficient weight to counterbalance its superiority in other respects, and as three seasons, counting the present as one, will be required to complete it, the

construction of the dam should be commenced without delay. Although numerous borings have been made at the site for the dam, there is still sufficient uncertainty existing about the nature of the foundation and the depth to which it must go, as in my opinion to render it advisable to build the portion of this dam from the ledge rock to the surface of ground by days' labor.

In conclusion, I would suggest to your Board that there is an unexpended balance of the appropriations made for the "Additional Supply," which will be sufficient to cover the cost of the present season's work; a statement of the appropriations made and probable balance which could be used for this work is as follows: —

Total appropriations to April 30, 1881 . .		$5,412,886 80
Total expenditures to same date .	$5,252,717 11	
Add for unsettled land damages, say	35,000 00	
		5,287,717 11
Balance		$125,169 69

Of which amount your Board has been authorized to expend $55,000 for the present investigations and for the purchase of land, leaving $70,169.69 which can be applied to the construction of the dam.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY M. WIGHTMAN,
City Engineer.

WATER REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

Office of the Water Registrar,
City Hall, Boston, May 5, 1881.

L. R. Cutter, Esq.,
Chairman of the Boston Water Board: —

Sir, — In conformity with Section 15 of the water ordinance, I have the honor of submitting to the Boston Water Board my annual report for the year ending with April 30, 1881: —

The total number of water-takers now entered for the year 1881 is 53,284, being an increase of 986 over the previous year.

The total number of cases where the water has been turned off for non-payment of rates during the year is 854; of this number 687 have been turned on, leaving a balance of 167 still remaining off.

The total revenue received from the sale of water on account of the year ending April 30, 1881, is	$995,916 51
From the sale of water furnished in previous years	67,936 28
	$1,063,852 79
In addition to the above there has been received for turning on water, in cases where it had been turned off for non-payment of rates, the sum of	878 00
Received for summons	1,599 25
Total	$1,066,330 04
The estimated amount of income from the sale of water during the year ending April 30, 1882	$1,012,500 00
The expenditures of my office during the year 1880 have been	$26,167 29

METERS.

The total number of meters now attached to the premises of water-takers is 1,219.

Of this number 754 are $\frac{5}{8}$-inch; 381 1-inch; 4 $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch; 58 2-inch; 16 3-inch; 6 4-inch sizes.

In addition there are 175 elevators and 56 motors, with indicators attached, to determine the quantity of water consumed.

The following table exhibits the class of premises to which meters are attached, together with the amount of revenue received during the year: —

Name.	Class.	5-8 inch.	1 inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Cubic Feet.	Revenue.
Revere House.....	Hotel ..	..	3	..	..	..	1	4	1,045,595	$1,568 37
American House.....	" ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	4	816,379	1,224 55
Parker House	" ..	1	4	..	..	..	..	5	1,458,099	2,187 13
U.S. Hotel.....	" ..	..	3	..	..	..	2	5	1,504,125	2,256 19
Tremont House.....	" ..	2	3	..	..	..	..	5	1,464,780	2,197 16
Young's Hotel.....	" ..	1	2	..	..	..	1	4	2,143,182	3,214 75
Adams House	" ..	2	1	..	..	..	1	4	1,379,076	2,068 60
Hotel Berkeley.....	" ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	432,675	648 99
Albion Building	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	247,618	371 41
Hotel Pelham	" ..	1	3	..	..	..	..	4	311,082	466 61
Hotel Boylston.....	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	489,614	734 40
La Grange House....	" ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	71,501	107 23
St. Cloud	" ..	2	..	..	..	..	2	4	255,803	383 69
Hotel Clarendon.....	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	207,894	311 81
Seaver House	" ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	40,615	60 90
Evans House.....	" ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	166,756	250 11
Park-square Hotel ...	" ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	39,426	59 11
Hotel Kempton.....	" ..	1	1	..	..	..	1	3	222,681	334 00
Hotel Hamilton.....	" ..	1	1	..	..	..	1	3	204,890	307 32
Hotel Vendome	" ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	961,891	1,442 81
Coolidge House.....	" ..	..	5	..	..	..	2	7	298,120	447 18
Hancock House.....	" ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	7,904	11 84
Merrimac House.....	" ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	26,617	39 91
Stanley House.....	" ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	60,660	90 98
Amount car'd forw'd.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,856,983	$20,785 05

Name.	Class.	5-8 inch.	1 inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Cubic Feet.	Revenue.
Amount br't forw'd ..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,856,983	$20,785 05
International Hotel ..	Hotel ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	354,902	532 33
Hotel Alexander.....	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	163,867	245 80
Hotel Brunswick.....	" ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	1,419,020	2,128 51
Park's Hotel	" ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	73,968	110 94
Derby House.....	" ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	70,666	105 98
City Hotel	" ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	37,631	56 42
Hotel Albemarle.....	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	141,078	211 59
Ashland House.....	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	62,672	93 99
Hotel Columbus	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	286,516	429 75
Hotel Glover.....	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	2	3	104,663	156 97
Merchants Hotel.....	" ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	17,411	26 10
M. J. Flatley.....	" ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	24,242	36 35
New England House,	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	115,628	173 42
Winthrop House.....	" ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	104,779	157 15
Dooley's Hotel	" ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	31,059	46 56
Falmouth House.....	" ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	61,271	91 90
Job A. Turner	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	46,494	69 72
Milliken House.....	" ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	69,618	104 41
Sherman House	" ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	259,301	388 94
Everett House.....	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	28,059	42 07
Metropolitan House..	" ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	306,673	460 00
Commonwealth Hotel	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	495,584	743 35
St. James Hotel	" ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	737,602	1,106 39
Massachusetts House,	" ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	14,220	21 32
Bay State House	" ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	88,176	132 24
Mariner's House.....	" ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	33,268	49 88
Amount car'd forw'd.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,005,351	$28,507 13

Name.	Class.	5-8 inch.	1 inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Cubic Feet.	Revenue.
Amount br't forw'd	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,005,351	$28,507 13
St. Leonard's Hotel	Hotel	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	27,820	40 92
Arlington House	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	63,673	95 51
Robertson House	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	43,054	64 56
Boston Hotel	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	36,198	54 28
Creighton House	"	2	1	..	..	..	2	5	603,416	905 10
Van Rensselaer	"	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	58,726	88 07
Quincy House	"	4	1	..	..	..	..	5	414,033	621 02
Marston House	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	118,272	177 39
Crawford House	"	4	1	..	..	..	..	5	437,875	656 79
Pavilion House	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	151,774	227 64
Norfolk House	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	124,323	186 46
Hampton House	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	86,031	129 03
Hotel Agassiz	"	..	1	..	..	..	2	3	318,740	478 09
Mason House	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	15,283	22 90
Albany House	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	52,751	79 11
Cattle Fair Hotel	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	79,307	118 94
Phœnix House	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	26,923	40 36
Hotel Huntington	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	167,397	251 06
Hotel Cluny	"	..	1	..	..	..	3	4	426,835	640 24
Stinson House	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	48,619	72 91
John D. Miller	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	25,969	38 93
Moody Merrill	"	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	259,595	389 38
New Marlboro' Hotel	"	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	73,390	110 06
Hotel Hoffman	"	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	202,962	304 43
Geo. W. Marks & Co.	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	6,238	9 33
Hotel Bristol	"	..	2	..	..	..	4	6	476,803	715 20
Amount car'd forw'd	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,351,358	$35,024 84

Name.	Class.	5-8 inch.	1 inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Cubic Feet.	Revenue.
Amount br't forw'd	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,351,358	$35,024 84
Old Colony and Newport Railroad Co.	.....	5	4	2	..	..	..	11	3,407,647	5,111 45
Boston and Albany Railroad Co.	.....	17	8	3	..	..	..	28	5,579,799	8,369 56
Boston and Maine Railroad Co.	.....	1	3	..	..	..	..	4	610,240	915 35
Boston and Lowell Railroad Co.	.....	..	3	1	..	..	1	5	868,320	1,302 46
Fitchburg RailroadCo.	.....	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	983,079	1,474 58
Eastern Railroad Co.	.....	1	3	1	..	..	..	5	972,040	1,458 03
New York and New England R.R. Co.	.....	..	1	1	1	..	..	3	2,365,676	3,548 50
Boston and Providence Railroad Co.	.....	3	2	3	..	..	..	8	2,541,179	3,811 73
Boston, Revere Beach, and Lynn R.R. Co.	.....	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	759,860	1,139 77
Boston, Winthrop and Pt. Shirley R.R. Co.	.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	17,369	26 04
Boston Gas Light Co.	.....	1	3	2	..	1	..	7	4,403,367	6,605 01
So. Boston Gas L't Co.	.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	121,912	182 86
E. Boston Gas L't Co.	.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	182,494	273 71
Roxbury Gas L't Co.	.....	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	373,710	560 53
Dorchester GasL't Co.	.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	127,934	191 88
Standard Sugar Refinery	.....	1	..	..	1	1	..	3	8,015,177	12,022 75
Jasper Sugar Refinery	.....	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	3,773	5 65
G. A. Jasper & Co.	Refinery	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2,189	3 28
Continental Sugar Refinery	.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2,779,740	4,169 59
Bay State Sugar Refinery	.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1,742,570	2,613 85
Amount car'd forw'd.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59,209,433	$88,811 42

Name.	Class.	5-8 inch.	1 inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Cubic Feet.	Revenue.
Amount br't forw'd ..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59,209,433	$88,811 42
Oxnard Sugar Refinery.....	.....	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	392,497	588 73
Boston Sugar Refinery	.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	86,980	130 46
Bay State Rolling Mill	.....	..	3	2	1	..	..	6	4,469,492	6,704 22
Norway Iron Works .	.....	1	6	2	..	..	..	9	4,727,564	7,091 33
Highland Spring Brewery	Brewery	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	1,038,340	1,557 51
Edward Habich	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	378,456	567 67
J. W. Kenney	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	229,313	343 95
King & Lang.....	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	Not using	
H. & J. Pfaff.....	"	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	898,830	1,348 24
Standard Brewery...	"	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	146,822	220 22
A. J. Houghton & Co., Hallock st.....	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	12,740	19 10
A. J. Houghton & Co., Station st.	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	360,773	541 14
Boylston Brewery ...	"	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	545,335	817 99
Gottleib Burkhardt ..	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	126,426	189 62
John Roessle.....	"	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1,456,300	2,184 44
Jones, Cook, & Co. .	"	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1,222,541	1,833 79
Boston Beer Co.....	"	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	896,983	1,345 45
Conrad Decker.....	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	228,792	343 18
Suffolk Brewing Co..	"	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	871,100	1,306 64
J. K. Souther	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	120,690	181 03
Elmwood Spring Brewery.....	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	113,231	169 83
Vincent & Hathaway.	Beer Factory.	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	83,622	125 39
Moses Fairbanks & Co.	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	115,375	173 04
Amount car'd forw'd.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77,731,635	$116,594 39

Name.	Class.	5-8 inch.	1 inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Cubic Feet.	Revenue.
Amount br't forw'd ..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77,731,635	$116,594 39
Coburn, Lang, & Co.	Beer Factory	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	36,008	53 98
Comstock, Gove, & Co.	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	43,747	65 61
Isaac Pratt, Jr.....	Building	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	171,803	257 68
Wesleyan Association	"	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	93,271	139 90
Tremont Temple	"	1	1	..	..	..	1	3	191,559	287 31
S. S. Houghton & Dutton	"	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	109,555	164 31
P. McAleer	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	31,927	47 87
Smith & Porter.....	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	73,090	109 63
F. A. Dewson.....	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	167,863	251 78
Boston Journal.....	"	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	156,501	234 73
Joseph Byers.....	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	107,128	160 68
N.E. Mut. Life Ins. Co., 70 State st....	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	20,085	30 11
N.E. Mut. Life Ins. Co., Milk st.	"	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	118,827	178 23
Horticultural Hall ...	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	46,428	69 62
Suffolk National B'k.	"	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	28,515	42 76
Benjamin Leeds	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	46,292	69 42
Blackstone Market...	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	28,157	42 22
John Rayner heirs....	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	33,286	49 91
Hill & Towne	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	24,173	36 23
Turn Hall	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	72,005	107 98
B. B. Appleton heirs	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	53,125	79 68
J. W. Merriam.....	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	26,472	39 69
Peter B. Brigham est.	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	65,605	98 38
Mrs. Ellen Brooks...	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	29,477	44 20
Amount car'd forw'd.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79,506,534	$119,256 3

Name.	Class.	5-8 inch.	1 inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Cubic Feet.	Revenue.
Amount br't forw'd	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79,506,534	$119,256 30
Oriental Tea Company	Building	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	42,118	63 16
S. D. Hicks	"	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	321,850	482 75
John Stetson	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	109,661	164 47
Macullar, Parker, & Co.	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	68,658	102 97
John F. Mills	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	117,981	176 94
J. W. Damrell	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	215,765	323 62
J. I. Brown & Son	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	24,640	36 94
Hogg, Brown, & Taylor	"	1	1	..	..	..	1	3	398,990	598 46
A. Wentworth	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	23,996	35 98
William Ropes estate	"	4	1	..	..	..	..	5	400,689	601 01
A. D. Puffer	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	77,334	115 99
J. R. Hall	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	96,614	144 90
Grand Lodge of Masons	"	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	46,464	69 68
James W. Rollins	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	117,985	176 95
Henry C. Morse & Co.	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	12,621	18 91
Mass. Inst. of Technology	"	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	170,627	255 93
S. N. Brown, jr., 147 Tremont st.	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	58,288	87 41
A. H. Vinton	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	15,507	23 24
A. Stowell	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	53,720	80 57
B. F. Bradbury	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	24,885	37 30
Shepard, Norwell, & Co.	"	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	62,378	93 55
D. J. Hastings	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	22,335	33 48
C. U. Cotting, 628 Washington st.	"	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	113,354	170 02
Amount car'd forw'd.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82,102,994	$123,150 53

Name.	Class.	5-8 inch.	1 inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Cubic Feet.	Revenue.
Amount br't forw'd	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82,102,994	$123,150 53
C. U. Cotting, 7 Court sq.	Building	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1,224	1 83
W. H. Mann	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	Vacant.	
Moulton & Bradley	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	385,625	578 42
Jordan, Marsh, & Co., Washington street	"	2	3	..	..	..	..	5	353,407	530 10
Charles A. Millen	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	92,312	138 41
Stephen H. Bennett heirs	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	115,911	173 85
W. H. Foster	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	41,350	62 00
Brown & Seavey	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	15,875	23 79
Franklin Evans	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	40,034	60 03
J. Zane & Co	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	43,129	64 67
Allen & Woodworth	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	30,725	46 07
Merchants' Exchange	"	1	1	..	..	..	1	3	706,513	1,059 75
H. M. Burr & Co	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	13,965	20 92
J. T. Brown & Co	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	35,516	53 25
J. C. Gray	"	3	1	..	..	..	..	4	45,876	68 80
C. F. Hovey & Co	"	3	1	..	..	..	..	4	220,989	331 46
Globe Publishing House	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	111,918	167 86
Charles Rollins	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	190,981	286 47
Adams Express Co	"	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	49,388	74 06
S. N. Brown, Jr., 79 Milk street	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	131,783	197 66
W. Blenkinsop	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	38,705	58 03
Boston Gas Light Co.	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	18,897	28 33
John F. Wilson	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	36,268	54 38
L. P. Ober	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	77,235	115 84
Amount car'd forw'd.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84,900,620	$127,346 51

Name.	Class.	5-8 inch.	1 inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Cubic Feet.	Revenue.
Amount br't forw'd ..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84,900,620	$127,346 51
Young Men's Christian Association ...	Building	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	28,735	43 08
A. A. Miner	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	18,700	28 03
Henry F. Miller	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	52,339	78 50
Art Building	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	27,799	41 68
Equitable Life Ins. Co.	"	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	175,140	262 69
Potter & Watson....	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	18,111	27 16
W. Warren.....	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	13,069	19 57
John Simmons estate	"	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	165,254	247 86
Tremont National B'k	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	73,669	110 49
M. Englehardt	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	138,087	207 11
I. L. Pratt.....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	15,636	23 43
Osgood & Greenough	"	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	96,414	144 60
R. H. White & Co. ..	"	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	263,510	395 24
Young Men's Christian Union	"	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	211,040	316 54
W. R. Clark	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	79,033	118 53
Deacon House	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	22,226	33 32
Boston Herald Building	"	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	458,591	687 86
Loring & Dexter, Trust.....	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	103,088	154 61
Commonwealth Building.....	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	66,506	99 74
Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N.Y.....	"	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	137,070	205 57
F. Tudor	"	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	146,839	220 24
E. Bangs	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	6,441	9 65
Jacob Sleeper.....	"	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	51,981	77 96
Amount car'd forw'd.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87,269,898	$130,899 97

Name.	Class.	5-8 inch.	1 inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Cubic Feet.	Revenue.
Amount br't forw'd ..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87,269,898	$130,899 97
First National Bank .	Building	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	55,911	83 84
Studio Building	.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	102,208	153 29
Boston Post Building	.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	162,019	243 00
Traveller Building...	.....	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	84,241	126 35
Union Building.....	.....	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	187,997	281 98
Wentworth Building.	.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	29,231	43 83
Rice Building	.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	118,420	177 61
Carter Building	.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	26,642	39 95
Edmands Building...	.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	61,040	91 53
Washington Building	.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	128,204	192 28
Niles Building.....	.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	137,666	206 48
Palmer's Building ...	.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	59,118	88 67
Joy's Building	.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	44,447	66 65
J. Montgomery Sears, 199 Washington st.	.....	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	146,064	219 07
Advertiser Building..	.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	93,467	140 18
Lawrence Building ..	.....	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	69,095	103 62
Codman Building....	.....	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	97,932	146 87
Transcript Building..	.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	74,902	112 34
Merchants Bank Building	.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	80,509	120 74
Paine Memorial Hall.	.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	63,823	95 72
Chauncy Hall School	.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	13,981	20 95
Mass. General Hospital	.....	3	4	1	..	..	..	8	1,049,494	1,574 22
Adams Nervine Hospital	.....	1	1	..	..	..	1	3	13,765	20 64
New England Hospital	.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	132,359	198 52
Amount car'd forw'd.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90,302,433	$135,448 30

Name.	Class.	5-8 inch.	1 inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Cubic Feet.	Revenue.
Amount car'd forw d.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90,302,433	$135,448 30
Mass. Homœopathic Hospital	.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	83,148	124 71
Notre Dame Academy	.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	35,284	52 91
House of the Good Shepherd	.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	54,284	81 41
Church Home	.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	133,342	200 00
Industrial Home	.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	44,301	66 44
Somerset Club	.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	134,366	201 58
Union Club	.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	153,054	229 56
Temple Club	.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	25,622	38 42
Central Club	.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	18,041	27 04
Boston Music Hall	.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	58,534	87 79
N.E. Conservatory of Music	.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	49,796	74 67
Park Theatre	.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	19,249	28 84
State of Massachusetts	StateHo.	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	353,784	530 66
The United States.	Post Office	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	131,370	197 04
Howard Athenæum	.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	14,655	21 96
Boston Theatre	.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	77,335	115 97
Globe Theatre	.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	80,693	121 02
Boylston Market	.....	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	84,033	126 03
Washington Market	.....	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	55,313	82 96
Suffolk Market	.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	53,529	80 26
Williams Market	.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	30,538	45 79
Medical College	.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	57,134	85 68
Boston College	.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	73,829	110 73
Mrs. C. C. Annable	Board'g.	3	..	..	..	..	1	4	244,183	366 27
Amount car'd forw'd.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92,367,850	$138,546 04

Name.	Class.	5-8 inch.	1 inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Cubic Feet.	Revenue.
Amount br't forw'd ..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92,367,850	$138,546 04
Mrs. W. A. Colson ..	Board'g.	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	34,592	51 87
A. J. Stone	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	52,223	78 31
Weeks & Smith	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	27,401	41 08
J. H. Grout.....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	40,328	60 48
George Odin heirs ...	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	22,285	33 41
Mrs. H. L. McClellan	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	60,147	90 20
Mrs. D. L. Morse ...	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	43,319	64 97
Mrs. C. Cummings...	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	20,527	30 76
James Knowlton.....	"	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	102,299	153 43
Ruel Philbrook.....	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	30,918	46 34
J. A. Merrill.....	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	64,753	97 11
Simon Oakes.....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	10,381	15 55
Mrs. N. F. Chapin...	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	17,504	26 24
William Evans	Model..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	93,060	139 58
B. S. Evans.....	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	21,958	32 92
E. Cutler	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	17,495	26 22
Michael Doherty.....	"	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	46,566	69 83
Job A. Turner.....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	5,999	8 99
James Chisholm	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	22,693	34 01
J. Collins.....	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	52,614	78 90
D. L. Webster	"	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	185,557	278 31
Thomas Cantlon.....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	12,305	18 44
Lowell Five-Cent Savings-Bank	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	156,509	234 75
N. Whiting	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	70,330	105 47
O. S. Sanders.....	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	120,521	180 77
Amount car'd forw'd.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93,700,134	$140,543 98

Name.	Class.	5-8 inch.	1 inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Cubic Feet.	Revenue.
Amount br't forw'd ..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93,700,134	$140,543 98
H. H. Fay	Model..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	14,133	21 18
D. Goodnow	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	40,647	60 96
David Wilcox & Co., 8 Boylston square..	Factory.	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	147,261	220 87
J. Morrill, Jr., & Co.	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	14,240	21 36
Pearson Cordage Co.	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	97,222	145 81
J. Morse.....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	29,691	44 51
L. Whittaker.....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	17,014	25 49
C. Wright & Co.....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	39,372	59 03
Howard Watch & Clock Co.....	"	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	59,123	88 67
Haley, Morse & Co...	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	Not using.	
Roxbury Carpet Co...	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	423,799	635 68
George C. Pearson...	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	44,872	67 29
Putnam Nail Co.	"	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	564,764	847 13
William Carleton....	"	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	223,262	334 88
Murphy, Leavens, & Co.....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	56,060	84 08
H. M. Richards	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	50,182	75 26
Charles E. Kershaw..	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	Vacant.	
J. H. Bailey & Co....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3,304	4 94
Peet Valve Co.....	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	153,173	229 74
A. W. Bailey.....	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	39,308	58 95
C. M. Clapp & Co....	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	36,428	54 62
W. S. Pratt	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	79,252	118 86
Byam, Carleton & Co.	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	18,331	27 48
Stephen Smith & Co.	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	60,110	90 15
Chickering & Sons ...	"	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	267,322	400 96
Amount car'd forw'd.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96,179,004	$144,261 88

Name.	Class.	5-8 inch.	1 inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Cubic Feet.	Revenue.
Amount br't forw'd	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96,179 004	$144,261 88
Mace & Keys	Factory.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	26,114	39 15
Bagnall & Loud	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	26,175	39 24
Boston Car Spring Co.	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	103,152	154 71
A. Folsom & Sons	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	56,915	85 36
Dwinell, Hayward, & Co.	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	105,468	158 19
J. M. Cook estate	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	247,121	370 66
Hallet & Davis	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	35,422	53 12
S. D. & H. W. Smith, Montgomery st.	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	141,543	212 29
S. D. & H. W. Smith, Albany st.	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	116,289	174 41
Emerson Piano Co.	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	49,869	74 79
William Underwood & Co.	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	134,880	202 30
G. D. Dowes & Co.	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	70,153	105 21
D. Wilcox & Co., Avery st.	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	14,837	22 23
Newton, Morton, & Co.	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	98,016	147 01
Boston Belting Co.	"	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	366,767	550 13
Richardson, McKee, & Co.	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	88,495	132 72
H. Barker	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	30,154	45 21
Conrad Zeigler	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	20,732	31 08
C. H. Bacon	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	177,964	266 93
Morton & Chesley	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	201,970	302 94
A. Zeigler	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,540	2 30
Cummings & Carlisle	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	216,856	325 27
Amount car'd forw'd	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98,509,436	$147,757 13

Name.	Class.	5-8 inch.	1 inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Cubic Feet.	Revenue.
Amount br't forw'd ..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98,509,436	$147,757 13
Walworth Manufact. Co.	Factory.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	63,517	95 26
R. Rhodes	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	30,149	45 21
A. J. Morse & Co. ...	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	64,952	97 42
Seth W. Fowle & Son	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	4,428	6 62
H. B. Arnold & Co...	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	52,535	78 79
Dennison Manufact. Co., 25 Vale st.....	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	116,660	174 98
Chadwick Lead Works	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	118,033	177 05
Henry Mayo & Co....	"	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	183,165	274 73
B. F. Sturtevant.....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	108,672	162 98
Charles W. Spurr ...	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	16,161	24 22
Hallett & Cumston...	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	79,728	119 56
P. Lally	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	113,211	169 79
S. G. Underhill.....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	62,203	93 28
Amer. Molded Collar Co.....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	86,914	130 36
Bardwell, Anderson, & Co.....	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	61,548	92 31
N.E. Water Meter Co.	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	16,674	24 99
Billings, Clapp, & Co.	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	35,201	52 78
Lewis & Wood (6 mos.)	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	24,328	36 48
Standard Rubber Co. (6 mos.).....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	24,519	36 76
Lensford & Shultz (6 mos.)	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	8,578	12 86
John Broderick.....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	6,979	10 45
A. H. Miller	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	48,552	72 82
Amount car'd forw'd.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99,836,143	$149,746 83

Name.	Class.	5-8 inch.	1 inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Cubic Feet.	Revenue.
Amount br't forw'd ..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99,836,143	$149,746 83
Boston Cordage Co. (6 mos.)	Factory.	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	40,742	61 10
Rice & Hutchings	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	42,235	63 35
Fiedler, Moeldner, & Co. (3 mos.)	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	12,155	18 23
Woodbury & Pritchard (2 mos.)	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	7,992	11 98
National Sewing Machine Co. (1 mo.) ..	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	941	1 41
Kittredge & Co.	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	Vacant.	
D. Shales & Co.	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	49,867	74 78
Christopher Blake ...	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	55,195	82 77
G. H. Dickerman	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	45,063	67 63
J. L. Ross	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	Vacant.	
R. Estabrook & Son ..	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	71,035	106 53
George Gill	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	22,973	34 45
F. King & Co.	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	72,644	108 94
Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co., Wash. st.	"	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	Vacant.	
Downes & Adams	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	23,762	35 62
Jona. Cottle	"	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	942,470	1,413 69
J. A. Frampton	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	40,760	61 12
H. N. Glover	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	74,284	111 41
G. F. Waldron	Mach'ist	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	Vacant.	
A. K. Young	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	58,375	87 55
Harrison Loring	"	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	34,195	51 29
S. A. Woods & Co. ..	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	102,226	153 32
George F. Blake	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	108,916	163 35
Amount car'd forw'd .	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101,641,973	$152,455 35

Name.	Class.	5-8 inch.	1 inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Cubic Feet.	Revenue.
Amount br't forw'd ..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101,641,973	$152,455 35
AshcroftManufact.Co.	Mach'ist	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	86,785	130 16
L. M. Ham.....	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	64,588	96 86
Dennis Crowley	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	43,805	65 69
L. A. Bigelow.....	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	119,628	179 42
William Evans	"	3	1	..	..	..	..	4	121,668	182 48
Smith & Lovett.....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	27,052	40 56
Am. Tool and Machine Co.	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	124,667	186 98
J. Souther & Co.	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	86,965	130 43
Boston Machine Co. .	"	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	202,100	303 14
Hersey Brothers.....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	31,029	46 52
Hinckley Locomotive Works	"	1	3	..	..	..	..	4	410,525	615 76
Atlantic Works, Chelsea st.	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	180,928	271 38
Atlantic Works, Border st.	"	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	262,800	394 18
Holmes & Blanchard, Charlestown st.....	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	99,992	149 97
H. S. Robinson.....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	31,939	47 89
Geo. T. McLaughlin.	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	93,542	140 29
South Boston Iron Co.	Foundry	3	2	1	..	..	..	6	279,865	419 79
Holmes & Blanchard, Taylor st.....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	28,386	42 56
James Gurney & Co..	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	38,068	57 08
William Blake & Co..	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	111,299	166 92
Whiting Foundry Co.	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	78,940	118 38
Tremont Foundry Co.	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	6,319	9 46
Fulton Iron Foundry Co.	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	26,041	39 05
Amount car'd forw'd.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104,198,904	$156,290 30

Name.	Class.	5-8 inch.	1 inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Cubic Feet.	Revenue.
Amount br't forw'd	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104,198,904	$116,290 30
Charles Roberts	Foundry	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	115,821	173 71
Highland Foundry Co.	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	45,970	68 93
M. H. Washburn	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	16,046	24 05
George Miles	Boil'r'm.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	35,081	52 59
Downer Kerosene Oil Co.	Oil W'ks	2	1	1	..	..	..	4	1,341,100	2,011 66
S. Jenney & Co.	"	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	132,123	198 17
Maverick Oil Co.	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	214,615	321 91
Pierce & Canterbury.	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	118,760	178 12
Kidder, Vaughn, & Co.	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	31,751	47 60
Bowker, Torrey, & Co., Bowker st.	Marble Works	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	718,105	1,077 13
Bowker, Torrey, & Co., Foundry st.	"	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	Not using.	
Torreys & Co.	"	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	397,886	596 81
C. E. Hall & Co.	"	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	426,934	640 39
A. Wentworth & Co.	"	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	312,151	468 21
Richard Power & Son.	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	104,895	157 31
Jeremiah Carew	Stone Yd	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	18,999	28 48
Carew & Devine	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	58,733	88 10
E. F. Meaney	"	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	248,575	372 84
Folt & Sullivan	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	4,959	7 43
Geo. F. Chapin & Co.	Vinegar Works	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	53,441	80 14
Pike & Fabins	Pickle Factory	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	90,700	136 04
Horace H. Lewis	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	24,733	37 08
W. K. Lewis & Bros.	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	61,359	92 02
M. M. Pigott & Son.	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	26,360	39 53
Amount car'd forw'd.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108,798,001	$163,188 55

Name.	Class.	5-8 inch.	1 inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Cubic Feet.	Revenue.
Amount br't forw'd ..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108,798,001	$163,188 55
E. T. Cowdrey & Co..	Factory.	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	114,373	171 53
Warner & Freeman..	SaltWks	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	21,611	32 40
Fobes, Hayward, &Co.	Confec'y	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	98,049	147 05
Chase & Co.....	"	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	285,121	427 65
A. F. Copeland, 4 Tremont row	"	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	108,518	162 77
E. M. Messenger	Resta'nt	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	19,630	29 43
Mrs. G. F. Harrington.	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	37,382	56 06
Marston & Cunio	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	66,138	99 19
W. L. Egerton	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	26,182	39 26
Frost & Dearborn....	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	65,258	97 87
George Fera	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	40,004	59 99
D. T. Copeland	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	97,283	145 90
F. E. Weber	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	67,370	101 01
R. B. Brigham	"	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	199,640	299 44
W. F. Bacon.....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	16,379	24 55
A. W. Fisher	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	13,008	19 50
Campbell & Coverly .	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	47,781	71 64
W. G. Foley	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	37,074	55 59
Jones & Marshall....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	29,952	44 91
O. S. Edgerly	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	6,609	9 89
C. H. Bailey	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	29,365	44 03
Mary Smith.....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	15,123	22 66
R. M. Waitt	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	30,609	45 89
C. E. Bacon.....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	48,998	73 48
Thomas Walton	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	21,119	31 65
J. Gallagher	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	40,755	61 12
Amount car'd forw'd	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110,381,332	$165,563 01

Name.	Class.	5-8 inch.	1 inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Cubic Feet.	Revenue.
Amount br't forw'd.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110,381,332	$165,563 01
J. Swallow	Resta'nt	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,751	4 11
L. E. Stearns	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	21,574	32 29
S. A. Clough & Son	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	20,514	30 75
S. S. Rankin	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	32,721	49 06
A. F. Copeland, 467 Washington st.	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	79,077	118 60
J. Backus	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	58,600	87 88
E. G. Park	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	52,725	79 07
Brock & Coy, 243 Atlantic ave.	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	35,106	52 64
Brock & Coy, 73 Clinton	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	42,953	64 41
Sheppard & Chamberlin	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	34,187	51 26
Durgin, Park, & Co.	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	42,586	63 85
Paul & Savoy	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	40,092	60 12
T. H. Smith	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	86,363	129 53
J. M. Learned	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	71,427	107 12
C. F. Kendall	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	61,514	92 25
Pearson & Macomber	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	44,912	67 35
J. H. Blodgett	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	90,126	135 17
R. R. & J. S. Higgins.	Saloon	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	135,989	203 97
Atwood & Bacon	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	21,164	31 72
Smith & Wright	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	62,025	93 02
Elias Howe	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	76,253	114 36
Felton & Son	Distill'y	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	404,951	607 41
Jonas H. French	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	106,510	159 74
C. H. Graves	Rectifier	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	49,897	74 83
Amount car'd forw'd.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112,055,349	$168,073 52

Name.	Class.	5-8 inch.	1 inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Cubic Feet.	Revenue.
Amount br't forw'd ..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112,055,349	$168,073 52
James Edmond & Co.	Fire Brick.	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	84,448	126 66
A. Hale & Co.....	Rubber Works.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	52,685	79 01
Byron & Hall	Currier.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	28,238	42 33
Byron & Hall, Ellsworth pl.	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	17,266	25 87
W. H. Swift & Co....	Fertiliz's	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	166,018	249 01
W. L. Bradley	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	376,990	565 47
W. H. Bowker & Co.	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	84,133	126 18
B. Randall.....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	39,120	58 66
Boston Dye Wood & Chemical Co.....	Chemic's	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	1,541,839	2,312 74
W. H. Whitmore	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	58,315	87 46
G. W. & F. Appleton	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	Vacant.	
Preston & Merrill....	Extracts	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	166,060	249 08
Quirin & Nelson.....	Tannery	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	70,268	105 38
Mullen & Brown.....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	51,795	77 67
R. W. Ames & Son ..	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	Vacant.	
F. P. Richard	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	17,302	25 93
Boston Forge Co.....	.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	526,444	789 66
Boston Lead Man'f'g Co.....	.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	141,539	212 30
A. N. Hardy	Pho'pher	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	15,776	23 64
Heliotype Printing Co.	.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	54,784	82 15
Suffolk Glass Co.....	.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	89,811	134 71
Washington Pipe Works.....	.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	Vacant.	
New England Pottery	.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	78,927	118 38
Amount car'd forw'd.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115,717,107	$173,565 81

Name.	Class.	5-8 inch.	1 inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Cubic Feet.	Revenue.
Amount br't forw'd ..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115,717,107	$173,565 81
Simpson's Dry Dock Co.	.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	96,639	144 94
Cunard Steamship Co.	.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	619,200	928 78
Union Freight Railway Co.	.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	185,210	277 81
W. B. Gleason & Co.	Carving	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	16,996	25 48
Hill & Wright	Coopers	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,606	2 40
Butchers' Slaughtering and Melting Association	.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	503,982	755 95
A. J. Tower	Skating Rink.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	20,645	30 96
Parker & Huckins ...	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	8,746	13 11
Metropolitan Railroad Co.	Stables.	16	7	..	..	..	..	23	1,504,969	2,257 43
So. Boston Railroad Co.	"	2	3	1	..	..	..	6	689,633	1,034 38
Highland Railroad Co.	"	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	354,812	532 13
Union Railroad Co., Oak square	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	46,909	70 35
Draper & Hall.....	Stable ..	3	..	..	..	..	1	4	236,916	355 37
V. R. Bridgham	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	58,970	88 45
C. H. Foster	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	36,759	55 12
A. J. Child.....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	58,903	88 34
E. A. Noyes.....	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	78,472	117 68
James W. Hale.....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	23,995	35 97
E. A. Batchelder	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	31,926	47 87
Charles R. Smith	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	35,111	52 66
J. Austin Rogers	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	94,786	142 18
Norfolk House Stable	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	12,233	18 32
Amount car'd forw'd.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120,434,525	$180,641 49

Name.	Class.	5-8 inch.	1 inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Cubic Feet.	Revenue.
Amount br't forw'd ..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120,434,525	$180,641 49
Charles Foster & Co.	Stable..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	39,442	59 14
Parmenter & Sumner	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	28,704	43 04
Robert H. Douglass..	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	45,115	67 65
J. Frank Pickett.....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	20,117	30 16
J. P. Barnard, 108 Chestnut street....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	73,212	109 80
J. P. Barnard, cor. Brimmer and Chestnut streets	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	61,943	92 90
J. P. Barnard, Joy st.	"	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	136,566	204 82
A. Garcelon.....	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	58,136	87 18
Clark & Brown.....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	52,443	78 65
N. B. Stevens, 4 Byron st.	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	22,277	33 40
J. E. Maynard	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	82,418	123 61
A. Goss	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	33,603	50 39
Adams Express Co...	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	52,562	78 82
John Eaton, Jr.....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	18,778	28 15
John Peters.....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	13,649	20 45
J. T. Manson	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	53,123	79 66
Warner & Tarbell ...	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	64,957	97 42
George M. King	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	69,463	104 18
Milo Whitney	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	31,941	47 90
Daniel Wood.....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	64,226	96 32
T. D. Sullivan	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	24,593	36 86
Ham & Co.....	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	24,859	37 27
C. & E. Snow	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	11,406	17 09
Edgar Snow.....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	4,424	6 62
Amount car'd forw'd.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121,522,482	$182,272 97

Name.	Class.	5-8 inch.	1 inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Cubic Feet.	Revenue.
Amount br't forw'd	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121,522,482	$182,272 97
Israel Tibbetts	Stable	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	35,451	53 15
James Jellison	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	35,770	53 64
John Miller	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	14,216	21 31
L. H. Brown	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	39,975	59 95
Harwood & Hackett	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	43,631	65 43
H. C. Nims	"	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	83,950	125 90
Boston Hotels Coach Co.	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	227,948	341 90
E. W. Murray, Berkeley street	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	29,805	44 68
E. W. Murray, Stanhope street	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	41,006	61 50
A. B. Atherton	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	45,763	68 62
Geo. S. Johnson	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	39,806	59 70
Johnson Bros.	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	16,565	24 82
T. Thaxter (3 mos.)	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3,577	5 36
A. B. Winship	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	34,132	51 18
T. Thaxter & Co.	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	40,698	61 03
Miller & Robinson	"	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	41,719	62 56
Bailey & Jenkins	"	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	57,396	86 08
F. E. Pearson	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	66,694	100 03
A. D. Pattee	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	36,666	55 00
Nelson Brothers	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	21,123	31 67
Moses Coleman & Son	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	17,328	25 98
C. T. Walker	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	12,452	18 66
Northend & Foster	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	19,265	28 87
H. S. Harris	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	18,856	28 25
Riverside Club Stable	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	22,845	34 24
Amount car'd forw'd	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122,569,119	$183,842 48

Name.	Class.	5-8 inch.	1 inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Cubic Feet.	Revenue.
Amount br't forw'd...	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122,569,119	$183,842 48
Club Stable, Chardon street.....	Stable..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	14,308	21 44
Beacon Club Stable..	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	18,940	28 39
Z. R. Folsom & Co...	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	51,304	76 93
Henry Beckwith.....	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	43,766	65 65
F. A. Phelps.....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	49,999	74 97
A. P. Marion.....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	30,855	46 25
Parker Bryant.....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	29,852	44 76
B. W. Dean.....	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	39,893	59 82
John Trickey & Co...	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	81,013	121 49
M. & W. Ham.....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	45,319	67 97
J. H. Pote & Co.	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	13,265	19 87
J. B. Cassidy & Bro..	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	23,286	34 91
Peck & Hall.....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	40,519	60 76
J. Hale.....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	29,788	44 66
Ware & Bussigny....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	38,145	57 20
J. A. Riedel & Co....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	31,375	47 04
Union Railway Co. Washington st.....	"	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	14,905	22 33
J. C. Richardson	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	14,460	21 67
E. R. Webster	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	17,752	26 61
Club Stable, 75 Chestnut st.....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	29,401	44 08
C. S. Godfrey.....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	28,697	43 03
Clark & Brown, 22 Charles st.....	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	129,389	194 07
Clark & Brown, 8 Lime st.	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	17,791	26 68
A. H. Foss.....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	15,538	23 30
Amount car'd forw'd.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123,418,679	$185,116 36

Name.	Class.	5-8 inch.	1 inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Cubic Feet.	Revenue.
Amount br't forw'd	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123,418,679	$185,116 36
Cilly & Stimson	Stable	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	27,703	41 54
Club Stable, 44 Joy st.	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	36,018	54 01
Asa Critchett	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	19,741	29 51
A. S. Eaton	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	24,554	36 81
L. A. Noyes	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	17,740	26 58
Geo. D. Brown	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	20,269	30 38
J. H. Hathorne	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	137,569	206 33
H. D. Smith	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	27,096	40 63
M. Munroe	Stocky'd	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	424,014	635 99
Geo. W. Hollis (5mos.)	Slaughtering y'd	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	16,470	24 68
Boston Driving Ass'n.	.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	111,210	166 80
National Tube Works.	.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	76,248	114 36
Globe Nail Works	.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	114,813	172 20
Farrington & Hunnewell	Silversmiths	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	21,670	32 49
B. M. Cunningham	Laundry	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	166,862	250 27
I. H. Carey	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	37,313	55 95
Manley Howe	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	87,445	131 15
L. Prang & Co	Chromos	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	93,354	140 01
R. G. Morse & Co	Engine	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	23,056	34 56
Francis Brooks	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	41,343	61 99
Walworth Manuf. Co.	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	239,094	358 62
H. G. Denny	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	46,343	69 49
Porter & Co.	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	72,627	108 92
C. U. Cotting	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	26,487	39 71
Moses B. Wilde	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	51,207	76 80
Amount car'd forw'd.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125,378,925	$188,056 14

Name.	Class.	5-8 inch.	1 inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Cubic Feet.	Revenue.
Amount br't forw'd	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125,378,925	$188,056 14
John Foster	Engine	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	44,944	67 40
J. Montgomery Sears, 45 Arch st.	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	139,300	208 93
J. S. Potter	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	36,524	54 78
E. J. Brown (3 mos.)	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	4,682	7 02
John Briggs & Co.	Mill	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	100,269	150 39
J. S. Potter	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	111,749	167 60
S. B. Stebbins	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	95,993	143 97
L. W. Pickens	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	105,813	158 71
C. E. Folsom	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	21,723	32 56
Boston City Flour Mills	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	130,428	195 63
J. J. McNutt	"	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	277,970	416 93
Glendon Co.	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	105,160	157 72
Manson & Peterson	"	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	92,603	138 89
N. Littlefield	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	129,290	193 92
W. L. Sturtevant	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	104,183	156 25
McQuesten & Co.	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	64,659	96 97
J. F. Paul & Co.	"	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	314,553	471 81
Bugbee & Spooner	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	59,395	89 08
J. A. Robertson	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	89,973	134 93
Stetson, Moseley, & Co.	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	34,446	51 66
Chauncy, Page, & Co.	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	68,498	102 73
S. H. L. Pierce	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	118,343	177 49
A. J. Stearns & Son	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	6,366	9 54
Palmer, Parker, & Co.	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	96,469	144 67
J. F. Keating	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	80,360	120 52
Amount car'd forw'd.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127,812,618	$191,706 24

Name.	Class.	5-8 inch.	1 inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Cubic Feet.	Revenue.
Amount br't forw'd ..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127,812,618	$191,706 24
Watson & Bisbee	Mill ...	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	58,781	88 15
Laming & Drisko....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	49,511	74 26
Creesy & Noyes.....	"	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	194,046	291 05
Smith & Jacobs.....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	94,949	142 41
B. D. Whitcomb	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	143,692	215 51
S. Crosby & Son.....	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	114,949	172 41
Nathaniel Cummings.	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	29,383	44 05
Nelson Curtis	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	11,889	17 82
Glover & Jones.....	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	Vacant.	
Atlantic Dyewood Co.	"	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	701,481	1,052 20
Standard Dyewood Mill	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	214,338	321 48
Knowles, Freeman, & Co.....	Fish Store.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	49,117	73 66
G. B. Spaulding & Co.	Bacon Works.	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	45,405	68 08
Boston Water Meter Co., 29 Devonshire street.....	Testing Meters.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	987	1 48
Boston Water Meter Co., Foster's wharf.	"	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	14,700	22 05
William Blanchard & Co.....	Bakery .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	12,051	18 06
G. K. Withington&Co.	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	28,599	42 89
J. H. Chadwick	House & Fount'n.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,330	3 48
Horatio Harris	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	Vacant.	
J. C. Nichols.....	Wharf purposes	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	11,570	17 34
Warren & Co., Agts..	Steamr's	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	219,824	329 71
Hingham Steamboat Co.	"	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1,075,248	1,612 86
Amount car'd forw'd.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130,885,468	$196,315 19

Name.	Class.	5-8 inch.	1 inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Cubic Feet.	Revenue.
Amount br't forw'd	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130,885,468	$196,315 19
Portland Steam Packet Co.	Steam'rs	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	308,330	462 49
International Steamboat Co.	"	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	197,494	296 23
J. Henry Sears & Co.	"	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	120,074	180 10
Nantasket Steamboat Co.	"	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	263,885	395 82
H. F. Holmes, Ag't, Steamers	.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	39,408	59 10
House of Correction	.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1,777,870	2,666 79
Lunatic Hospital	.....	1	3	..	..	..	..	4	499,671	749 49
City Hospital	.....	1	7	..	..	..	..	8	1,347,141	2,020 69
Charity Building	.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	64,656	96 97
Temporary Home	.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	91,653	137 47
City Hall	.....	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	385,519	578 25
Wayfarers' Lodge	.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	61,051	91 56
Austin Farm	.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	224,619	336 92
Suffolk County Court House	.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	220,434	330 63
Suffolk County Jail	.....	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	214,441	321 65
Directors of Public Institutions	.....	2	3	1	..	..	..	6	962,867	1,444,28
South Ferry	.....	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1,050,218	1,575 31
North Ferry	.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	787,050	1,180 58
Board of Health	Public Urinals	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	80,267	120 38
Police Station No. 1	.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	40,403	60 60
" " 2	.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	63,579	95 37
" " 3	.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	35,769	53 65
" " 4	.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	42,903	64 35
Amount car'd forw'd	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139,764,770	$209,633 87

Name.	Class.	5-8 inch.	1 inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Cubic Feet.	Revenue.
Amount br't forw'd	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139,764,770	$209,633 87
Police Station No. 5	.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	23,199	34 79
" " 6	.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	29,019	43 52
" " 7	.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	55,741	83 61
" " 8	.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	16,145	24 22
" " 9	.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	22,126	33 18
" " 10	.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	27,490	41 24
" " 12	.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	12,296	18 44
" " 13	.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	8,305	12 46
City Prison	.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	148,080	222 11
L. W. Morrill & Co.	Rotary Fan	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	17,952	26 91
John C. Miller	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	150,168	225 23
First Church	Organ	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	15,943	23 90
King's Chapel	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	11,999	17 99
Cathedral of the Holy Cross	"	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	24,500	36 75
Washington Lodge	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6,667	10 00
St. Mary's Church	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	51,135	76 68
Tremont-st. M. E. Church	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	17,586	26 36
South Cong'l Church	"	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	13,041	19 54
First Univ. Church	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	24,159	36 23
Columbus-av. Univ. Church	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	14,245	21 34
Shawmut Cong'l Soc'y	"	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	34,510	51 76
Church of the Holy Redeemer	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	17,400	26 10
Church of the Messiah	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	51,900	77 85
St. Patrick's Church (1 mo.)	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6,100	9 15
Amount car'd forw'd	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140,564,476	$210,833 23

Name.	Class.	5-8 inch.	1 inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Cubic Feet.	Revenue.
Amount br't forw'd	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140,564,476	$210,833 23
Church of the Immaculate Conception	Organ	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	52,053	78 05
Clarendon-st. Baptist Church	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	10,601	15 90
Second Church Soc'y	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	9,653	14 48
St. James Church	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	15,800	23 70
Brattle-st. Church	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	Vacant.	
Mason & Hamlin	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1,600	2 40
Boston Society New Jerusalem	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	11,093	16 63
Second Hawes Unit. Soc'y	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	16,221	24 31
Old South Church Society	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	27,672	41 48
Trinity Church Soc'y	"	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	75,000	112 50
German Catholic Ch.	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	32,500	48 75
Church of the Good Shepherd	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	12,500	18 75
Central Cong'l Soc'y.	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	11,000	16 50
J. R. Pierce	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1,200	1 80
Bancroft & Dyer	Elevator	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	78,435	117 63
John L. Gardner	"	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	15,334	22 99
Job F. Bailey	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	82,159	123 22
Henry S. Hovey	"	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	4,320	6 47
E. Williams	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	12,300	18 45
Sidney Squires	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	70,696	106 02
M. D. Spaulding	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	7,763	11 63
G. G. Hall	"	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	50,060	75 08
S. S. Dunn	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2,868	4 30
Amount car'd forw'd.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141,165,304	$211,734 27

Name.	Class.	5-8 inch.	1 inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Cubic Feet.	Revenue.
Amount br't forw'd ..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141,165,304	$211,734 27
Joel Goldthwait & Co.	Elevator	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	9,662	14 48
Chickering & Sons...	"	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	194,930	292 39
Odd Fellows Building	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	21,600	32 40
Davis & Co.....	"	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	64,033	96 05
L. Beebe & Sons	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	54,800	82 20
A. J. Stearns.....	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	11,200	16 80
James Tucker & Co. .	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	155,200	232 80
Clark & Warren	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	62,275	93 41
E. H. Sampson	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	82,600	123 90
Stone, Bills, & Whitney	"	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	63,300	94 95
J. C. Haynes.....	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	118,700	178 05
Lewis, Brown, & Co..	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	159,600	239 40
Claflin & Thayer.....	"	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	174,350	261 51
McConnell & Gardner	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	113,900	170 85
W. E. Putnam & Co..	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	120,800	181 20
Henry Bond & Co....	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	94,000	141 00
J. S. Stone.....	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	134,800	202 20
Dennison Manuf'g Co.	"	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	214,900	322 35
A. Low & Co.	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	188,000	282 00
Clement & Colburn ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	112,800	169 20
Rhodes & Co.....	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	211,400	317 10
Carey & Fulton.....	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	211,500	317 25
Henry A. Gould.....	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	170,380	255 56
John Cummings & Co.	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	148,200	222 30
Pope Manf'g Co.....	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	Vacant	
Mrs. H. W. Harris ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	54,900	82 35
Amount car'd forw'd.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144,113,134	$216,155 97

Name.	Class.	5-8 inch.	1 inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Cubic Feet.	Revenue.
Amount br't forw'd ..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144,113,134	$216,155 97
Mrs. H. W. Harris ..	Elevator	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	Vacant.	
Hotel Westminster...	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	55,600	83 40
Hotel Warwick.....	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	115,240	172 85
Hotel Lyndeboro'....	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	271,335	406 99
Hotel Clifford	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	171,910	257 86
Hotel Berwick	"	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	339,210	508 81
Hotel Edinburgh	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	241,855	362 78
Emerson & White....	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	117,730	176 58
J. Montgomery Sears, 154 Tremont st. ...	"	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	128,800	193 19
Mrs. J. Longley.....	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4,367	6 54
J. B. Kimball & Co...	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	114,000	171 00
Notman & Campbell..	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	41,500	62 25
Martin, Skinner, & Fay	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	139,400	209 10
Vinal, Pope, & Co....	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	107,800	161 70
A. Storrs & Co.....	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	70,180	105 26
Abram French & Co.	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	128,220	192 32
Talbot, Wilmarth, & Co.	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	101,900	152 85
Albert Metcalf.....	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	12,400	18 60
Edward Spaulding...	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	75,200	112 79
Withington & Hall...	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	55,200	82 80
Bragg, Conant, & Co.	"	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	47,570	71 35
Fairbanks & Brown..	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	137,993	206 99
Grosvenor & Richards	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	52,500	78 75
W. E. Underwood ...	"	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	66,210	99 30
George D. Howe	"	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	185,187	277 76
Amount car'd forw'd.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146,894,441	$220,327 79

Name.	Class.	5-8 inch.	1 inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Cubic Feet.	Revenue.
Amount br't forw'd	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146,894,441	$220,327 79
Converse & Stanwood	Elevator	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	53,720	80 57
John F. Mills estate	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	305,540	458 30
Daniels, Badger, & Co.	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	89.100	133 65
Wright, Worster, & Delano	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	118,413	177 62
Hotel La Fayette	"	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	383,400	575 10
Hotel Baldwin	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	129,000	193 50
Doll & Richards	"	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	106,500	159 74
S. G. Allen	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	70,295	105 43
Thomas Groom	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	61,950	92 91
Monks & Co	"	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	430,611	645 89
Enoch Page	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	Not using.	
F. R. Sears	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	7,830	11 79
Lawrence Building	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	Not using.	
S. D. Warren	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	25,673	38 49
Howe Bros	"	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	26,630	39 93
Dyer, Taylor, & Co.	"	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	188,098	282 13
Henry Bond, 249 Purchase st.	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	168,600	252 90
Henry Bond, 87 High st.	"	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	63,150	94 72
David Parker & Co. 151 Summer st.	"	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	31,267	46 90
J. Montgomery Sears, 12 Arlington st.	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	63,201	94 77
A. W. Stetson	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4,717	7 06
H. A. Turner & Co.	"	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	72,200	108 30
R. M. Hodges	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	15,505	23 24
Amount car'd forw'd.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149,309,841	$223,950 73

Name.	Class.	5-8 inch.	1 inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Cubic Feet.	Revenue.
Amount br't forw'd	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149,309,841	$223,950 73
J. H. Wright	Elevator	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	Not using.	
H. & J. Pfaff	"	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	395,661	593 47
Hotel Comfort	"	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	66,468	99 69
Duffy, Cashman, & Co.	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	65,440	98 14
Jones, Cook & Co.	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	41,650	62 47
Moses Williams	"	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	365,645	548 44
A. L. Dickerman	"	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	63,588	95 36
Peter C. Brooks	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	71,300	106 95
Continental Block	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	50,780	76 16
Gardiner, Murphy, & Co.	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	55,000	82 50
Mrs. T. B. Williams	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	42,891	64 32
E. R. Mudge	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	9,880	14 82
Howard Nat'l Bank	"	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	473,833	710 75
Sidney Bartlett	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	8,110	12 15
Wendell, Fay, & Co.	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	78,000	117 00
Continental B. Build'g	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	251,560	377 33
C. D. Swain & Co.	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	31,030	46 54
J. A. & W. Bird	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	143,200	214 80
Rice, Kendall, & Co. (5 mos.)	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	73,121	109 67
Mrs. D. B. Green (3 mos.)	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5,793	8 68
Geo. W. Chipman & Co. (3 mos.)	"	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	20,730	31 09
D. W. King (4 mos.)	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1,398	2 09
Loring Paper & Twine Co. (3 mos.)	"	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	13,430	20 14
Amount car'd forw'd	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	151,638,349	$227,443 29

Name.	Class.	5-8 inch.	1 inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Cubic Feet.	Revenue.
Amount br't forw'd	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	151,638,349	$227,443 29
Henry L. Daggett	Elevator	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5,761	8 64
A. Wentworth	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	17,900	26 85
Atlantic Nat'l Bank	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	234,440	351 64
R. E. Apthorp	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	596,840	895 25
O. Ditson & Co., 453 Washington st.	"	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	941,950	1,412 92
Banfield, Forristall, & Co.	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	327,240	490 85
J. & J. Dobson	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	58,390	87 58
Robbins & Kellogg	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	137,680	206 51
Houghton & Coolidge.	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	138,690	208 02
Horswell, Kingsley, & French	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	48,436	72 64
J. T. Bailey	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4,089	6 12
Z. A. Willard	"	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	58,020	87 03
Minot, Hooper, & Co.	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	286,460	429 67
J. P. Paine	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	100,700	151 05
Miss C. D. Brewer	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	847	1 27
J. M. Beebe	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3,780	5 66
John Holman	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	65,270	97 90
Paul & Co.	"	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	7,200	10 80
Oliver Ditson & Co., 445 Washington st.	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	101,710	152 55
W. H. Slocum	"	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	293,250	439 87
Charles H. Ward	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	89,220	133 82
Doe & Hunnewell	"	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	161,950	242 92
J. Cottle	"	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	157,970	236 95
A. A. Lawrence	"	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	10,780	16 16
Amount car'd forw'd.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155,486,922	$233,215 96

Name.	Class.	5-8 inch.	1 inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Cubic Feet.	Revenue.
Amount br't forw'd ..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155,486,922	$233,215 96
David Parker & Co., 147 South st.....	Elevator	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	136,460	204 68
Henry Woods	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5,923	8 88
Mass. Charitable Mechanics Association	"	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	52,901	79 34
A. Bushby.....	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	20,406	30 59
Pratt, Warren, & Co.	"	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	35,070	52 59
Boston Cold Storage & Freezing Co.....	"	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	84,050	126 06
James L. Little.....	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	19,810	29 71
Levi Bolles	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	104,100	156 15
S. N. Brown, Jr., 119 Commonwealth ave.	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6,655	9 98
A. P. Morse.....	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	68,675	103 00
Joseph Peabody	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	20,790	31 17
S. N. Brown, Jr., 1 Huntington ave....	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4,293	6 42
F. O. White	Motor ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	10,200	15 30
E. N. Yerxa	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	18,300	27 45
L. W. & H. F. Morse.	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5,200	7 80
Jacob Wirth	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	72,000	108 00
A. J. Knight	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	Not using.	
Cobb Bros.	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	34,900	52 35
W. E. Richards	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	16,400	24 60
Atlantic Tea Co.....	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	64,400	96 60
E. D. Bangs & Co. ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	172,500	258 75
B. F. Tyler.....	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6,300	9 45
Naylor & Co.....	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	75,800	113 70
T. H. Foley.....	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	21,200	31 80
Amount car'd forw'd.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156,543,255	$234,800 33

Name.	Class.	5-8 inch.	1 inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Cubic Feet.	Revenue.
Amount br't forw'd	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156,543,255	$234,800 33
Brokers' Board	Motor ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	11,400	17 10
J. H. Pierce & Co.	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	12,400	18 60
E. F. Wilder (6 mos.)	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6,200	9 30
Lond. Tea Co. (5 mos.)	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6,900	10 35
William Tufts (6 mos.)	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	74,320	111 48
John Lyons (6 mos.)	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	13,900	20 85
James O. Gray (4 mos.)	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	7,200	10 80
The German American Co.	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	23,500	35 25
Cobb, Bates, & Yerxa	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5,300	7 95
Cedar Grove Cemet'y	Cemet'ry	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	138,220	103 66
Forest Hills Cemet'y.	"	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	425,720	319 28
Paul Knowles and others	Marine Watermen, as per contract	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	435,281	816 09
Total	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157,703,596	$236,281 04

Statement showing the number of houses, stores, steam-engines, etc., in the city of Boston, supplied with water to the 1st of January, 1881, with the amount of water-rates received for 1880: —

33,338	Dwelling-houses (51,212 families)	$491,318 71
28	Boarding-houses	1,387 25
1,554	Model houses (Tenements, 8,375)	39,282 93
11	Lodging-houses	308 00
18	Hotels	913 92
5,882	Stores and shops	65,125 16
507	Buildings	22,986 29
895	Offices	8,516 91
42	Public-halls	663 96
5	Theatres	157 67
29	Private schools	561 00
22	Asylums	1,530 00
7	Hospitals	301 50
63	Greenhouses	1,579 58
148	Churches	2,358 00
10	Market-houses	825 00
92	Cellars	654 00
210	Restaurants	6,179 87
884	Bars and saloons	14,611 57
15	Club-houses	343 33
32	Photographers	918 50
40	Packing-houses	1,459 50
1,934	Stables	14,491 60
53	Factories	1,887 00
5	Bleacheries	115 50
118	Bakeries	1,256 33
11	Freight-houses	239 38
5	Gasometers	79 00
2	Cemeteries	15 83
4	Bath-houses	65 00
4	Ship-yards	67 50
3	Dry-docks and engines	100 00
160	Shops and engines	8,818 98
17	Factories and engines	1,274 13
9	Printing and engines	802 43
2	Founderies and engines	136 50
2	Bakeries and engines	104 00
24	Stationary engines	2,388 10
10	Pumping-engines	92 50
62	Discharging and pile-driving engines	700 00
	Amount carried forward	$694,616 43

	Amount brought forward	$694,616 43
10	Armories	178 00
2,079	Hand-hose	11,975 00
11	Fountains	130 00
32	Tumbler-washers	480 00
104	Beer water-pressures	520 00
55	Laundries	1,451 51
8	Aquariums	65 00
17	Railroad stations	313 00
	Steam and tug-boats	9,174 52
11	Motors	60 00
1	Laboratory	50 00
2	Ice companies, washing ice	21 00
1	College	40 00
	Miscellaneous	195 92
	Jamaica Pond Aqueduct Company	943 41
	Street-sprinkling	1,684 61
	Building purposes	2,823 49
	Metered water (9 months)	175,875 64
1	Police-station	31 00
1	Police lockup	6 00
	Steamer "Protector"	100 00
45	Fire-engines, hose, and hook and ladder houses	990 00
7	Chemical engine-houses	105 00
3,969	Fire hydrants	71,442 00
129	Reservoirs	2,322 00
	Steamer "W. M. Flanders"	170 00
	Repair shop	35 00
	Public schools	3,796 00
	Paving Department	423 75
	Internal Health Department	1,540 00
	Common Sewer Department	200 00
	Lamp Department	42 25
	Committee on Common and Squares	385 00
	Committee on Bridges	82 00
	District Court-house	49 50
	Branch libraries	76 50
	Directors of Public Institutions	263 00
	Mount Hope Cemetery	45 02
	Steamer "J. P. Bradlee"	200 00
	Steamer "Samuel Little"	100 00
		$983,001 55

The following table exhibits the yearly increase of water-takers since January 1, 1850: —

					Takers.	Increase.
From January	1,	1850,	to January	1,	1851,	13,463
"	"	1851,	"		1852,	16,076	2,613
"	"	1852,	"		1853,	16,862	786
"	"	1853,	"		1854,	18,110	1,308
"	"	1854,	"		1855,	19,193	1,023
"	"	1855,	"		1856,	19,998	805
"	"	1856,	"		1857,	20,806	808
"	"	1857,	"		1858,	21,602	796
"	"	1858,	"		1859,	22,414	812
"	"	1859,	"		1860,	23,271	857
"	"	1860,	"		1861,	24,316	1,045
"	"	1861,	"		1862,	25,486	1,170
"	"	1862,	"		1863,	26,289	803
"	"	1863,	"		1864,	26,851	562
"	"	1864,	"		1865,	27,046	195
"	"	1865,	"		1866,	27,489	443
"	"	1866,	"		1867,	27,754	265
"	"	1867,	"		1868,	28,104	350
"	"	1868,	"		1869,	29,738	1,634
"	"	1869,	"		1870,	31,500	1,762
"	"	1870,	"		1871,	36,132	4,632
"	"	1871,	"		1872,	38,716	2,584
"	"	1872,	"		1873,	40,688	1,972
"	"	1873,	"		1874,	42,345	1,657
"	"	1874,	"		1875,	44,676	2,331
"	"	1875,	"		1876,	46,885	2,209
"	"	1876,	"		1877,	48,328	1,443
"	"	1877,	"		1878,	49,970	1,642
"	"	1878,	"		1879,	51,523	1,553
"	"	1879,	"		1880,	52,268	745
"	"	1880,	"		1881,	53,254	986

The following table exhibits the yearly revenue from the sale of Cochituate water since its introduction into the city, October 25, 1848: —

Received by Water Commissioners, as per Auditor's Report in 1848					$972 81
From January	1,	1849,	to January	1, 1850 .	71,657 79
"	"	1850,	"	1851 .	99,025 45
"	"	1851,	"	1852 .	161,052 85
"	"	1852,	"	1853 .	179,567 39
Amount carried forward					$512,276 29

Amount brought forward				. . .	$512,276 29
From January 1,	1853,	to January 1,	1854	.	196,352 32
" "	1854,	"	1855	.	217,007 51
" "	1855,	"	1856	.	266,302 77
" "	1856,	"	1857	.	282,651 84
" "	1857,	"	1858	.	289,328 83
" "	1858,	"	1859	.	302,409 73
" "	1859,	"	1860	.	314,808 97
" "	1860,	"	1861	.	334,544 86
" "	1861,	"	1862	.	365,323 96
" "	1862,	"	1863	.	373,922 33
" "	1863,	"	1864	.	394,506 25
" "	1864,	"	1865	.	430,710 76
" "	1865,	"	1866	.	450,341 48
" "	1866,	"	1867	.	486,538 25
" "	1867,	"	1868	.	522,130 93
" "	1868,	"	1869	.	553,744 88
" "	1869,	"	1870	.	597,328 55
" "	1870,	"	1871	.	708,783 68
" "	1871,	"	1872	.	774,445 70
" "	1872,	"	1873	.	862,704 08
" "	1873,	"	1874	.	917,415 92
" "	1874,	"	1875	.	977,020 48
" "	1875,	"	1876	.	1,005,120 94
" "	1876,	"	1877	.	1,029,643 70
" "	1877,	"	1878	.	1,015,562 89
" "	1878,	"	1879	.	1,010,584 30
" "	1879,	"	1880	.	1,025,803 14
" "	1880,	"	1881	.	1,039,896 17
" "	1881,	to May 1,	1881	.	826,881 85
					$18,084,093 36

DRINKING-FOUNTAINS.[1]

There are fifty-three drinking-fountains established within the city limits: —

City Proper.

* Boston Common (6).
North square.
Washington street, near Elm.
" " opposite Blackstone square.
Atlantic avenue, junction Commercial street.
" " head of Rowe's wharf.

[1] Those marked * are arranged for a continuous flow of water. The balance have automatic fixtures, operating the flow of water when required.

Atlantic Avenue, near N. Y. & N. E. R.R. freight-house.
Haymarket square.
Causeway street, at Boston and Lowell R.R. depot.
" " junction Merrimac street.
Charles street, opposite the Jail.
" " between Boylston and Beacon streets.
" " near Boylston street.
Beacon street, near Charles street.
Tremont street, near Clarendon street.
Albany street, opposite Water-works, pipe-yard.
Mt. Washington avenue, near the drawbridge.

East Boston.

Maverick square.
Central square.
Bennington street, junction Chelsea street.

South Boston.

Foundry street, opposite First street.
Fourth street, near Foundry street.
" " junction Emerson street.
" " corner of Q street.
Telegraph Hill.
Sixth street, near P street.
Washington Village, junction Dorchester avenue and Dorchester street.

Roxbury.

Albany street, junction Dearborn street.
Beacon street, junction Brookline avenue.
* Eliot square.
Eustis street, near Washington street.
Heath street, near Tremont street.
Pynchon street, near Roxbury street.
Tremont street, junction Cabot street.

West Roxbury.

Centre street, junction Day and Perkins street.
Centre and LaGrange streets, West Roxbury village.
Morton street, junction South street.
Roslindale, Taft's Hotel.
Washington street, near Williams street.

Dorchester.

Commercial street, opposite Beach street.
Neponset avenue, corner Walnut street.

Upham's Corner.
Glover's Corner.
Grove Hall.

Brighton.

Barry's Corner.
Market street, Cattle-fair Hotel.
Union square.
Western avenue, Charles-river Hotel.

There are nineteen stand-pipes now located for street-sprinkling purposes, as follows: —

Tremont street and Hammond park.
Clay street, corner Tremont street.
Eliot square.
Brookline avenue, corner Longwood avenue.
St. James street, corner Warren street.
Blue Hill avenue, between Waverley and Clifford streets.
Warren street, corner Gaston street.
Egleston square, corner Walnut avenue.
Dale street, opposite Harvard avenue.
Upham's Corner.
Field's Corner.
Dorchester avenue, near Savin Hill avenue.
Dorchester avenue, at Old Boston line.
Beach street, Harrison square.
Union square, Brighton.
Washington street, corner Winship street, Brighton.
Chestnut Hill avenue, corner of South street.
Dudley street, opposite Harvard avenue.
Paris street, corner of Meridian street.

Statement showing the Number and Kind of Water Fixtures contained within the Premises of Water-takers in the City of Boston, January 1, 1881, as compared with previous years.

1878.	1879.	1880.	
8,716	8,900	9,228	Taps. These have no connection with any drain or sewer.
81,842	84,138	84,498	Sinks.
43,044	46,034	46,116	Wash-hand basins.
15,121	15,751	16,623	Bathing-tubs.
24,956	26,142	27,535	Pan water-closets.
777	726	349	Hopper water-closets.
22,006	22,855	23,563	" " automatic.
619	622	583	" " waste.
1,478	1,386	1,069	Urinals.
2,226	2,450	2,972	" automatic.
17,517	18,406	19,139	Wash-tubs. These are permanently attached to the building.
534	590	607	Shower-baths.
237	211	197	Private hydrants.
853	1,004	956	Slop-hoppers.
125	138	139	Foot-baths.
220,051	229,353	233,574	

Respectfully submitted,

WM. F. DAVIS,
Water Registrar.

REPORT OF THE MYSTIC WATER REGISTRAR FOR THE YEAR 1880-81.

Office of the Mystic Water Registrar,
Boston, Charlestown District, May 1, 1881.

Leonard R. Cutter, Esq.,
Chairman Boston Water Board: —

Sir, — I herewith present the Annual Report of the Mystic Water Registrar, for the year ending April 30, 1881.

The total number of water-takers now entered for the year 1881, is 16,427, distributed as follows: Charlestown District, 6,164; Chelsea, 4,748; Somerville, 4,683; Everett, 832.

The total amount of water-rates received from May 1, 1880, to May 1, 1881, is as follows: —

Charlestown District		$102,823 90
Chelsea		55,205 98
Somerville		59,664 88
Everett		8,297 71
		$225,992 47
The amount paid the cities of Chelsea, Somerville and town of Everett, as per contract, is	$26,695 28	
The amount received for water used in previous years is .	9,646 14	
The net receipts for water furnished during the year are .	189,651 05	
		$225,992 47
In addition to the above amount there has been received for labor and material furnished for work outside this department, but connected with the Water Works, the sum of .	$769 77	
Fines, non-payment . . .	368 00	
Fees, summons . . .	260 75	
Off and on water for repairs .	123 00	
		1,521 52
Total amount received during the year .		$227,513 99

The expenses of the office during the year ending April 30, 1881, including all charges for collection in Chelsea, Somerville, and Everett, were $7,436.86.

Table showing the number of places turned off for non-payment of rates during the year 1880, the number turned on again, and the number still remaining off.

	Number turned off.	Number turned on.	Number remaining off.
Charlestown District	75	68	7
Chelsea	114	96	18
Somerville	65	55	10
Everett	17	12	5
Total	271	231	40

STAND-PIPES FOR STREET WATERING.

The whole number in use in this department is 32, distributed as follows:—

Charlestown District.

Cambridge street, near Stickney & Poor's factory.
" " railroad.
Rutherford avenue, near City stables.
" " Allen street.
South Eden street, " Main street.
Prescott " " Harvard School building.
Monument square, " Laurel street.

Chelsea.

Cary square, corner Forsyth street.
Broadway, near Stockton street.
" " Cary avenue.

Somerville.

Washington street, corner Boston street.
" " Myrtle street.
" near Union square.
Summer street, " Elm street.
" " Laurel street.

Somerville avenue, near Poplar street.
" " Cambridge line.
" " Merriam street.
" " Mossland street.
Broadway, " Franklin street.
" opposite Public park.
School street, near Somerville avenue.
Spring street, " "
Beacon street, " Cooney street.
Pinckney street, " Pearl street.
Pearl street, " Cross street.
Thurston street, " Broadway.
Highland avenue, corner Medford street.

Everett.

Broadway, near Engine-house.
" " Pleasant street.
" " Chandler's.
Main street, " Chelsea street.

DRINKING-FOUNTAINS.

The whole number in use in this department is 21, distributed as follows: —

Charlestown District.

City square, corner Park street.
Chelsea street, " Wapping street.
Bunker Hill street, corner Tufts street.
Canal street, " South Eden street.
Main street, " Hancock square.
" near Tufts wharf.
Austin street, opposite Front street.

Chelsea.

Broadway square.
" near bridge.
Winnisimmet street, near Ferry.
Pearl street, corner Marginal street.
Eastern avenue, corner Crescent avenue.

Somerville.

Union square (2).
Broadway, corner Walnut street.

Highland avenue, corner Walnut street.
Medford street, " Central street.
Davis square (2).
Broadway, opposite Public Park.

Everett.

Main street, junction Broadway.

One of the fountains in Union square, one at the corner of Highland avenue and Walnut street, one at Davis square, Somerville, and one on Broadway, near the bridge, Chelsea, have automatic fixtures regulating the water supply. The others are so arranged that the water flows continuously.

Table showing the Number and Size of Meters, also the Number of Motors in the Mystic Water Department.

	SIZE OF METERS.								
	⅝ inch.	¾ inch.	1 inch.	1½ inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Motors.	Total.
Charlestown District . .	41	1	24	2	20	3	3	2	96
Chelsea . .	23	4	11	. . . .	6	1	. . . .	2	47
Somerville .	10	2	9	1	5	. . . .	2	2	31
Everett . .	. . . .	1	4	. . . .	2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	7
Total . . .	74	8	48	3	33	4	5	6	181

Table showing the Number of Dwelling-Houses, Stores, etc., supplied with Mystic-Pond Water.

	Dwelling-Houses.	Families.	Stores and Saloons.	Manufactories.	Offices, Halls, and Clubs.	Churches.	Stables.	Public Schools.	Fire Hydrants.	Miscellaneous.
Charlestown District	4,802	8,236	527	82	128	14	414	101	237	96
Chelsea	3,782	4,928	322	58	71	13	378	69	137	55
Somerville	3,646	4,972	163	23	32	13	667	82	278	57
Everett	623	711	19	10	8	1	145	10	68	16
Total	12,853	18,847	1,031	173	239	41	1,604	262	720	224

Table showing the Number and Kind of Water Fixtures contained within the Premises of Water-takers.

	Taps.	Sinks.	Wash-hand Basins.	Bath-Tubs.	Water Closets.						Urinals.	Wash-Tubs.	Hand Hose.	Private Hydrants.
					Pan.	Self-acting.	Hoppers.	Waste.	Automatic.	Slop-Hoppers.				
Charlestown District	1,449	9,937	1,830	836	1,462	2,591	45	39	122	15	85	791	301	33
Chelsea	811	6,230	1,373	853	1,221	1,529	10	32	67	3	51	515	285	12
Somerville	1,227	5,929	1,498	1,109	1,360	1,331	41	45	21	5	80	635	534	11
Everett	251	789	121	90	96	36	1	1	1	.....	5	49	125	3
Total	3,738	22,885	4,822	2,888	4,139	5,487	97	117	211	23	221	1,990	1,245	59

METER STATEMENT.

The following Table exhibits the Class of Premises to which Meters are attached, together with the Amount of Revenue received during the Year 1880.

Name.	Class.	⅝ inch.	¾ inch.	1 inch.	1½ inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Gallons.	Revenue.
CHARLESTOWN DISTRICT.												
United States of America	Navy Yard	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	26,408,325	$5,281 66
United States of America	Marine Barracks	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2,739,000	547 80
Wilkesbarre Coal Co.	Hoisting Engines	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	608,775	121 75
Boston & Maine Railroad Co.		1	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	5	25,352,456	5,070 49
Eastern Railroad Co.		1	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	8	25,070,821	5,014 16
Fitchburg Railroad Co.		3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	28,708,066	5,741 61
Boston, Lowell, & Nashua Railroad Co.	Elevator	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1,184,063	236 81
Charlestown Gas Co.	Gas Works	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1,478,490	295 69
William T. Van Nostrand & Co.	Brewery	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	4,807,658	961 53
Waverley House	Hotel	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	1,292,557	258 51
J. T. Hicks	Hall	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	105,226	21 04
Chapin, Trull & Co.	Distillery	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,234,620	246 93
Prescott School		..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	610,725	122 14
Oriental Oil Co.	Oil Works	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,239,045	247 80

Bunker Hill School	Primary	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	604,718		120 94	
Thomas Cunningham	Boiler Maker	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1,337,055		267 42	
Hallowell Granite Co.	Granite Works	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	585,271		117 05	
Hubbard & Blake	Tannery	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2,839,943		567 98	
Tudor Company	Factory	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5,775		1 15	
Tucker Manufacturing Company	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3,403,500		680 69	
American Wood Preserving Co.	"	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	555,750		111 15	
Geo. H. Buxton	Stable	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	137,304		27 46	
M. Rogan	Hoisting Engines	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	642,781		128 55	
George E. Rogers	Stable	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	221,363		44 27	
Edmands & Co.	Cement Pipe Works	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	174,841		34 97	
D. H. Pattee & Co.	Factory	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	85,530		17 10	
St. Francis de Sales Church	Organ	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	300,750		60 15	
Davidson Rubber Co.	Factory	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,645,875		329 17	
Kennan, French & Co.	"	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,395,525		279 10	
Merchants' Tobacco Company	"	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	905,298		181 05	
C. G. McIntosh	Wool Washing	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	352,523		70 50	
Samuel W. Brown Manufacturing Company	Factory	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	171,090		34 21	
Wemyss Bros.	"	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	589,153		117 83	
Stickney & Poor	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	376,523		75 30	
George S. Hall	Currier	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	170,160		34 03	
Amount carried forward		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137,340,555	.....	$27,467 99	.....

METER STATEMENT. — *Continued.*

Name.	Class.	⅝ inch.	¾ inch.	1 inch.	1½ inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Gallons.	Revenue.
Amount brought forward		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137,340,555	$27,467 99
CHARLESTOWN DISTRICT. — *Continued.*												
Owen Callahan	Currier	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	154,646	30 93
F. C. Sewall	Factory	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	62,911	12 58
Merriam & Norton	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	67,365	13 47
Nathaniel Tufts	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	111,331	22 26
Robert Webb & Co.	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	56,341	11 26
Foundry Supply Co.	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	108,113	21 62
Anthony Waterman	Mill	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,411,238	282 25
Page & Littlefield	"	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	589,208	117 84
Powers, Melvin, & Co.	Grain Mill	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,378,268	275 65
Middlesex Railroad Co.	Stable	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	2,044,366	408 87
John P. Barnard	"	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	905,371	181 07
Wm. S. & Geo. O. Wiley	"	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	511,651	102 33
Wm. S. & Geo. O. Wiley	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	332,558	66 51
T. J. Priest	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	478,133	95 62
Union Club Stable	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	289,870	57 97

Boston Ice Company	Stable	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	130,898		26 18	
George W. Maynard	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	179,556		35 91	
Jesse Rideout	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	240,083		48 01	
N. Y. Brintnall	"	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	174,983		34 99	
H. T. Meserve	Boarding	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	87,978		17 59	
J. V. N. Stults	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	169,733		33 95	
Cook, Rymes, & Co.	Machinists	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	789,630		157 93	
Johnson & Young	Lobster Boiler	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	305,618		61 12	
Union Methodist Church	Organ	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	86,168		17 23	
Joseph Gahm	Beer Factory	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	76,620		15 32	
Sebastian Gahm	Restaurant	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	154,626		30 92	
J. C. Nichols	Storehouse & Wharf	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	101,078	148,398,896	32 21	$29,679 58
CHELSEA SUPPLY.														
United States of America	Marine Hospital	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1,099,350		219 87	
United States of America	Naval Hospital	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1,105,650		221 13	
City Hotel	Hotel	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	530,430		106 08	
Chelsea Gas Light Co.	Gas Works	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	342,163		68 43	
E. E. Sibley, Agent	Laundry	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	4,154,255		830 85	
Charles A. Campbell	Wharf & Stable	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	528,620		105 72	
Eastern Railroad	Station	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	293,403		58 68	
Boston Elastic Fabric Co.	Rubber Works	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	4,008,500		801 70	
Amount carried forward		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,062,371	148,398,896	$2,412 46	$29,679 58

METER STATEMENT. — *Continued.*

Name.	Class.	⅝ inch.	¾ inch.	1 inch.	1½ inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Gallons.		Revenue.	
Amount brought forward		..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,062,371	148,398,896	$2,412 46	$29,679 58
CHELSEA SUPPLY. — *Continued.*														
P. F. McDonough	Currier	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	706,306		141 26	
Thomas L. Appleton	Factory	1	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	1	580,036		116 00	
Henry Sawyer	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	36,383		7 28	
J. W. Stickney	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	191,918		38 38	
Thomas Marlin & Bro.	Rubber Works	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	221,265		44 25	
C. F. Austin & Co.	Bakery	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	65,558		13 11	
John Follis	Currier	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	45,503		9 10	
R. Holman & Co.	Factory	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	581,296		116 25	
Thomas Cunningham	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	427,793		85 55	
J. B. Alley & Co	Tannery	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,204,586		240 91	
C. W. Killam	Factory	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	35,250		7 05	
L. L. Pease	Stable	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	333,698		66 74	
John W. Bartlett	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	211,651		42 33	
Lynn & Boston Railroad Company	"	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	956,200		191 24	
George Dyer	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	201,253		40 25	

Union Park Stable	Stable	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	203,836		40 77	
J. A. Tutien	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	149,150		29 83	
Daniel Curry & Co.	Oil Works	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	282,218		56 44	
Chapman & Soden	Factory	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	53,295		10 66	
J. H. Wilkinson	Building	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	472,546		94 51	
Bisbee Iron Foundry	Foundry	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	207,001		41 40	
Boston Rubber Co.	Factory	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,732,433		346 48	
J. J. White	Currier	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	73,298		14 66	
H. W. Ladd	Factory	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	118,718		23 74	
Cobb, Bates, & Yerxa	Store	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	117,750		23 55	
George B. Guild & Co.	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	70,500		14 10	
Samuel Cabot, Jr.	Ammonia Works	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	209,550		41 91	
George E. Downes	Salt Works	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	248,288		49 66	
Magee Furnace Co.	Foundry	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2,032,485		406 49	
Winnisimmet Ferry Co.		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3,384,400		676 88	
P. McCullough	Tannery	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	274,238		54 84	
Hawthorn School		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	199,605	27,690,378	39 92	5,538 00
SOMERVILLE SUPPLY.														
W. K. Lewis Bros.	Pickles	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	874,396		$174 87	
Skilton, Foot, & Co.	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	671,198		134 23	
Thomas Emerson	"	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	849,012		169 80	
Amount carried forward		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,394,606	176,089,274	$478 90	$35,217 58

METER STATEMENT. — *Continued.*

Name.	Class.	⅝ inch.	¾ inch.	1 inch.	1½ inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	Indicator.	Total.	Gallons.		Revenue.	
Amount brought forward		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,394,606	176,089,274	$478 90	$35,217 58
SOMERVILLE SUPPLY. — *Continued.*														
Amos Haynes	Vinegar Works	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	603,389		120 68	
W. A. Sanborn & Co	Brick Yard	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	299,468		59 89	
Reitenbach Bros. & Mink	Factory	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	506,836		101 37	
Chas. H. North & Co.	Slaughter House	.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	9,526,411		1,905 28	
J. J. Clapp & Co.	Grain Mill	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	50,835		10 16	
Sylvester & Co.	Spike Foundry	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	490,508		98 10	
Union Hall Building Co.	Building	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	192,600		38 52	
Union Horse Railway	Stables	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	378,698		75 74	
J. H. Ferris	Saloon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	237,000		47 40	
American Tube Works		..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	3,226,846		645 36	
Geo. W. Wyatt & Co.	Brick Yard	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	161,588		32 32	
High School		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	413,625		82 72	
Foster School		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	444,773		88 95	
Luther V. Bell School		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	195,750		39 15	
Middlesex Bleachery		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3,733,900		746 78	

Somerville Flour Mills	Grain Mill	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	344,754		68 95	
Fitchburg Railroad Co.	Paint Shop	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	257,800		51 57	
H. A. Pratt	Stable	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	328,600		65 72	
J. P. Squires & Co.	Slaughter-House	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	221,475		44 29	
Central Savings Bank	Building	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	288,548		57 70	
Prescott School		..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	530,175			
Somerville Journal	Printing Office	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	369,000		73 80	
Dr. T. A. Paine	Steam Shovel	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	601,603	25,798,788	120 32	$5,159 70
EVERETT SUPPLY.														
A. Cochrane & Co.	Chemical Works	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	4,493,321		$898 66	
David Washburn	Brick Yard	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	722,310		144 46	
E. B. Spaulding	"	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	69,390		13 88	
George A. Sammett	Greenhouse, etc.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	214,908	5,499,929	42 88	1,099 88
Total		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		207,387,991		$41,477 16

Statement showing the amount of water-rates received since the introduction of Mystic-pond water, November 29, 1864. Also the amount paid the several districts supplied under existing contracts: —

	Amount received.	Paid under Contract.	Net amount.	Total amount received.	Total amount paid under contract.	Net amount to Mystic Water Works.
Charlestown, 1865	$27,045 10		$27,045 10			
" 1866	47,247 16		47,247 16			
" 1867	60,188 83		60,188 83			
" 1868	68,815 32		68,815 32			
" 1869	74,369 81		74,369 81			
" 1870	82,230 79		82,230 79			
" 1871	87,259 70		87,259 70			
" 1872	97,727 36		97,727 36			
" 1873	99,455 66		99,455 66			
" 1874	111,420 30		111,420 30			
" 1875	118,568 00		118,568 00			
" 1876	116,271 17		116,271 17			
" 1877	109,963 25		109,963 25			
" 1878	104,174 76		104,174 76			
" 1879	98,313 88		98,313 88			
" 1880	102,590 50		102,590 50			
" May 1, 1881	74,874 99		74,874 99			
				$1,480,516 58		$1,480,516 58
East Boston, 1870	$54,885 28	$15,015 06	$39,870 22			
" 1871	63,371 71	18,348 73	45,022 98			
" 1872	70,957 40	21,383 02	49,574 38			
" 1873	77,480 79	23,992 38	53,488 41			
" 1874	77,776 91	24,122 83	53,654 08			
" 1875	70,256 26	21,102 53	49,153 73			
" 1876	72,046 78	21,818 74	50,228 04			
" 1877	66,637 43	19,655 03	46,982 40			
" 1878	65,088 96	16,535 63	48,553 33			
" 1879	56,165 94	32,139 10	24,026 84			
" 1880	50,973 39	10,889 36	40,084 03			
				725,640 85	255,002 41	500,638 44
Amount carried forward		. . . . .	. . . . .	$2,206,157 43	$225,002 41	$1,981,155 02

	Amount received.	Paid under contract.	Net amount.	Total amount received.	Total amount paid under contract	Net amount to Mystic Water Works.
Amount brought forward		. . . . .	. . . . .	$2,206,157 43	$225,002 41	$1,981,155 02
Chelsea, 1868 (6 mos.)	$3,632 80	$544 92	$3,087 88			
" 1868–69	19,548 14	2,932 22	16,615 92			
" 1869–70	26,474 26	4,294 85	22,179 41			
" 1870–71	31,161 56	5,290 39	25,871 17			
" 1871–72	38,714 16	7,178 54	31,535 62			
" 1872–73	42,239 50	8,171 85	34,067 65			
" 1873–74	45,169 46	9,050 85	36,118 61			
" 1874–75	50,644 51	10,757 90	39,886 61			
" 1875–76	50,934 20	10,873 66	40,060 54			
" 1876–77	49,893 35	10,468 02	39,425 33			
" 1877–78	49,496 59	10,348 99	39,147 60			
" 1878–79	50,368 45	10,647 79	39,720 66			
" 1879–80	51,785 24	11,214 09	40,571 15			
" May 1, 1881	53,462 31	11,884 92	41,577 39			
				563,524 53	113,658 99	449,865 54
Somerville, 1869 (6 mos.)	$6,572 62	$985 89	$5,586 73			
" 1870	13,189 89	1,978 49	11,211 40			
" 1871	20,029 68	3,005 94	17,023 74			
" 1872	25,275 13	4,055 02	21,220 11			
" 1873	30,930 81	5,232 70	25,698 11			
" 1874	37,325 96	6,831 48	30,494 48			
" 1875	47,912 43	9,873 73	38,038 70			
" 1876	49,743 55	10,423 08	39,320 47			
" 1877	49,873 19	10,461 97	39,411 22			
" 1878	53,581 31	11,932 52	41,648 79			
" 1879	54,329 13	12,231 65	42,097 48			
" 1880	56,988 65	13,295 45	43,693 20			
" May 1, 1881	51,029 38	10,911 75	40,117 63			
				496,781 73	101,219 67	395,562 06
Amount carried forward		. . . . .	. . . . .	$3,266,463 69	$439,881 07	$2,826,582 62

	Amount received.	Paid under contract.	Net amount.	Total amount received.	Total amount paid under contract.	Net amount to Mystic Water Works.
Amount brought forward		. . . . .	. . . . .	$3,266,463 69	$439,881 07	$2,826,582 62
Everett, 1872–73	$3,603 34	$540 51	$3,062 83			
" 1873–74	4,365 84	654 88	3,710 96			
" 1874–75	4,677 58	701 63	3,975 95			
" 1875–76	5,861 80	879 28	4,982 52			
" 1876–77	6,548 38	982 26	5,566 12			
" 1877–78	7,401 99	1,110 29	6,291 70			
" 1878–79	7,429 06	1,114 36	6,314 70			
" 1879–80	7,642 05	1,146 33	6,495 72			
" May 1, 1881	7,934 30	1,190 14	6,744 16			
				55,464 34	8,319 68	47,144 66
Total to May 1, 1881 . . .		. . . . .	. . . . .	$3,321,928 03	$448,200 75	$2,873,727 28

The water-supply for the East Boston district having been transferred from the Mystic to the Cochituate Department, causes a falling off in the total amount of revenue received, the number of water-takers, fixtures, etc., as compared with the previous year.

The water-rates received from the remaining districts show an increase of eleven thousand four hundred and fifty-three dollars ($11,453).

Yours respectfully,

JOSEPH H. CALDWELL,

Mystic Water Registrar.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE WESTERN DIVISION, 1880-81.

Chestnut Hill Reservoir, May 1, 1881.

Leonard R. Cutter, Esq., *Chairman Boston Water Board:*—

Sir, — In compliance with a rule of the Board, I submit herewith the annual report of this Division for the past official year.

Sudbury River Basins.

These basins were placed in my charge on Oct. 15th. During the summer a vegetable plant called the Anaboema had developed in Basins 1 and 3, rendering their water somewhat objectionable; but as the season was one of unusual drought, and Basin 2 had already been exhausted, there was no alternative but to draw from Basin 3, that being the least affected of the two basins. It was found that during the passage of the water through Farm pond the vegetable matter was somewhat decreased in amount. The water in Basin 2 has been excellent in quality, and from this source the city has been mostly supplied.

Basin 1.

The water from this basin has been used but for three days, from January 20th to January 23d, at which time the vegetable growth had almost entirely disappeared. It has been kept practically full during the whole year, the lowest point reached being 6.85 feet below high-water mark, or grade 154.15, and the highest 159.66, when the spring freshets were passing over the dam.

The gate-house and dam are in excellent condition. Some experiments have recently been made to ascertain the exact coefficient of flow for each flood-gate, and indices have been placed in connection with the screws of the gates to determine their exact opening when raised for the passage of water. Water has been wasted into the river from Feb. 13th to the present time in varying quantities, sometimes reaching nearly a billion of gallons in twenty-four hours.

Basin 2.

The water in this basin was drawn down to grade 157.04 during the summer. On November 2d, it having filled to

163.67, it was used for the supply of the city, and has continued to furnish water for this purpose, with slight interruption for purposes of repairs, during the rest of the year. The lowest elevation has been 155.32; the highest 167.44. During the winter a substantial boat-house was built on the shore, near the gate-house. Some old houses have been removed and the grounds graded, and a large number of loose stones and stone walls near the upper end of the basin have been piled together preparatory to grading. The gate-house and dam are in good condition. The flash-boards were placed in position on April 8th.

Basin 3.

By October 29th this basin was drawn down to the lowest point reached during the year, viz., 159.59. The gates being then shut the water rose to 165.19 on December 19th, when it was again used for the supply of the city, falling to 163.02 on December 22d. The gates being again shut it increased to 164.39 January 7th, and was drawn down to 163.05 January 11th. On February 1st the surface was at grade 168.38, and on the gates being opened it fell to 164.47 on February 10th. No more water was drawn until March 16th, when the basin was full and running over the dam.

The Temporary Dam

on Sudbury river has not yet been abandoned. During the early part of the winter the northerly shore having shown some signs of washing, it was paved for a distance of 125 feet.

Farm Pond

has been kept at about high-water mark during the year. The borders are in excellent condition, as are also the dam, gate-houses, and other structures around the pond.

Lake Cochituate.

On the 1st of May, 1880, the surface of the lake stood at elevation 134.00, thirteen feet above the invert of the aqueduct and within four inches of high-water. On May 4th this latter point having been reached, the stop-planks were taken out, and for ten days water was allowed to waste at the outlet. The lake was kept full until the middle of June, at which time the surface began to lower steadily until January 10, 1881, at which time the elevation was 125.30, a little over four feet above the bottom of the aqueduct.

This was the lowest point reached during the year, about a foot lower than the lowest point of the previous year. As

the supply in the Sudbury was low the Board purchased two sets of pumps and engines for use at the lake in case of emergency. These have been stored at Chestnut-Hill reservoir and a corrugated iron house built over them. A storm of rain and snow of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches caused a rise of the lake, which continued until March 11th, when the surface stood at 133.50. On that day the stop-planks were removed, and water allowed to waste to the present time. The lake is now as near high-water mark as it is prudent to allow. No water has been drawn from the Sudbury source into the lake during the year. In the winter months the cucumber taste developed in the water to such an extent that it was thought best to discontinue the supply from this source, and on February 26th the head-gates were shut, since which time no Cochituate water has been run to the city. A marked improvement in the taste, though not in the color, of the water in the city immediately ensued. No good reason has ever been assigned for this peculiar taste in the Cochituate water. The conditions for a good supply were never better. The meadows on the south side of Central turnpike have been kept covered with a good depth of water, by means of the dam built last year, as have also the Hanchett meadows, while as the lake lowered, all the water from Pegan brook was filtered through the new gravel dam. Notwithstanding these unusually favorable conditions, the lake water has been unfit for use, as far as the palate is concerned, for more than two months.

No new work has been attempted at the lake during the past year. Some old buildings, which were too rotten for service, have been torn down, and a substantial shed for the storage of carriages and carts has been built.

The grounds have been somewhat improved by these changes.

The Pegan-brook cases, which at the time of the last report were being heard before the State Board of Health, were decided in favor of the city. An appeal was made by the parties complained of to a sheriff's jury, as provided by law. The decision was in favor of the individuals, but, on an appeal to the Supreme Court, the cases have been decided finally against the parties on points of law.

The town of Natick is now obliged to maintain Willow bridge.

DUG AND DUDLEY PONDS.

The only water received from Dug pond was from March 9th to April 12th, when one foot in depth was running over the dam.

On Oct. 13th the stop-planks at Dudley pond were removed.

The water at that time was four feet below high water, and it was drawn off to within eighteen inches of the outlet pipe. On Dec. 7th the stop-planks were replaced.

The Cochituate Aqueduct.

With the completion of the Sudbury system the necessity for straining this structure has gradually diminished. From May 1st until Aug. 15th five feet of water were run. On the latter date the supply was increased six inches, falling, later, with the surface of the lake until Jan. 20th, when the head gates were shut down. They were reopened on Feb. 5th, but finally, on Feb. 26th, were permanently closed, on account of the continued bad taste in the lake.

The exterior structures on the line of this aqueduct have been thoroughly overhauled during the past year. Many of the culverts and waste weirs were found in very bad condition. This was more apparent after the copings and upper courses were removed. A careful examination of the effects of frost and time on these structures, after the lapse of thirty-three years, shows conclusively that nothing but heavy walls, properly backed and drained in the rear, will prevent the ultimate destruction of wing walls, copings, and parapets by frost.

The following repairs were made: —

Dedman's Brook Waste Weir.—Begun June 25th; finished July 31st. Wing walls backed with rubble. Copings reset. American cement, 2 parts; bank sand, 1 part. Whole of exterior joints cut out at least one inch, and pointed in Portland cement, — 3 parts cement, 1 part sand. One-third of the interior pointed. Flagging to roof pointed with oil cement. Drains of broken stones were built back of wings 2 feet thick, 4 feet below grade. Total cost, $377.16.

Stevens' Brook. — Begun Aug. 2d; finished Aug. 10th. Portion of foundation relaid. Capping stones reset. All of the masonry pointed. Portland cement, 3 parts; fine beach sand, 1 part. Wing walls drained. Cost, $118.43.

Morton Culvert. — Aug. 11th to Sept. 1st. Wing walls nearly all relaid. Coping stones dowelled to wings. Drains built around masonry, and exterior pointed in Portland cement. Cost, $260.94.

Wellesley Culverts. — Sept. 2d to Sept. 16th. Treated in same manner as Morton culvert. Cost, $150.88.

Kingsbury Culvert. — Sept. 18th to Sept. 28th. Masonry taken down at both ends of culvert and heavier walls built. On the south side the granite was backed with rubble. Brick work on north side replaced with rubble. All laid in cement,

1 part, sand, 1 part. The exterior pointing done in Portland cement. Culvert walls backed with small stones. Cost, $131.88.

Grantville Waste Weir.—Sept. 28th to Oct. 11th. Masonry found in good condition, with exception of copings, which were reset, and the wings drained. Exterior pointed in Portland cement. Cost, $166.08.

Culvert, east of Waste Weir.—Oct. 12th to Oct. 13th. Parapet relaid, and backed with rubble and broken stone drains. Pointed in Portland cement. Cost, $26.92.

Culvert at Newton Lower Falls.—Oct. 14th. Coping relaid. Rear of culvert drained, and masonry pointed in Portland cement. Cost, $13.00.

Woodward-street Culvert.—Oct. 15th to Oct. 23d. Granite all relaid and backed with rubble. Pointing done in Portland cement. Cost, $88.40.

Newton Centre Waste Weir.—Oct. 26th to Oct. 29th. Roof pointed in oil cement. Cost, $16.79.

All the trees and brush growing on the line of the aqueduct, between Cochituate and Newton Centre, have been removed, with the exception of a few trees left for ornamental purposes. Fences have been built on the city line, near Wellesley depot and Woodward street, Newton. The shutting off of the lake water in February has given an excellent opportunity for a careful examination of the interior of the aqueduct and for repairs.

Under authority from your Board I have organized a gang of masons and laborers for systematic work, which is now in progress. In general, the interior has been cleaned by thorough brushings several times from Dedman's brook to Charles river, and from Newton Centre to Brookline reservoir. All the cracks on the top and sides have been repaired from Station 293+80 in Grantville to the high embankment at Newton Lower Falls, and the invert from Grantville waste weir to Station 67, and the whole interior from Webber's waste weir to Brookline reservoir. The bottom cracks, where they were bringing water, have been pointed with cold lead; elsewhere the invert has been repaired with Portland cement, the top and sides with Norton American cement.

THE SUDBURY RIVER AQUEDUCT

has been doing good service during the whole year. It has carried generally from twenty to forty millions of gallons daily to the city.

In December, a continuous bottom crack, 1,155 feet in length, in the Sherborn swamps, was repaired. It extended from Station 171+45 to Station 183, and was about $\frac{1}{16}$ in.

in breadth. No further movement has been noticed in places repaired last year, and the interior may be said to be in perfect order. The gate-houses and gates are all in excellent condition. Indices with verniers have been added to the head-gates at Farm pond. About 1,700 feet of the embankment at Bacon's brook has been reloamed and sodded, as have also the embankments at Sherborn and Newton Highlands. About five miles of fencing have been built during the season, in places where it was necessary to protect the embankments from cattle. The fences were built of chestnut posts and three spruce rails, by day's labor, in a thorough and, I believe, durable manner, at a cost of a little less than seven cents per running foot. During the summer the following culverts and structures were pointed. The joints were dug out in all cases at least one inch before the cement was placed. A record is here made of the mixture of cement and the kind of joint for the purpose of ascertaining the relative durability.

No. 3.	Portland	cement,	3 parts;	bank	sand,	1 part.	Concave	joint.
" 4.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" 6.	"	"	"	"	"	"	Flat	"
" 7.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" 9.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" 10.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" 13.	"	"	"	"	"	"	Concave	"
" 14.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" 15.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" 16.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Course brook waste-weir.			Portland	cement,	3 to 1.		"	"
Bacon's "	"	"	American	"	1 to 1.		"	"
Fuller's "	"	"	"	"	3 to 1.		Convex	"
No. 17.	American	cement,	1 part;	bank	sand,	1 part.	Concave	"
" 18.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" 19.	"	"	"	"	"	"	Convex	"
" 20.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" 21.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" 22.	"	"	"	beach	"	"	"	"
" 24.	Portland	"	2 parts;	"	"	"	"	"
" 26.	American	"	1 part;	bank	"	"	Flat	"
" 27.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" 28.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" 29.	"	"	"	"	"	"	Convex	"
" 30.	"	"	"	"	"	"	Flat	"
" 31.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" 32.	"	"	"	"	"	"	Convex	"
" 33.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" 34.	"	"	3 parts;	beach	"	"	"	"
" 35.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" 36.	"	"	"	bank	"	"	"	"
" 37.	Portland	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

BROOKLINE RESERVOIR.

The laying of a new 48-inch main last season rendered the emptying of this reservoir, during the spring, a comparatively safe operation. Under authority from your Board

this work was undertaken. On March 23d, the surface of the water being at elevation 122.97, the aqueduct was shut off, and the water lowered to 120.47 by the consumption in the city. The effluent gates were shut on March 28th, and the blow-off into the brook leading to Muddy river opened. As the water receded the stone paving was thoroughly washed and cleaned of moss, and, at the same time, the bottom of the reservoir was stirred, to get rid of as much of the deposit as possible. There were about nine inches of mud on the bottom, as nearly as could be told when the cleaning began, and, when the bottom was laid bare, about four or five inches of the heavier particles remained. A long rope was run through blocks on both sides of the reservoir, and a drag pulled backwards and forwards by horses. Later a steam-pump was erected on a raft, and a jet of water directed through a hose into the sides and bottom. This apparatus was found very efficient. On April 8th the water had receded to grade 109, and the upper half of the reservoir was bare. The mud was then hoed into piles, and, after drying a few days, hauled out by teams. On April 14th the water was all out of the reservoir.

Notwithstanding the greatest care was taken in emptying, the slopes below the berme at the lower end are so steep that there was a constant tendency of the banks to slide. These spots were afterwards heavily riprapped. The interior of the effluent gate-house was thoroughly cleaned, and the joints cut and pointed, after which the brick-work was well plastered with Portland cement. The gates were overhauled and dipped and furnished with new rods. The lower ends were keyed, instead of being provided with nuts, and the rods were protected with brass at the guides. About 1,200 feet of the coping around the reservoir were raised and reset, and about 500 feet of riprapping done. The work is now nearly ready for the water to be let on.

CHESTNUT-HILL RESERVOIR.

No new work has been done at this reservoir during the year. The grounds, gate-houses, walks, and driveway have keen kept in good order.

A table of rainfall at this point is annexed, and also a list of tools and other movable property connected with the department.

Very respectfully yours,

DESMOND FITZGERALD,

Superintendent.

Table of Rainfall at Chestnut-Hill Reservoir, for year ending Dec., 1880.

Date.	Inches.	Snow or rain.	Duration.
Jan. 4	.01	Rain	9 to 10 p.m.
" 6	.45	"	1.30 to 10.15 p.m.
" 9	.08	"	1.30 to 7 p.m.
" 12	.76	Rain and Snow	5.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.
" 13			
" 15	.03	Rain and Snow	5.30 to 7.30 p.m.
" 20	.70	Snow and Rain	7.30 a.m. to 1 a.m.
" 21			
" 22	.35	Rain	7.15 p.m. to 7 a.m.
" 23			
" 27	.49	"	11.15 a.m. to 6.30 a.m.
" 28			
" 31	.08	"	2 to 8.30 a.m.
Total .	2.95		
Feb. 3	.30	Snow	4 a.m. to 11.30 p.m.
" 10	.03	"	7.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.
" 12	.68	Rain	6 a.m. to 2 p.m.
" 13			
" 13	.84	"	6.30 p.m. to 3 a.m.
" 14			
" 15	.03	Snow	10 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.
" 18	.12	Rain	7.30 to 11.45 p.m.
" 23	.42	Rain and Snow	8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
" 26	.08	Rain	5.30 to 11.15 p.m.
" 28	.62	"	9.30 p.m. to 9 a.m.
" 29			
Total .	3.12		
Mar. 3	.22	Rain	8.15 p.m. to 2 a.m.
" 4			
" 5	.35	"	5.50 to 10.30 a.m.
" 7	.31	Snow	8.30 p.m. to 1.30 a.m.
" 8			
Mar. 9	.05	Snow	6 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.
" 11	.11	"	10.30 a.m. to 8.15 a.m.
" 12			
" .14	.07	Snow and Rain	6.20 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.
" 16	.68	Snow and Rain	5 a.m. to 9.15 a.m.
" 17			
" 19	.32	Snow	10.45 a.m. to 1 a.m.
" 20			
" 20	.02	Rain and Snow	5.20 p.m. to 6.30 a.m.
" 21			
" 27	.69	Snow	2 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.
" 28			
Total .	2.82		
Apr. 3	.47	Rain	6 p.m. to 3 a.m.
" 4			
" 4	.03	"	7 to 10.30 p.m.
" 6	.05	"	7.15 to 9.10 p.m.
" 16	.77	"	8.30 a.m. to 2.15 a.m.
" 17			
" 20	.07	"	3 to 5 p.m.
" 24	.23	Snow	1 to 8.30 a.m.
" 30	.79	Rain	12.30 to 7.15 a.m.
Total .	2.41		
May 2	.62	Rain	8 a.m. to 2.15 p.m.
" 13	.13	"	11.05 a.m to 5 p.m.
	.06	"	7.50 to 10 p.m.
" 18	.31	Showers	7 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.
" 19			
" 28	.25	Rain	2.40 to 3.45 p.m.
" 30	.34	"	11.30 a.m. to 11 a.m.
" 31			
Total .	1.71		

Table of Rainfall at Chestnut-Hill Reservoir. — CONTINUED.

Date.	Inches.	Snow or rain.	Duration.
June 2	.29	Rain	12.10 to 8.45 a.m.
" 6	.05	Showers	9 a.m. to 2.30 p.m.
" 8	.04	"	12.30 a.m. to 7 p.m.
" 12	.18	Rain	5 to 5.45 p.m.
" 26	.11	"	1.45 to 2 p.m.
" 28	.05	"	3.45 to 4 p.m.
Total .	.72		
July 2	.66	Rain	1.25 a.m. to 2.30 p.m.
" 3	.31	"	5.45 a.m. to 2.30 p.m.
" 4	.07	"	9.45 p.m. to 12.15 a.m.
" 5	.09	"	10.05 to 10.45 p.m.
" 9	.28	"	8.15 to 9.45 a.m.
" 12, " 13	1.33	"	9 p.m. to 9.30 a.m.
" 15	.36	"	10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.
" 16	.23	"	10.15 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.
" 20, " 21	1.99	"	1 p.m. to 4 a.m.
" 22, " 23	.58	"	6 p.m. to 5.30 a.m.
" 27	.24	"	7.20 to 10.45 p.m.
Total .	6.14		
Aug. 3, " 4	.62	Rain	4 p.m. to 12.30 p.m.
" 4, " 5	.56	"	2.20 p.m. to 7 a.m.
" 21	.05	"	5.25 to 6.15 p.m.
" 29, " 30	.129	"	1.50 p.m. to 10 a.m.
Total .	2.52		
Sept. 9, " 10	1.00	Rain	5 p.m. to 3 p.m.
Sept. 13, " 14	.71	Rain	10 p.m. to 3 p.m.
" 28	.04	"	3.45 to 4.15 p.m.
Total .	1.75		
Oct. 5	.25	Rain	1 to 4.30 p.m.
" 12	.20	"	3.30 to 4.15 p.m.
" 17	.12	"	5 to 8 p.m.
" 22, " 23	1.69	"	1.15 p.m. to 3 a.m.
" 23	.05	"	4.20 to 5 p.m.
" 26	.03	"	7.30 to 9 p.m.
" 30, " 31	.71	"	7 p.m. to 7.30 a.m
" 31	.03	"	10.45 to 11.30 a.m.
Total .	3.08		
Nov. 5, " 6	.25	Rain	12.30 p.m. to 2 a.m.
" 6, " 7	.43	"	7.30 p.m. to 5 a.m.
" 11	.41	"	9.15 a.m. to 6 p.m.
" 15	.05	Snow	12.15 to 5 p.m.
" 20	1.04	Rain	12.45 to 8 p.m.
" 25	.02	Snow	12.10 to 3 a.m.
" 28	.03	Mist	Mist in p.m.
Total .	2.23		
Dec. 1	.77	Snow	4.30 a.m. to 6 p.m.
" 5	.51	Rain	9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
" 10	.01	Snow	9.15 a.m. to 1 p.m.
" 14, " 15	.38	Rain	10.30 p.m. to 5 a.m.
" 27	.07	Snow	4.30 to 10 p.m.
" 29	.31	"	6 a.m. to 11.50 p.m.
Total .	2.05		

Total for year 31.50

LIST OF CITY PROPERTY ON THE WESTERN DIVISION.

1881.

Chestnut-Hill Reservoir.

Effluent Gate-House.

1 hand-pump, 1 12-ft. ladder, 3 wrenches, 100 ft. of hose, 120 ft. gas-pipe, 1 rattan broom, 1 set evaporation apparatus, 4 stop-plank hooks, 1 blow-off wrench, 2 gate-wrenches, 32 ft. galv. chain, lock, etc., 1 fountain nozzle, 33 stop-planks, 1 step-ladder, 5 pictures, 1 gauge, 1 thermometer, 1 broom, 2 brushes and dust-pan, 2 lanterns, hydraulic apparatus, 1 settee, 1 mat, 1 nozzle, 3 oil-cans and tunnel, 1 scrubbing-brush, 1 sponge, 1 window-brush, 2 wire scoops, 2 wrenches.

Terminal Chamber.

1 broom, 1 settee, 1 dust-pan and brush, 1 coal-box, 1 20-ft. ladder, 1 boat, 1 step-ladder, 2 lanterns, 1 duster, 3 oil-cans, 1 pair rubber boots, 1 iron rake, 1 mat, 2 stop-plank hooks, 25 stop-planks, 1 wire scoop.

Intermediate Gate-House.

18 stop-planks, 1 wrench.

Influent Gate-House.

26 long stop-planks for conduit, 14 stop-planks, 4 hooks, 1 extra brass screw.

Office.

1 safe, 3 desks, 6 chairs, 3 stools, 5 pictures, 1 telegraph instrument, 2 sets scales, 1 stove, 2 reflecting lanterns, 11 lanterns, 22 brooms, 1 hook-gauge, 2 inkstands, 2 thermometers, 2 copper pans, 2 tumblers, 1 kettle, 48 pairs rubber boots, 7 rubber coats, 8 gauging-floats, 1 drawing-table, 1 sink, pump, wash-basin, and 6 towels, 1 automatic rain-gauge, 1 book-case, 1 barometer.

Tool-House.

½ box glass, 1 copper elbow, 13 galls. lard-oil and cans, 10 galls. kerosene-oil and cans, 2 galls. glycerine, 12 bird-houses, 15 conduit reflectors, 3 screen-doors, 75 lbs. waste,

16 padlocks, 24 boxes candles, 6 bars soap, 1 gross matches, 25 paint-brushes, 1 chimney-brush, 4 whitewash-brushes, 1 bunch tacks, 5 rolls wicking, 2 ice-chisels and hooks, 1 ice-saw, 2 glass-floats, 1 Johnson pump, 12 window-screens, 1 water-tank, 2 rain-gauges, 2 horse-bonnets, 2 shades, 7 draft-chains, 8 striking-hammers, 2 hand-hammers, 8 sledge-hammers, 2 paving-hammers, 2 axes, 4 screen-bars, 15 iron bars, 26 square shovels, 8 snow-shovels, 41 round pointed shovels, 8 scufflers, 39 picks, 8 grub-axes, 53 pick-handles, 13 sledge-handles, 7 trowels, 6 rifles, 1 lot of cord, 37 hoes, 2 1-bushel baskets, 4 1½-bushel baskets, 1 4-bushel basket, 2 sand-sieves, 1 pruning-saw and knife, 3 border-knives, 1 beadle, 7 paving-rammers, 1 root-puller, 6 manure-forks, 1 limb-cutter, 1 gaff-hook, 1 California pump-belt, 25 ft. wire fence, 2 pulleys, 14 drills, 1 copper tamping-rod, 2 iron spoons, ½ box whetstones, ½ can palm-oil, 1 screen-brush, ½ bag grass-seed, 15 lbs. oakum, 6 doz. hay-caps, 1 rubber tank-hose, 1 writing-desk, 1 cross-cut saw, 2 small tin dippers, 12 pails, 2 heavy buckets, 1 tin boiler, 1 hay-knife, 7 sponges, 1 grate, 5 lbs. powder, 14 spades, 10 points, 3 chisels, 3 grass-hooks, 3 watering-pots, 3 feed-baskets, 6 rattan brooms, 9 snaths, 22 iron rakes, 34 wooden rakes, 13 hay-forks, 2 hay ropes, 1 oil cabinet, 15 lbs. axle-grease, 4 rubber blankets, 16 kegs nails, 6 plough-points, 1 cement testing-machine, 100 ft. of hose, 10 scrubbing-brushes, 10 spading-forks, 2 coal-shovels, 1 lot of leather belting, 2 sets falls, 1 lot of rope, 2 painters' jacks, 2 spare boxes for gates at Br. Res., 8 small stone-hammers.

Old Blacksmith's Shop.

1 observatory and instruments, 2 pieces canvas, 4 pairs oars, 2 boats, 1,000 shingles, 1 flume, 1 post-spoon, 1 iron cover, 5 bbls. Portland and 9 bbls. American cement, ¼ bbl. black oil, 1 lot crusher-plates, 1 large screen, 12 signs, 1 iron bedstead, 1 bbl. paint, 1 manhole grate, ½ cask red paint, 1 house force-pump, 1 lot of chains, 3 stoves, 10 ft. lead pipe.

Stable.

8 horses, 1 pig, 5 horse-blankets, 2 sets double harness, 1 hay rigging harness, 2 express harnesses, 2 driving harnesses, 9 halters, 4 cart harnesses, 1 harness pan, 2 galls. neats'-foot oil, sleigh-bells, 6 surcingles, 1 stove, 1 stable sponge, 6 curry-brushes and combs, 1 set lead chains, 1 hay-cutter, 1 knee-pad, 210 bushels oats, 10 bushels cracked corn, 200 lbs. shorts, 6 tons hay, 2 brooms, 1 open buggy, 1 covered buggy, 1 buffalo and lap-robe, 1 duster, 1 jack, 1 watering-

pot, 1 whip, 2 forks, 24 stop-planks, 7 ft. 6 in. long, 80 stop-planks, 7 ft. long, 4 bbls. spikes, 7 and 10 inches long and ½ inch square, 1 14-ft. lever, 4 mortar and 19 brick hods, 1 truck, 1 wooden pump, 3 cans, 300 bolts, assorted sizes, cast-iron pipes and 4 elbows, lot of old iron.

Carpenter's Shop.

1 stove, 1 clock, 30 ft. clear white-pine, 100 ft. ash, 400 spruce clapboards, 3 hand-saws, 1 panel-saw, 1 bit stock and bits, 1 level, 8 planes, 8 augers, 1 pair dividers, 6 chisels, 1 axe, 2 gauges, 10 fence-rails, 4 × 4, 1 wood-saw, 1 water-tank, 1 lot screws, 2 hammers, 1 compass-saw, 1 fence-wrench, 2 ladles, 2 rubber belts, 2 jack-screws, 15 lbs. green paint, 1 can japan, ½ bbl. boiled linseed-oil, 25 galls. raw linseed-oil, 1 gall. black paint, 1 gall. varnish, ½ can spirits of turpentine, 3 cans paint-preserver, 1 galv. chain and pulley, 1 belt-stretcher, 1 rotary pump, 5 tons hard coal, 1 ton soft coal, 1 Blake pump, 1 portable boiler, 1 feed-pump, 1 portable engine, 1 glue-pot, 1,400 lbs. lead, 6 hand-screws.

Blacksmith's Shop.

1 forge, 1 anvil, 1 set tools, 1 vice, 1 beast-drill, 3 stock-dies and tape, 1 ratchet and drill, 5 files, 75 lbs. iron, 200 lbs. scrap iron, 4 pairs pipe-tongs, 2 solid die-plates, 75 ft. steam-pipe, 3 cold chisels, 2 monkey-wrenches, 1 soldering-iron.

Yard.

1 12-horse power engine, 2 cans, 1 portable building and shed, 60 ft. 4-inch suction pipe, 1 piece of lead suction-pipe (siphon), 30 ft. of 4-inch iron suction-pipe, 6 ft. 8-inch drain-pipe, 8 ft. 6-inch drain-pipe, 3 ft. 30-inch drain-pipe, 19 fire buckets, 1 carryall, 1 sleigh, 2 express wagons, 1 2-horse wagon, 4 carts, 2 water-carts, 1 hay wagon, 1 pung, 2 2-horse sledge, 1 2-horse truck, 1 drag, 1 road roller, 1 pair large wheels, 2 moving wheels, 4 roller wheels (1 horse-power), 2 hand-carts, 2 hand-rollers, 2 sets lead bars, 1 fire-engine, 2 jacks, 2 conduit forms, 1 step-ladder, 1 30-ft. ladder, 1 28-ft. ladder, 1 20-ft. ladder, 2 12-ft. ladders, 1,200 bricks, 2 loads sand, 1 lot cast-iron grates, 1 lot clay, 1 scraper, 2 snow-ploughs, 1 plough, 1 harrow, 1 hay-tedder, 55 granite-bounds, 5 cedar-posts, 1 rain-gauge, 6 gravel-screens, 10 wheelbarrows, 115 pickets, 1 tool-box, 2 grind-stones, 2 engines and pumps, 1,000 ft. spruce boards, 2,500 ft.

spruce plank, 2,200 ft. spruce fence boards, 2,500 ft. of grooved spruce sheeting, assorted lot of old lumber.

Brookline Reservoir.

1 writing-desk, 2 keys, 1 book, 1 inkstand, 1 pitcher, 1 tumbler, 1 spittoon, 1 lantern, 1 stove and 32 ft. of pipe, 2 elbows, 1 coal-hod, shovel and 2 pokers, 1 stove-brush, 2 settees, 1 chair, 2 towels, 2 floor-mats, 1 pair rubber boots, 1 scythe, 1 pick, 3 shovels, 2 rakes, 1 hoe, 1 sickle, 1 scuffler, 1 spade, 2 pails, 1 rammer, 1 cold-chisel, 4 notices, 1 iron ladder, 1 ladder, 1 step-ladder, 1 bar, 3 thermometers, 5 locks, 1 key, 1 sponge, 1 pair clipping-shears, 1 dust-pan and brush, 1 duster, 1 bushel basket, 1 wheelbarrow, 1 broom, 1 dust-brush, 1 rattan broom, 1 border knife, 2 scrubbing-brushes, 1 watering-pot, 1 axe, 1 gauge, 1 40-inch gate-key, 2 36-inch gate-keys, 1 30-inch gate-key, 2 wheels, 1 wrench, 1 cover, 2 air-cock wrenches, 1 gate frame, 2 chamber wheels, 1 crank, 89 stop-planks, 3 gas fixtures, 6 screens, 4 iron rods, 2 screen doors, 6 window screens, 4 48-inch connection keys, 1 wrench, 1 iron cover, 1 wooden cover.

Lake Cochituate.

1 oil-cloth carpet, 1 air-tight stove, 12 dining-chairs, 1 extention table, 1 parlor table, 1 mirror, 1 horse, 1 express wagon, 1 carryall, 1 cart and harness, 2 sets scales, 1 rain-gauge, 4 picks, 1 long-handle shovel, 1 long-handle spade, 2 spades, 3 round-point shovels, 3 square-point shovels, 2 snow shovels, 2 sickels, 3 hoes, 2 scythes, 3 wrenches, 1 striking-hammer, 1 saw, 1 hatchet, 1 axe, 1 grub-axe, 2 sand-sieves, 2 gravel screens, 3 brooms, 5 candlesticks, 3 buckets, 2 whitewash brushes, 38 stop-plank, 1 12-inch pump, 1 18-inch pump, 3 12-inch copper pipe, 12 inches sheet-iron pipe, 3 bars, 1 pinch bar, 1 road roller, 1 set of screens in gate-house, 2 grindstones.

Farm Pond Gate-House.

1 stove, stove-pipe, shovel and hod, 1 dust-pan and brush, 1 piece zinc, 1 bag waste, 1 broom, 1 hammer, 1 screw-driver, 2 screw bars, 2 wrenches, 2 gate-handles, 1 screen-brush and rake, 2 pairs rubber boots, 1 shovel, 1 step-ladder, 1 chair, 1 11-ft. ladder, 1 22-ft. ladder, 1 table, 2 gauges, 56 stop-planks, 1 wood-box, 1 coal-box, 1 closet, 2 stop-plank hooks, 2 lanterns, box of rotten stone, 1 tin pan, stove-blacking and brush, 1 oil-cup, 3 cans, 1 qt. kerosene-oil, 1 piece of rope, $\frac{3}{4}$ ton of coal, 3 water-pails, 2 wrenches, 1 yd. linen, 1 box candles, 1 boat.

Tool-House and Office, South Framingham.

4 axes, 4 shovels, 2 hammers, 3 cans, 2 stone-breakers, 2 pails, 1 iron rake, 1 water-tank, $\frac{3}{4}$ ton coal, 4 kegs nails, 1 tool-chest, 3 saws, 1 level, 2 planes, 2 bit-stocks, 4 augers, 1 square, 1 trowel, 1 bevel, 1 wrench.

Tool-House, Farm Pond.

5 wheelbarrows, 1 bale oakum, 1 cross-cut saw, 3 lanterns, 4 shovels, 1 axe, 3 grub-axes, 1 pick, 3 hoes, 2 rattan brooms, 2 iron rakes, 2 ice-hooks, 3 leaf-hooks, 3 scythes, 1 lawn-pump, 1 sand screen, $1\frac{1}{2}$ kegs of spikes, 1 keg nails, 1 stove, 1 sprinkler, lot of old iron and lumber.

Course Brook Water Weir.

1 pick, 1 long-handle shovel, 1 shovel, 1 iron rake, 1 spade, 1 wheelbarrow, 1 pail, 1 ice-cutter, 2 cans, 1 oil-cup, 1 pair rubber boots, 1 cement-box, 2 boxes candles, 1 broom, 1 rattan broom, 12 stop-planks, 4 stop-plank hooks, 1 paint-can.

Bacon's Brook Waste Weir.

2 wheelbarrows, 2 iron rakes, 2 long-handle spades, 1 ice-cutter, 1 piece of rope, 2 sickles, 1 pick, 1 hand-barrow, 1 oil-can, 1 oil-cup, 1 long-handle shovel.

Rosemary Brook Blow-Off.

1 gate-wrench, 1 ladder.

Fuller's Brook Waste Weir.

1 wheelbarrow, 2 shovels, 1 ice-cutter, 2 reflectors, 12 stop-planks, 2 stop-plank hooks, 1 rattan broom, 1 box candles, 2 pails, 1 bag, 1 long-handle shovel.

Tool-Shed, near Fuller's Waste Weir.

3,000 hard bricks, lot of old lumber.

West Siphon Chamber.

1 coal-hod and poker, 1 dust-pan, 2 bushels coal, 2 qts. paint, 1 gallon varnish, 2 qts. linseed-oil, 1 qt. of thinning, 20 lbs. salt, 2 wooden horses, 52 stop-planks, 4 stop-plank hooks, 2 paint brushes, 1 pail, 8 pairs rubber boots, 2 locks, 3 iron hooks, 2 reflectors, 1 iron rake, 2 shovels, 1 mat, 1

piece rope, 1 scrubbing-brush, 3 brooms, 1 stool, 2 boxes candles, 4 oil-cans, 1 oil-cup, 1 tool-box, 1 rasp, 2 lbs. nails, 1 pick, 3 wheelbarrows, 1 bag, 1 wrench, 2 ladders, 1 cement-box, 1 piece canvas, $\frac{1}{4}$ gross matches, 1 50 ft. tape.

East Siphon Chamber.

52 stop-planks, 3 iron rakes, 2 wheelbarrows, 3 long-handle shovels, 3 grub-axes, 4 sickels, 1 spade, 1 boat, 1 square, 1 straight edge, 2 ladders, 2 stop-plank hooks, 1 jug, 5 drills, 6 iron wedges, 6 brooms, 1 qt. paint, 1 can, 3 jointers, 11 points, 4 chisels, 1 auger, 2 bars, 1 ice-cutter, 1 hay-fork, 1 manure-fork, 5 shovels, 1 hammer, 1 saw, 1 keg nails, 19 boxes candles, 1 pail, 3 pairs rubber boots, 3 iron hooks, 2 reflectors, 6 bbls. sand, 4 bbls. American cement, 3 bbls. Portland cement, 1 ice-saw, 2 rattan brooms, 1 hatchet, 1 mud-digger, 3 picks, 2 large drills, 1 maul, 1 ladle, 3 long-handle spades, 3 bush scythes, 3 oil-cups, 4 oil-cans, 1 roll sheet-lead, 3 hoes, 2 pieces rope.

Clarke's Waste Weir.

12 stop-planks, 2 stop-plank hooks, 1 shovel, 1 bar, 1 pail, 1 long-handle shovel, 1 wheelbarrow, 1 wooden roller, 1 iron rake.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE EASTERN DIVISION.

Boston, May 1, 1881.

Leonard R. Cutter, Esq., *Chairman Boston Water Board:*

Sir, — I herewith submit my report for the year ending with April 30th: —

New 48-inch Main.

This line, beginning at the Chestnut-Hill Reservoir and ending at the junction of Brookline, Brighton, and Commonwealth avenues, was commenced in the latter part of June and completed on the 1st of December. The whole length is 16,239 feet. Up to the present time no leak has been discovered. A connection between the 40-inch main on Brookline avenue and the 36-inch and 30-inch mains on Tremont street, with a 30-inch pipe through Francis street, for a better distribution, is yet to be made.

East Boston.

The pipes for the High-service were laid during the season. The whole length of the different sizes (12, 10, and 6-inch) is 7,428 feet.

Main Pipe.

The whole number of feet of the different sizes laid during the year is . . .	64,139
Relaid and changed in sizes	4,892
	69,031, equal to $12\frac{1623}{5280}$ miles.
Total number of miles to date . . .	$384\frac{2805}{5280}$.

Service-Pipes.

Whole number put in	962
Length in feet	23,912
Total number to date	46,315

Of the relaying of enlarged sizes, the following table shows the change in sizes: —

Street.	Between what streets.	Size now.	No. of feet.	Size form'ly
Eastern avenue . .	Commercial and the water.	6-in.	403	4-in.
Constitution wharf.	Commercial and the water.	6 "	204	4 "
Arnold street . . .	Washington and Shawmut ave.	6 "	499	4 "
Bolton	F and Dorchester.	6 "	357	4 "

RELAID.

Pynchon st., bet. Roxbury and Center st.	12-inch.	1,804 feet.
Hampshire st., bet. Vernon and Clay	6-inch.	679 "
Mt. Vernon st., bet. Boston and Dorchester ave.	6-inch.	142 "
Rutland st., bet. Shawmut ave. and Tremont st.	6-inch.	804 "

TAKEN UP.

12-inch iron pipe	211 feet.
9-inch iron pipe	42 "
6-inch iron pipe	166 "
4-inch iron pipe	1,463 "
2-inch lead pipe	19 "
$1\frac{1}{2}$-inch iron pipe	491 "
$\frac{5}{8}$-inch lead pipe	179 "

Statement of Location, Size, and Number of Feet of Pipe laid in 1880.

In what Street.	Between what Streets.	Diam. of Iron Pipe in In.	Feet of Pipe.
	BOSTON.		
Huntington ave.	Newton and B. & A. R.R. Bridge	16	177
	Total 16-inch		177
Newbury	Hereford and W. Chester Park	12	108
Gloucester	Commonwealth ave. and Newbury	"	242
Newton	Carlton and Huntington ave.	"	690
	Total 12-inch		1,040
Mercantile	Clinton and South Market	6	200
	Total 6-inch		200
Cazenove place	Chandler and Columbus ave.	4	72
	Total 4-inch		72
	SOUTH BOSTON.		
Fifth	Q and the Water	12	6
A	First and Congress	"	2,351
First	H and I	"	210
Congress	East of A	"	439
	Total 12-inch		3,006
A	First and Congress	8	18
	Total 8-inch		18
Fifth	Q and the Water	6	120
Baxter	From D	"	36
A	First and Congress	"	45
	Total 6-inch		201
A	First and Congress	4	5
	Total 4-inch		5

Statement of Location, Size, etc. — *Continued.*

In what Street.	Between what Streets.	Diam. of Iron Pipe in In.	Feet of Pipe.
	EAST BOSTON.		
White	For High Service	12	1,073
Brooks	" "	"	27
	Total 12-inch		1,100
Brooks	For High Service	10	1,076
Chelsea	" "	"	596
Marion	" "	"	211
Bremen	" "	"	2,118
Maverick	" "	"	984
Cottage	" "	"	813
	Total 10-inch		5,798
Brooks	White and Eagle	8	128
	Total 8-inch		128
Butler ave.	From Saratoga	6	938
Meridian	Monmouth and Eagle	"	530
Brooks	White and Eagle	"	66
	Total 6-inch		1,534
Maynard's wharf	From New	4	420
	Total 4-inch		420
	BOSTON HIGHLANDS.		
Beacon	St. Mary and Commonwealth ave.	48	2,964
	Total 48-inch		2,964
Francis	Brookline ave. and Tremont	30	1,007
	Total 30-inch		1,007
Beacon	St. Mary and Commonwealth ave.	16	243
Terrace	Parker place and New Heath	"	37
	Total 16-inch		280

Statement of Location, Size, etc. — *Continued.*

In what Street.	Between what Streets.	Diam. of Iron Pipe in In.	Feet of Pipe.
	BOSTON HIGHLANDS. — *Continued.*		
Mt. Seaver ave.	Maple and Montana	12	369
Heath	Centre and Pynchon	"	25
Brighton ave.	Beacon and St. Mary	"	13
Pynchon	Roxbury and Heath	"	102
Parker Hill ave.	Parker and Parker Hill Reservoir	"	1,064
Parker	Parker Hill and Fisher ave.	"	30
	Total 12-inch	.....	1,603
Atwood ave.	From Day	8	153
Gilbert	Hoffman and Roy	"	28
Wyman	Centre and Chestnut	"	1,220
Chestnut ave.	Sheridan ave. and Wyman	"	153
Montana	Mt. Seaverns ave. and Georgia	"	93
Blue Hill ave.	Quincy and Hayward	"	340
	Total 8-inch	.....	1,987
Wilmot	Bainbridge and Elmore	6	163
Colby	From Washington	"	215
Nichols court	From Phillips	"	201
Oriental court	" "	"	223
Cedar	Pynchon and Centre	"	25
Delle ave.	From Parker	"	76
Wyman	Centre and Chestnut	"	08
Maple	Mt. Seaver ave. and Schuyler	"	73
Pynchon	New and Old Heath	"	10
Park	Brookline ave. and Binney	"	214
Bragdon	Washington and Amory	"	326
Notre Dame	Bragdon and Codman	"	405
Hayward	Blue Hill ave. and Warren	"	258
Wyman	Lamartine and Chestnut	"	264
Tremont	Francis and Hillside ave.	"	20
Parker Hill ave.	Parker and Parker Hill Reservoir	"	8
	Amount carried forward	.....	2,499

Statement of Location, Size, etc. — *Continued.*

In what Street.	Between what Streets.	Diam. of Iron Pipe in In.	Feet of Pipe.
	Amount brought forward	.....	2,499
	BOSTON HIGHLANDS. — *Continued.*		
Elmore	Wilmot and Walnut ave.	6	77
Wilmot	Bainbridge and Elmore	"	78
Highland Park ave.	Fort ave. and Highland Park st.	"	79
Centre	Highland and Pynchon	"	138
	Total 6-inch	.....	2,861
Edgewood	Blue Hill ave. and Warren	4	977
Smith-st. court	Nichols court and Smith	"	52
	Total 4-inch	.....	1,029
	DORCHESTER.		
Norfolk ave.	Oak and Franklin	12	255
Lawrence "	Cedar and Myrtle	"	413
Blue Hill "	Norfolk and Oakland place	"	211
	Total 12-inch	.....	879
Park	Millet and Kilton	8	242
Pleasant	Cottage and Stoughton	"	493
	Total 8-inch	.....	735
Mt. Vernon	Carleton and Pumping-Station	6	3,131
Virginia	Bird and Davenport ave.	"	165
Dickens	Adam and Clayton	"	941
Greenwich	Dorchester ave. and Commercial	"	1,051
Clapp	Boston and Oak	"	1,402
Columbia	Washington and Blue Hill ave.	"	74
Bowdoin	Bellevue and Hamilton ave.	"	11
Victoria	From Dorchester ave.	"	400
Highland	High and East	"	358
Fenton	From Greenwich	"	102
Lawrence ave.	Cedar and Myrtle	"	7
	Amount carried forward	.....	7,642

Statement of Location, Size, etc. — *Continued.*

In what Street.	Between what Streets.	Diam. of Iron Pipe in In.	Feet of Pipe.
	Amount brought forward	.....	7,642
	DORCHESTER. — *Continued.*		
Carlton	From Crescent ave.	6	41
Elmo	Erie and Blue Hill ave.	"	73
Dix	Adams and Dorchester ave.	"	230
Withington	Norfolk and Euclid	"	219
Coleman	Hamilton ave. and Bellevue	"	845
Green Hill	Mill and Harrison	"	432
Harrison	From Green Hill	"	176
Minot pl.	" Minot	"	60
Elton	Dorchester ave. and Auckland	"	321
New	Pleasant and Dorchester ave.	"	264
Oak ave.	From Plain	"	326
Millet	Park and Wheatland ave.	"	201
Oakland pl.	Blue Hill ave. and Oakland	"	398
Blue Hill ave.	Norfolk and Oakland pl.	"	11
Centre	Dorchester ave. and Adams	"	376
Pleasant	Pearl and Cottage	"	8
Pearl	Dorchester ave. and Pleasant	"	57
Bowdoin	Bellevue and Olney	"	12
Glide	Minot and Chickatawbut	"	306
Adams	Oak ave. and Minot	"	8
Patterson	From Codman	"	65
Virginia	Davenport ave. and Bird	"	137
Orchard	From Boston	"	171
Spring	" Savin Hill ave.	"	30
Leonard	Clayton and Granger	"	50
	Total 6-inch	.....	12,459
	WEST ROXBURY.		
Washington	Poplar and Roslin ave.	20	14
	Total 20-inch	.....	14

Statement of Location, Size, etc. — *Continued.*

In what Street.	Between what Streets.	Diam. of Iron Pipe in In.	Feet of Pipe.
	WEST ROXBURY. — *Continued.*		
LaGrange	Centre and Linnet	12	1,260
Poplar	Metropolitan ave. and Charles	"	365
Brown ave.	Poplar and Ashland	"	682
Washington	Poplar and Dudley	"	1,447
Birch	South and Prospect	"	909
May	Centre and Pond	"	107
Corey	Centre and Weld	"	814
LaGrange	Jordan and Pleasant	"	235
	Total 12-inch		5,819
Boylston	A and Centre	8	303
Albano	Roslin ave. and Washington	"	628
	Total 8-inch		931
Keyes court	From Keyes	6	126
LaGrange	Centre and Linnet	"	8
Brown ave.	Poplar and Sharon	"	7
Ashland	Albion and Sheldon	"	82
Hathaway	South and Centre	"	233
Boylston	A and Centre	"	7
Washington	Albano and Dudley	"	12
Birch	South and Prospect	"	8
Corey	Centre and Weld	"	7
Albano	Roslin ave. and Washington	"	8
Poplar	South and Washington	"	296
LaGrange	Jordan and Pleasant	"	10
	Total 6-inch		804
Perkins court	From Perkins	4	120
May	Centre and Pond	"	19
	Total 4-inch		139

Statement of Location, Size, etc. — *Concluded.*

In what Street.	Between what Streets.	Diam. of Iron Pipe in In.	Feet of Pipe.
	BRIGHTON.		
Beacon	Chestnut-Hill Reservoir and Brookline Line	48	1,275
	Total 48-inch		1,275
Beacon	At Chestnut-Hill Reservoir	36	55
	Total 36-inch		55
Essex	Brighton ave. and Cambridge Line	16	330
	Total 16-inch		330
Everett	Lincoln and Pleasant	12	958
	Total 12-inch		958
Bigelow	Brooks and Faneuil	8	884
	Total 8-inch		884
Rockland	Chestnut Hill ave. and Washington	6	695
Bigelow	Brooks and Faneuil	"	11
Allston square	From Allston	"	286
Everett	Lincoln and Adams pl.	"	8
School	From Market	"	75
Colwell ave	From Chestnut Hill ave	"	180
	Total 6-inch		1,255
Essex	Brighton ave. and Cambridge Line	4	20
	Total 4-inch		20
	BROOKLINE.		
Beacon	St. Mary to Brighton Line	48	12,000
	Total 48-inch		12,000
Beacon	Englewood ave. and Kent	16	152
	Total 16-inch		152

RECAPITULATION.

Section.	1880-1881.	Diameter of Pipes in Inches. 48	36	30	20	16	12	10	8	6	4	Totals.
Boston	Total number of feet laid	....	....	....	....	177	1,040	....	....	200	72	.....
	Stopcocks in same	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	4	....	.....
South Boston	Total number of feet laid	....	....	....	....	....	3,006	....	18	201	5	.....
	Stopcocks in same	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	.....
East Boston	Total number of feet laid	....	....	....	....	....	1,100	5,798	128	1,534	420	.....
	Stopcocks in same	....	....	....	....	1	4	3	5	7	4	.....
Boston Highlands	Total number of feet laid	2,964	....	1,007	....	280	1,603	....	1,987	2,861	1,029	.....
	Stopcocks in same	....	1	....	....	3	1	....	2	10	1	.....
Dorchester	Total number of feet laid	....	....	....	....	....	879	....	735	12,459	....	.....
	Stopcocks in same	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	19	....	.....
West Roxbury	Total number of feet laid	....	....	....	14	....	5,819	....	931	804	139	.....
	Stopcocks in same	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	1	3	1	.....
Brighton	Total number of feet laid	1,275	55	....	....	330	958	....	884	1,255	20	.....
	Stopcocks in same	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	3	1	.....
Brookline	Total number of feet laid	12,000	....	....	....	152	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Stopcocks in same	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Sums of pipes	16,239	55	1,007	14	939	14,405	5,798	4,683	19,314	1,685	64,139
	Sums of stopcocks	....	3	....	....	7	18	3	11	46	7	95

Statement of the Length of different Sizes of Pipes laid, and the Number of Stopcocks put in, to May 1, 1881.

	Diameter of Pipes in Inches.															Aggregate.
	60	48	40	36	30	24	20	16	12	10	9	8	6	4	3	
Feet of Pipe laid in Brookline, Boston Highlands, and Boston Proper	. .	22,247	23,166	20,070	26,770	5,773	5,823	20,489	117,761	. . .	655	33,880	324,981	94,677	. .	
Number of Stopcocks in same	. .	6	6	9	11	11	9	47	256	. . .	. . .	106	881	416	. .	
Feet of Pipe laid in Boston Highlands	. .	. . .	. . .	185	1,116	11,427	6,200	12,410	88,829	. . .	916	9,154	167,567	30,343	238	
Number of Stopcocks in same	. .	. . .	. . .	2	2	9	4	24	131	. . .	. . .	17	371	130	2	
Feet of Pipe laid in South Boston	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	13,645	. . . .	50,131	. . .	105	5,174	129,532	37,175	. .	
Number of Stopcocks in same	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	6	. . . .	80	. . .	. . .	9	248	112	. .	
Feet of Pipe laid in East Boston	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,463	15,972	2,152	37,815	15,721	218	23,202	88,375	6,931	. .	
Number of Stopcocks in same	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	8	6	49	6	. . .	20	161	59	. .	
Feet of Pipe laid in Dorchester	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	7,784	3,698	456	106,849	. . .	1,340	28,487	131,875	4,331	. .	
Number of Stopcocks in same	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	5	2	1	125	. . .	. . .	43	256	26	. .	
Feet of Pipe laid in W. Roxbury	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	24	2,916	78,018	. . .	. . .	38,249	48,079	1,591	. .	
Number of Stopcocks in same	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	76	. . .	. . .	46	98	15	. .	
Feet of Pipe laid in Brighton	. .	1,275	. . .	55	. . .	. . .	. . .	9,305	43,655	. . .	. . .	22,656	23,428	540	. .	
Number of Stopcocks in same	. .	. . .	. . .	1	. . .	. . .	. . .	6	59	. . .	. . .	33	55	4	. .	
Feet of Pipe laid in Newton, Needham, C. H. Reservoir, and Framingham	266	16,051	1,435	1,111	2,140	. . .	20	2,043	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	360	. . . .	. .	
Number of Stopcocks in same	. .	. . .	. . .	2	. . .	. . .	2	4	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	2	. . . .	. .	
Total length of Pipe laid	266	39,573	24,601	21,421	30,026	26,447	45,362	47,748	525,101	15,721	3,234	160,802	914,197	175,588	238	2,030,325 ft. equal to 384 miles 2,805 ft.
Number of Stopcocks put in	. .	6	6	14	13	25	29	87	780	6	. . .	274	2,072	762	2	4,076

Statement of Service-Pipes laid in 1880.

Diameter in Inches.	Boston.		South Boston.		East Boston.		Boston Highlands.		Dorchester.		West Roxbury.		Brighton.		Totals.	
	Number of pipe.	Length in feet.	Number of pipe.	Length in feet.	Number of pipe.	Length in feet.	Number of pipe.	Length in feet.	Number of pipe.	Length in feet.	Number of pipe.	Length in feet.	Number of pipe.	Length in feet.	Number of pipe.	Length in feet.
1½	2	84	....	....	1	35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	119
1¼	1	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	22
1	11	341	....	....	4	59	....	....	1	18	....	....	....	....	16	418
¾	13	319	3	101	....	....	1	17	2	50	....	....	1	180	20	667
⅝	145	4,999	64	1,508	27	640	133	3,466	217	5,901	151	3,570	85	2,602	822	22,686
Aggregate															962	23,912
Making total number up to May 1, 1881															46,315	

Repairs of Pipes during the Year 1880.

Where.	Diameter of Pipes in Inches.																		
	40	36	30	24	20	16	12	8	6	4	3	2	1½	1¼	1	¾	⅝	½	Total.
Boston	1	2	2	12	1	9	2	1	37	29	2	2	37	1	9	2	627	3	779
South Boston	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	1	1	119	10	139
East Boston	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	57	1	66
Boston Highlands	.	.	.	3	1	.	2	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	42	2	54
Dorchester	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	13
West Roxbury	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	9
Brighton	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	4
	1	2	2	16	7	9	8	3	52	35	2	3	38	1	11	3	854	17	1,064

Of the leaks that have occurred on pipes of 4 inches and upwards: Joints, 91; settling of earth, 17; defective packing, 3; defective pipe, 4; defective stop-cock, 2; struck by pick, 2. Total . .	119
Stoppages by fish, 7; gasket, 9	16
Of 3-inch and on service-pipes: Joints, 9; settling of earth, 240; settling of wall, 1; settling of sewer, 2; defective pipe, 49; defective coupling, 12; defective packing, 13; defective faucet, 5; coupling loose at main, 11; by frost, 9; stiff connections, 95. Total	446
Stoppages by fish, 279; by rust, 161; by dirt, 32; by gasket, 11	483
Total	1,064

Statement of Number of Leaks and Stoppages, 1850–1880.

YEAR.	DIAMETER OF.		Totals.
	Four inches and upwards.	Less than four inches.	
1850	32	72	104
1851	64	173	237
1852	82	241	323
1853	85	260	345
1854	74	280	354
1855	75	219	294
1856	75	232	307
1857	85	278	363
1858	77	324	401
1859	82	449	531
1860	134	458	592
1861	109	399	508
1862	117	373	490
1863	97	397	494
1864	95	594	489
1865	111	496	607
1866	139	536	675
1867	122	487	609
1868	82	449	531
1869	82	407	489
1870	157	769	926
1871	185	1,380	1,565
1872	188	1,459	1,647
1873	153	1,076	1,229
1874	434	2,120	2,554
1875	203	725	928
1876	214	734	948
1877	109	801	910
1878	213	1,024	1,237
1879	211	995	1,206
1880	135	929	1,064

HYDRANTS.

During the year 133 hydrants have been established, and 82 abandoned.

	ESTABLISHED.					ABANDONED.				
	Boston Lowry.	Y.	Post.	Lowry.	Boston.	Y.	Post.	Lowry.	Boston.	Dif.
Boston	17	. .	4	3	= 24	10	. .	3	10 = 23	1
South Boston	10	. .	5	1	= 16	7	. .	. .	3 = 10	6
East Boston	2	. .	3	. .	1 = 6	2	. .	. .	= 2	4
Boston Highlands	4	. .	7	3	11 = 25	4	. .	6	2 = 12	13
Dorchester	17	3	11	1	9 = 41	17	. .	6	1 = 24	17
West Roxbury	13	. .	1	. .	= 14	8	1	. .	= 9	5
Brighton	1	. .	3	. .	3 = 7	1	. .	. .	1 = 2	5
	64	3	34	8	24 = 133	49	1	15	17 = 82	51

Total amount up to May 1, 1881.

Boston	1,326
South Boston	493
East Boston	301
Boston Highlands	801
Dorchester	700
West Roxbury	336
Brighton	212
Deer Island	16
Brookline	8
Charlestown	3
Chelsea	8
	4,204

29 hydrants have been taken out and replaced by new or repaired ones, and 124 boxes have been taken out and replaced by new ones. The hydrants have had the usual attention paid them.

STOPCOCKS.

95 new stopcocks have been established this year. 41 boxes have been taken out and replaced by new ones. All the stopcocks have had the proper attention paid them.

Statement of Pipes and other Stock on hand, exclusive of Tools, May 1, 1881.

	Diameter in Inches.														
	60	48	40	36	30	24	20	16	12	10	9	8	6	4	3
Pipes	2	2	40	30	48	32	53	38	442	158	4	484	1,477	29	20
Blow-of Branches	.	2	. .	. .	1	1	. .	2	10	3	. .	. .	. . .	. .	.
Y Branches	.	.	. .	. .	2	1	1	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	.
4-Way Branches	.	.	2	1	2	10	5	14	50	. .	. .	35	. . .	. .	.
3-Way Branches	.	.	6	6	6	5	. .	18	25	12	. .	26	45	13	.
Flange Pipe	.	.	1	1	. .	1	. .	2	3	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	.
Sleeves	1	2	6	10	6	3	8	2	13	24	. .	45	52	21	8
Clamp Sleeves	.	.	. .	2	7	. .	. .	. .	3	. .	. .	. .	2	. .	.
Caps	1	.	2	2	2	2	2	. .	8	5	. .	11	8	10	.
Reducers	1	1	4	3	2	7	9	4	14	. .	26	9	17	. .	.
Bevel Hubs	.	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 6	3	.
Offset Pipes	.	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	17	. .	. .	34	15	15	.
Yoke Pipes	.	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	6	. .	. .	13	13	1	.
Manhole Pipes	.	.	1	. .	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	.
One-eighth Turns	.	.	1	2	4	9	12	9	43	3	. .	49	36	2	.
Pieces of Pipes	1	2	4	2	3	4	5	2	1	1	. .	5	4	. .	.
Curve Pipe	.	2	6	4	13	18	10	2	39	3	. .	31	36	7	.
Quarter Turns	.	.	. .	2	10	4	11	10	52	2	. .	36	40	2	15
Double Hubs	.	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	3	8	. .	. .	. .	. .	13	. .	.
Blow-off and Manhole	.	.	. .	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	.
Plugs	.	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	4	2	.
Thawing Clamps	.	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	12	. .	. .	7	12	12	.
Straps	.	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	2	.
Branch Openings	.	.	4	. .	18	3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	.
Stopcocks	.	.	1	2	5	1	2	4	4	. .	. .	13	16	1	.
Manhole Branches	.	.	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	.

Lowry Hydrants. — 15 Lowry hydrants, 50 barrels, 43 pots, 5 gaskets, 10 valves, 10 chucks, 42 wastes, 2 covets, 210 bolts.

Post Hydrants. — 1 post hydrant, 21 pots, 19 barrels, 2 valves, 16 caps, 1 cover.

Boston Hydrants. — 30 Boston hydrants, 11 extension pieces, 10 frames and covers, 64 covers, 7 bends.

Boston Y's. — 2 Boston Y's, 1 cover, 5 pots.

Boston Lowry's. — 2 Boston Lowry hydrants, 37 gaskets, 119 bolts.

For Stopcocks. — 1 4-inch screw for waste weir, 1 do. for Brookline reservoir, 110 lbs. washers, 49 bolts, 2,807 lbs. iron castings, 300 lbs. composition, 60 lbs. brass, 209 mallable nuts.

Meters in Shop. — 7 3-inch, 6 2-inch, 1 $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch, 25 1-inch, 38 $\frac{5}{8}$-inch.

Stock for Meters. — 49 1-inch cocks, 8 $\frac{5}{8}$-inch do., 1 4-inch clock, 2 3-inch, 10 $\frac{5}{8}$-inch, 2 2-inch connection pieces, 4 1-inch do., 6 $\frac{5}{8}$-inch do., 20 rubber nipples, 14 fish boxes.

For Service-Pipe. — 41 2-inch nipples, 34 2-inch nuts, 4 2-inch valves, 11 2-inch screw nipples, 43 2-inch tubes, 5 2-inch valves, 41 2-inch male couplings, 31 $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch nipples, 35 $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch cocks, 43 $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch nuts, 18 $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch tubes, 7 $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch cocks, 32 $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch male couplings, 17 $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch nuts, 6 1-inch air plugs, 24 1-inch cocks, 50 1-inch T cocks, 42 1-inch sidewalk cocks, 46 1-inch tubes, 41 1-inch male couplings, 33 1-inch crooked cocks, 5 1-inch air cocks, 52 1-inch nuts, 92 $\frac{3}{4}$-inch cocks, 64 $\frac{3}{4}$-inch nuts, 109 $\frac{3}{4}$-inch tubes, 44 $\frac{3}{4}$-inch T cocks, 51 1-inch male couplings, 52 $\frac{3}{4}$-inch nuts, 110 $\frac{5}{8}$-inch cocks, 52 $\frac{5}{8}$-inch crooked cocks, 65 $\frac{5}{8}$-inch right angle cocks, 50 $\frac{5}{8}$-inch T cocks, 66 $\frac{5}{8}$-inch straight cocks, 20 $\frac{5}{8}$-inch thawing-cocks, 21 $\frac{5}{8}$-inch sidewalk cocks, 26 $\frac{5}{8}$-inch thawing-couplings, 366 $\frac{5}{8}$-inch nuts, 234 $\frac{5}{8}$-inch tubes, 27 $\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{1}{2}$-inch tubes, 213 $\frac{5}{8}$-inch nipples, 19 $\frac{5}{8}$-inch Y cocks, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$-inch straight cocks, 48 $\frac{1}{2}$-inch nuts, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$-inch crooked cocks, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$-inch tubes, 524 boxes, 33 extension tubes, 109 telescope tubes.

Lead Pipe. — 326 lbs. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$-inch lead pipe, 1,632 lbs. 2-inch pipe, 1,366 lbs. $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch lead pipe, 2,135 lbs. $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch pipe, 1,020 lbs. 1-inch pipe, 251 lbs. 1-inch tin-lined pipe, 139 lbs. $\frac{3}{4}$-inch pipe, 366 lbs. $\frac{5}{8}$-inch tin-lined pipe, 61 lbs. $\frac{5}{8}$-inch block-tin pipe.

Blacksmith Shop. — 648 lbs. Norway iron, 238 lbs. shoe shapes, 1,565 lbs. refined iron, 346 lbs. square cast steel, 177 lbs. Octagon steel, 92 lbs. calking steel, 535 lbs. horse-shoes.

Carpenter's Shop. — 2 Lowry hydrant boxes, 6 post do., 4 Boston Y do., 53 stopcock boxes, 3 meter boxes, 39,000 feet spruce, 20 feet maple, 20 feet ash.

Tools. — 1 steam-engine, 1 large-hoisting-crane, 3 boom derricks, 8 hand geared do., 8 set of shears and rigging for same, 8 tool houses, 4 tool boxes, 7 nozzles, 2 platform scales, 1 portable blacksmith shop, 1 portable cover for Brewer fountain, 1 hand-roller, 2 horse do., tools for laying main and service pipe, 2 engine lathes, 1 foot do., 1 hand do., 1 Pratt & Whitney do., 1 planer, 1 boring mill, 1 chain hoisting gear, 1 upright drilling machine, 4 grindstones, 1 trip hammer, the necessary tools for carrying on the machine, blacksmith, carpenter, and plumbing shops, 1 circular saw, 1 fan blower, 1 40-inch proving press, 1 36-inch do., 1 small do., 7 wheelbarrows, also a lot of patterns where we obtain castings.

Stable. — 13 horses, 13 wagons, 2 buggies, 6 pungs, 1 sled, 2 sets runners, 2 carts, 17 sets harness, 30 blankets, 3 buffalo robes, 1½ tons hay, 10 bushels grain, 1 jigger, 3 lap robes, 2 hay cutters.

Beacon Hill Reservoir. — 1 large composition cylinder, 1 16-inch jet, 1 6-inch composition jet, 3 composition jets, 9 cast-iron plates, 2 4-inch composition jets, 5 swivel pipe patterns, 1 2-inch copper straight jet, 6 composition jets for small fountains.

Miscellaneous. — 15,127 lbs pig lead, 100 lbs. gasket, 1 fountain basin, 1 stone trough for drinking fountain, 140 cords wood, 1 thawing-boiler, 1 hose carriage, 1 garden pump, 48 3-inch earthen pipe, 12 paving brick, 90 gallons kerosene-oil, 40 gallons linseed-oil, 3 bbls. cement, lot of old bolts.

Respectfully submitted,

E. R. JONES,

Superintendent Eastern Division.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MYSTIC WATER WORKS.

Charlestown District, Boston, May 1, 1881.

Leonard R. Cutter, Esq., *Chairman Boston Water Board:*

Sir, — My annual report for the year ending April 30 is herewith respectfully submitted.

Mystic Lake.

During the month of June, at Mystic Station, in Winchester, the low level of the water being favorable, a large amount of muck was wheeled up from areas that are usually flowed, and deposited along the shore. This work was continued through the season until December 14, at Wedge and Whitney's ponds, and a part of the Abbajona river, near Moseley's, in Winchester, and also in Mystic lake, at Mystic street, above the Everett estate, and above Bacon's bridge. The stone-work at the Overflow Dam, including the wing-walls and all the piers, has been thoroughly examined and repointed, the low level of the water favoring the work; and I consider all that work in very excellent condition.

Mystic Sewer.

This sewer is in good order its entire length, together with all its branch connections and cesspools.

Conduit.

The conduit, having been cleaned and examined the previous year, was not drawn off the past year, but it is probably in good condition. The collection on the screens at the gate-chamber was very slight, indicating but very little growth of vegetable matter in the conduit. The screens at the gate-chamber have been entirely renewed during the year.

Pumping-Station.

The pumps are in good working order, and have required but slight repairs. The water cylinders, suction and delivery pipes, and other iron-work connected with them, will need

repainting during the coming year. In the boiler-room, the older set of boilers are now being overhauled and repaired. One of them has had an entire new set of tubes and a new sheet over the furnace, and the others are now being thoroughly inspected. The walls and ceiling of the engine-room have been repainted. The engine-house and coal-shed, dwelling-houses and stable, are in good condition, requiring only the usual repairs.

DISTRIBUTING MAINS.

In this district these mains have been extended 296 feet, and 11,914 feet have been relaid, all with iron pipe. Of the amount relaid, 240 feet were enlarged from 1 to 4 inch in diameter; 672 feet, from 2 to 4 inch; 3,446 feet, from 4 to 6 inch; and 624 feet, from 4 to 8 inch. There were also 600 feet reduced from 8 to 6 inch.

The City of Chelsea having filled in and made solid about 275 feet of their end of Chelsea bridge, the 16-inch supply main through that portion was relaid and the location changed.

The number of hydrants has been increased 18, viz., 5 Lowry, and 13 Post, and 2 Flush hydrants have been discontinued.

There have been 27 breaks, and 19 leaks on the distributing mains during the year.

In Chelsea the distributing mains have been extended 100 feet, in Somerville 1,331 feet, and in Chelsea there has been 1, and in Somerville 8, additional hydrants located during the year.

SERVICE-PIPES.

There have been 36 new service-pipes entered, and 131 repaired or altered. Of these, 10 tin-lined were changed to lead; 12 changed from "Y" branch to single supplies; 7 were renewed and 5 relaid and enlarged; 12 were altered for various reasons. There were 50 stoppages, of which 27 were by frost, 17 by fish, and 6 by rust. 800 service-boxes were renewed, 425 with iron boxes, and 375 with wood.

In Chelsea 42 new service-pipes have been entered; in Somerville, 94; and in Everett, 23.

The appended tables show the number of feet of pipe laid and relaid, the amount now connected with the works, the number of gates and hydrants, and the stock on hand at the end of the year.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES H. BIGELOW,

Superintendent.

Distribution Pipe Relaid in Charlestown in 1880-81.

Streets.	Original Size.	Size of Pipe.				Kind of Pipe.
		4 inch.	6 inch.	8 inch.	16 inch.	
		Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	
Pine	1 inch.	240	....	....	....	Iron.
Tremont	4 "	291	....	....	....	"
Russell	4 "	....	....	624	....	"
Bartlett	6 "	....	648	....	....	"
Sullivan	4 "	....	852	....	....	"
Mason place	2 "	12	....	....	....	"
Wesley place	2 "	12	....	....	....	"
Harvard	6 "	....	16	....	....	"
Vine	8 "	....	....	600	....	"
Decatur	6 "	....	28	....	....	"
Moulton	6 "	....	900	....	....	"
Bunker Hill	8 "	....	....	600	....	"
Jackson	6 "	....	41	....	....	"
Jerome place	4 "	....	16	....	....	"
Ferrin	4 "	....	1,145	....	....	"
Warren	6 "	....	864	....	....	"
Soley	4 "	....	54	....	....	"
Monument avenue	4 "	36	....	....	....	"
Pleasant	4 "	....	83	....	....	"
Thompson	4 "	....	12	....	....	"
Cordis	6 "	....	61	....	....	"
Church court	2 "	12	....	....	....	"
Albion court	4 "	48	....	....	....	"
Baldwin	4 "	....	48	....	....	"
Irving place	4 "	48	....	....	....	"
Forbush court	4 "	24	....	....	....	"
Gibbs lane	4 "	15	....	....	....	"
Chestnut	4 "	....	756	....	....	"
Bow	8 "	....	600	....	....	"
High	8 "	....	....	1,596	....	"
Hill	2 "	204	....	....	....	"
Webster	4 "	....	384	....	....	"
Carried forward	.....	942	6,508	3,420	....	....

Distribution Pipe Relaid. — *Continued.*

Streets.	Original Size.	Size of Pipe.				Kind of Pipe.
		4 inch.	6 inch.	8 inch.	16 inch.	
		Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	
Brought forward	.....	942	6,508	3,420	....	....
Edgeworth	4 inch.	24	....	....	....	Iron.
Parker	6 "	....	120	....	....	"
Elm	6 "	....	36	....	....	"
Wood	6 "	....	36	....	....	"
Cross	4 "	....	24	....	....	"
School	4 "	....	24	....	....	"
Chelsea bridge	16 "	....	....	....	48	"
Concord	4 "	....	48	....	....	"
Mystic avenue	4 "	72	....	....	....	"
Arlington avenue	6 "	....	84	....	....	"
Garden court	2 "	216	....	....	....	"
Brighton	2 "	216	....	....	....	"
Eastern R.R., Prison Point	4 "	96	....	....	....	"
Totals		1,566	6,880	3,420	48	

Extension of Distribution Pipes in Charlestown in 1880–81.

Streets.	Size of Pipe.		Kind of Pipe.	Total Feet.
	4 inch.	6 inch.		
Sever	10	.....	Iron.	10
Ham's Court	12	.....	"	12
Winchester	120	.....	"	120
Monument square	.....	18	"	18
Mead	.....	12	"	12
Chelsea bridge	.....	24	"	24
Fremont	100	.....	"	100
Totals	242	54	.....	296

Service-Pipes Laid in Charlestown in 1880–81.

Size.	½ inch.	⅝ inch.	¾ inch.	1 inch.	2 inch.	Total No.	Total Feet.
Number	5	27	2	1	1	36	876

CHARLESTOWN.	Relaid	6,932 feet.
	Relaid and enlarged . .	11,914 "
	Extension	296 feet.
	Laid previous	154,598 "
	Aggregate	154,894 feet, or 29 miles 1,774 feet.
CHELSEA.	Extension	100 "
	Laid previous	149,363 "
	Aggregate	149,463 feet, or 28 miles 1,623 feet.
SOMERVILLE.	Relaid	1,340 feet.
	Extension	1,331 "
	Laid previous	236,653 "
	Aggregate	237,984 feet, or 45 miles 384 feet.
EVERETT.	Laid previous	76,024 feet, or 14 miles 2,104 feet.
ENGINE-HOUSE GROUNDS, SOMERVILLE.	Laid previous	287 feet.

Total amount of distribution pipe, 117 miles 892 feet.

Summary of Pipes, Gates and Hydrants, connected with the Works, May 1, 1881.

Pipes.	36 inch.	30 inch.	24 inch.	20 inch.	16 inch.	12 inch.	10 inch.	8 inch.	6 inch.	4 inch.	3 inch.	2 inch.
Iron	974	7,354	16,867	200	14,512	11,527	8,253	15,196	28,910	13,649	21,456	666
Cement	.....	17,515	.....	3,980	6,916	12,042	20,483	60,018	176,718	282,302	31,190	8,892
Totals	974	24,869	16,867	4,180	21,428	23,569	28,736	75,214	205,628	295,951	52,646	9,558

Aggregate ..... 759,620 feet, or 143 miles 4,580 feet.

Gates.	30 inch.	24 inch.	20 inch.	16 inch.	12 inch.	10 inch.	8 inch.	6 inch.	4 inch.	3 inch.	Total.
	11	7	4	21	43	41	107	353	491	64	1,142

Hydrants.	Charlestown.	Somerville.	Chelsea.	Everett.	Medford.	Total.
Lowry	174	3	.....	1	.....	178
Flush	32	26	5	.....	5	68
Post	50	249	132	68	5	504
	256	278	137	69	10	750

Statement of Stock on Hand May 1, 1881.

	Diameter in Inches.										
	36 inch.	30 inch.	24 inch.	20 inch.	16 inch.	12 inch.	10 inch.	8 inch.	6 inch.	4 inch.	3 inch.
Pipes	3	19	14	5	2	186	88	160	230	186	15
Quarter Bends	..	..	2	..	10	11	17	16	31	21	..
Eighth Bends	..	..	..	..	8	10	16	13	19	22	..
Sixteenth Bends	..	..	..	..	14	11	10	11	14	16	..
Offsets	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	11	9	12	..
Reducers	..	..	1	1	3	15	10	19	6	...	..
3-way Branches	..	..	1	..	24	41	30	22	45	24	..
4-way Branches	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	8	12	...	..
Y Branches	..	1	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	..
Sleeves	..	6	8	8	6	19	25	31	20	11	58
Gates	..	..	..	1	..	...	1	2	1	2	1
Curves	..	6	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	..

Hydrants. — 32 Lowry hydrant barrels, 29 pots, 23 frames, 650 lbs. special castings, 40 gaskets, 25 wastes, 50 bolts, 18 rubber valves, 170 lbs. blanks.

Meters. — 5 1-inch, 1 2-inch, 2 3-inch, 3 4-inch, 26 frames, 37 covers, 7 boxes, 23 2-inch connections, 13 $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch connections, 39 1-inch connections, 6 $\frac{5}{8}$-inch connections, 59 lbs. brass wire.

Services. — 13 $\frac{1}{2}$-inch service-stops, 53 $\frac{5}{8}$-inch do., 9 $\frac{3}{4}$-inch do., 7 1-inch do., 23 $\frac{5}{8}$-inch corp. stops, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$-inch do., 6 1-inch do., 40 $\frac{5}{8}$-inch for cement pipe, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$-inch do., 12 1-inch do., 23 2-inch sol-nipples, 11 1-inch do., 13 $\frac{3}{4}$-inch do., 54 $\frac{1}{2}$-inch do., 70 lbs. block-tin, 75 lbs. solder, 122 brass bolts, 34 box covers, 180 iron boxes.

Lead Pipe. — 6,218 lbs. $\frac{1}{2}$-inch, 2,898 lbs. $\frac{5}{8}$-inch, 810 lbs. $\frac{3}{4}$-inch, 805 lbs. 1-inch, 627 lbs. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$-inch, 720 lbs. 2-inch.

Miscellaneous. — 640 lbs. pig lead, 11 kegs nails, 11,800 feet spruce Kyanized lumber, 20 double loads of gravel, 25 double loads of sand, 2 garden hydrants, 11 lbs. rubber, 8 casks cement, 1 do. calcine plaster, 36 lbs. galv. iron, 1 box tin, 50 lbs. red lead, 50 gallons linseed-oil, 1 bbl. blk. varnish, 4 gallons shellac, 4 gallons alcohol, 100 lbs. white lead, 100 lbs. jute, 100 lbs. hay rope.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION OF THE WATER WORKS, FROM THEIR COMMENCEMENT, TO MAY 1, 1881.

WATER COMMISSIONERS.

NATHAN HALE, JAMES F. BALDWIN, THOMAS B. CURTIS. From May 4, 1846, to January 4, 1850.

ENGINEERS FOR CONSTRUCTION.

JOHN B. JERVIS, of New York, Consulting Engineer. From May, 1846, to November, 1848.

E. S. CHESBROUGH, Chief Engineer of the Western Division. From May, 1846, to January 4, 1850.

WILLIAM S. WHITWELL, Chief Engineer of the Eastern Division. From May, 1846, to January 4, 1850.

CITY ENGINEERS HAVING CHARGE OF THE WORKS.

E. S. CHESBROUGH, Engineer. From November 18, 1850, to October 1, 1855.

GEORGE H. BAILEY, Assistant Engineer. From January 27, 1851, to July 19, 1852.

H. S. MCKEAN, Assistant Engineer. From July 19, 1852, to October 1, 1855.

JAMES SLADE, Engineer. From October 1, 1855, to April 1, 1863.

N. HENRY CRAFTS, Assistant Engineer. From October 1, 1855, to April 1, 1863.

N. HENRY CRAFTS, City Engineer. From April 1, 1863, to November 25, 1872.

THOMAS W. DAVIS, Assistant Engineer. From April 1, 1863, to December 8, 1866.

HENRY M. WIGHTMAN, Resident Engineer at C. H. Reservoir. From February 14, 1866, to November, 1870.

A. FTELEY, Resident Engineer on construction of Sudbury-river works, from May 10, 1873, to April 7, 1880.

JOSEPH P. DAVIS, City Engineer. From Nov. 25, 1872, to March 20, 1880.

HENRY M. WIGHTMAN, City Engineer. From April 5, 1880, to present time.

After January 4, 1850, Messrs. E. S. CHESBROUGH, W. S. WHITWELL, and J. AVERY RICHARDS, were elected a Water Board, subject to the direction of a Joint Standing Committee of the City Council, by an ordinance passed December 31, 1849, which was limited to keep in force one year; and in 1851 the Cochituate Water Board was established.

COCHITUATE WATER BOARD.

Presidents of the Board.

THOMAS WETMORE, elected in 1851, and resigned April 7, 1856‡ . . . . . Five years.

JOHN H. WILKINS, elected in 1856, and resigned June 5, 1860‡ . . . . . Four years.

EBENEZER JOHNSON, elected in 1860, term expired April 3, 1865‡ . . . . . Five years.

Otis Norcross, elected in 1865, and resigned January 15, 1867 . . . . . One year and nine months.
John H. Thorndike, elected in 1867, term expired April 6, 1868‡ . . . . . One year and three months.
Nathaniel J. Bradlee, elected April, 6, 1868, and resigned January 4, 1871 . . . Two years and nine months.
Charles H. Allen, elected January 4, 1871, to May 4, 1873 . . . . . Two years and four months.
John A. Haven, elected May 4, 1873, to Dec. 17, 1874‡ . . . . . One year and seven months.
Thomas Gogin, elected Dec. 17, 1874, and resigned May 31, 1875 . . . . . Six months.
L. Miles Standish, elected August 5, 1875, to July 31, 1876 . . . . . One year.

Members of the Board.

Thomas Wetmore, 1851, 52, 53, 54, and 55‡ . . Five years.
John H. Wilkins, 1851, 52, 53, *56, 57, 58, and 59‡ . Eight years.
Henry B. Rogers, 1851, 52, 53, *54, and 55 . . . Five years.
Jonathan Preston, 1851, 52, 53, and 56 . . . Four years.
James W. Seaver, 1851‡ . . . . . One year.
Samuel A. Eliot, 1851‡.
John T. Heard 1851‡ . . . . . One year.
Adam W. Thaxter, Jr., 1852, 53, 54, 55‡ . . . Four years.
Sampson Reed, 1852 and 1853 . . . . . Two years.
Ezra Lincoln, 1852‡ . . . . . One year.
Thomas Sprague, 1853, 54, and 55‡ . . . . Three years.
Samuel Hatch, 1854, 55, 56, 57, 58, and 61 . . . Six years.
Charles Stoddard, 1854, 55, 56, and 57‡ . . . Four years.
William Washburn, 1854 and 55 . . . . . Two years.
Tisdale Drake, 1856, 57, 58, and 59‡ . . . . Four years.
Thomas P. Rich, 1856, 57, and 58‡ . . . . Three years.
John T. Dingley, 1856 and 59‡ . . . . . Two years.
Joseph Smith, 1856‡ . . . . . Two months.
Ebenezer Johnson, 1857, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, and 64‡ Eight years.
Samuel Hall, 1857, 58, 59, 60, and 61‡ . . . . Five years.
George P. French, 1859, 60, 61, 62, and 63 . . . Five years.
Ebenezer Atkins, 1859‡ . . . . . One year.
George Dennie, 1860, 61, 62, 63, 64, and 65 . . . Six years.
Clement Willis, 1860 . . . . . One year.
G. E. Pierce, 1860‡ . . . . . One year.
Jabez Frederick, 1861, 62, and 63‡ . . . . Three years.
George Hinman, 1862 and 63 . . . . . Two years.
John F. Pray, 1862 . . . . . One year.
J. C. J. Brown, 1862 . . . . . One year.
Jonas Fitch, 1864, 65, and 66 . . . . . Three years.
Otis Norcross, *1865 and 66 . . . . . Two years.
John H. Thorndike, 1864, 65, 66, and 67‡ . . . Four years.
Benjamin F. Stevens, 1866, 67, and 68 . . . . Three years.
William S. Hills, 1867 . . . . . One year.
Charles R. Train, 1868 . . . . . One year.
Joseph M. Wightman, 1868, 69 . . . . . Two years.
Benjamin James, *1858, 68, and 69 . . . . Three years.
Francis A. Osborn, 1869 . . . . . One year.
Walter E. Hawes, 1870‡ . . . . . One year.
John O. Poor, 1870 . . . . . One year.
Hollis R. Gray, 1870 . . . . . One year.
Nathaniel J. Bradlee, 1863, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, and 71 . . . . . Nine years.

GEORGE LEWIS, 1868, 69, 70, and 71	Four years.
SIDNEY SQUIRES, 1871	One year.
CHARLES H. HERSEY, 1872	One year.
CHARLES H. ALLEN, 1869, 70, 71, and 72	Four years.
ALEXANDER WADSWORTH, *1864, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, and 72	Seven years.
CHARLES R. MCLEAN, 1867, 73, and 74	Three years.
EDWARD P. WILBUR, 1873 and 74	Two years.
JOHN A. HAVEN, 1870, 71, 72, 73, and 74‡	Five years.
THOMAS GOGIN, 1873, 74, and 75*	Three years.
AMOS L. NOYES, 1871, 72, and 75	Three years.
WILLIAM G. THACHER, 1873, 74, and 75	Three years.
CHARLES J. PRESCOTT, 1875	One year.
EDWARD A. WHITE, 1872, 73, 74, 75, and 76†	Five years.
LEONARD R. CUTTER, 1871, 72, 73, 74, 75, and 76†	Six years.
L. MILES STANDISH, 1860, 61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 74, 75, and 76†	Ten years.
CHARLES E. POWERS, *1875, and 76†	Two years.
SOLOMON B. STEBBINS, 1876†	One year.
NAHUM M. MORRISON, 1876†	One year.
AUGUSTUS PARKER, 1876†	One year.

*Mr. John H. Wilkins resigned Nov. 15, 1855, and Charles Stoddard was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Henry B. Rogers resigned Oct. 22, 1865. Mr. Wilkins was reelected Feb., 1856, and chosen President of the Board, which office he held until his resignation, June 5, 1860, when Mr. Ebenezer Johnson was elected President; and July 2, Mr. L. Miles Standish was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Wilkins. Otis Norcross resigned Jan. 15, 1867, having been elected Mayor of the City. Benjamin James served one year, in 1858, and was reëlected in 1868. Alexander Wadsworth served six years, 1864–69, and was reëlected in 1872. Thomas Gogin resigned May 31, 1875. Charles E. Powers was elected July 15, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Gogin.

†Served until the organization of the Boston Water Board.

‡Deceased.

BOSTON WATER BOARD, *Organized July 31, 1876.*

TIMOTHY T. SAWYER, from July 31, 1876, to May 5, 1879.
LEONARD R. CUTTER, from July 31, 1876, to present time.
ALBERT STANWOOD, from July 31, 1876, to present time.
FRANCIS THOMPSON, from May 5, 1879, to present time.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD FOR YEAR 1880–81.

Chairman.
LEONARD R. CUTTER.

Clerk.
WALTER E. SWAN.

Superintendent of the Eastern Division of Cochituate Department.
EZEKIEL R. JONES.

Superintendent of the Western Division of Cochituate Department.
DESMOND FITZGERALD.

Superintendent of Mystic Department.
CHARLES H. BIGELOW.

Water Registrar of the Cochituate Department.
WILLIAM F. DAVIS.

Water Registrar of the Mystic Department.
JOSEPH H. CALDWELL.

City Engineer.
HENRY M. WIGHTMAN.

[DOCUMENT 102 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CITY REGISTRAR.

To the Honorable City Council: —

The City Registrar herewith respectfully submits his report of the births, marriages, and deaths in the City of Boston during the year 1880.

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered during the year 1880 was 10,654, — 5,432 males, and 5,222 females, — exhibiting an increase of 454 over the number recorded in the preceding year. This is an increase of 4.45 per cent.; and, although the result is gratifying, the birth-rate is still below a proper one, if a comparison is made with that of 1874, in which year there were 11,717 births registered. The birth-rate for the year was 1 in 34 of the population, which is stated to be 362,839 by the United States census of 1880. Including the still-births, of which there were 435 recorded, the ratio will be 1 in 32.72.

The number of births in each month is seen in the following table: —

1st quarter.	M.	F.	2d quarter.	M.	F.	3d quarter.	M.	F.	4th quarter.	M.	F.
January .	434	428	April . .	432	411	July . . .	473	445	October . .	491	433
February .	407	444	May . .	485	423	August . .	493	440	November	453	482
March . .	422	403	June . .	424	437	September	447	459	December .	471	417
	1,263	1,275		1,341	1,271		1,413	1,344		1,415	1,332

During the first quarter the female births exceeded the male births by 12. In the second quarter the males exceeded the females by 70, in the third by 69, and in the fourth by 83.

The following table exhibits the number of births in each ward compared with the deaths in the same places. The facts set forth will be interesting to those who are familiar with the character of the population of the several wards: —

WARDS.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of births over deaths.	WARDS.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of births over deaths.	WARDS.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of births over deaths.
1	436	277	159	10 . . .	140	144	. . .	19 . . .	657	460	197
2	498	312	186	11 . . .	337	238	99	20 . . .	596	356	190
3	319	255	64	12 . . .	384	366	18	21 . . .	296	252	44
4	293	198	95	13 . . .	792	562	230	22 . . .	515	295	320
5	301	197	104	14 . . .	543	351	192	23 . . .	587	276	311
6	574	509	65	15 . . .	456	348	108	24 . . .	568	261	307
7	371	317	54	16 . . .	456	341	115	25 . . .	166	99	67
8	635	307	328	17 . . .	312	251	61	Ins. . .	. . .	1,206	. . .
9	276	248	28	18 . . .	196	186	10	Totals	10,654	8,612	2,042

It will be seen by the above table that the excess of living births over the deaths was 2,042. In the preceding year the excess was 2,765, — a difference, relatively, of 723 births in favor of 1879. The difference between the births and deaths in the several wards is very marked. In East Boston (Wards 1 and 2) the excess of births over deaths was 345. In Charlestown (Wards 3, 4, and 5) the excess was only 263. In South Boston (Wards 13, 14, and 15) the excess was 530. In Wards 19, 20, 21, and 22 (the greater part of which wards comprise the late city of Roxbury), the excess was 751. In Dorchester (Ward 24) the excess was 307. In Ward 23 (West Roxbury) the excess was 311, and in Brighton (Ward 25) it was 67. In Ward 10 the deaths exceeded the births by 4. In the preceding year the deaths in this ward were 28 in excess of the births.

The ratio of births to the population in the several wards of the city varies considerably from each other. In East Boston there was 1 birth to 32 of the population. In Charlestown the ratio was 1 in 36.95. In South Boston, 1 in 31.47. In Dorchester, 1 in 29.70. In West Roxbury, 1 in 23.86.

In Brighton, 1 in 40.32. In the three North-end wards (6, 7, and 8) the ratio was 1 in 26.74. In Wards 9, 10, 11, 17, and 18, the central wards of the city, comprising a large native-born population, the ratio was 1 in 40.77. The most satisfactory condition, it will be seen, is found in West Roxbury, which, with Wards 6, 7, and 8, offer a strong contrast to Brighton and the central wards.

TABLE I. BIRTHS IN 1880.

Birthplaces of Fathers.	Birthplaces of Mothers.																					Totals.
	United States.	Ireland.	England.	Scotland.	British America.	France.	Holland.	Switzerland.	Italy.	Austria.	Germany.	Portugal.	Azores.	Russia.	Finland.	Sweden.	Norway.	Denmark.	Poland.	Other Places.	Unknown.	
United States	3,155	513	111	27	256	13	5	4	12	2	155	. .	6	4	. .	6	3	5	3	22	. . .	4,302
Ireland	350	2,587	70	21	114	5	4	. .	7	1	32	1	. .	. .	1	12	5	2	. .	5	. . .	3,217
England	89	70	128	11	29	. .	3	1	1	. .	9	1	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	1	. .	3	. . .	347
Scotland	30	14	9	36	10	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	1	. .	1	. . .	106
British America	359	147	63	29	544	7	. .	2	1	. .	11	1	2	. .	. .	2	. .	2	7	2	. . .	1,179
France	5	3	1	1	. . .	9	. .	1	1	. .	7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	. .	. . .	29
Holland	. . .	. . .	3	. . .	. . .	. .	16	. .	. . .	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	20
Switzerland	1	. . .	1	. . .	. . .	1	. .	3	. . .	. .	10	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	16
Italy	1	1	. . .	. . .	1	. .	. .	. .	89	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	92
Austria	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	9	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	11
Germany	25	1	2	. . .	1	4	4	2	1	2	333	. .	. .	5	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	381
Portugal	. . .	1	1	. . .	1	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	2	4	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	9
Azores	6	. . .	. . .	. . .	2	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	63	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	. . .	72
Russia	. . .	. . .	2	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	8

TABLE I. BIRTHS IN 1880. — *Continued.*

Birthplaces of Fathers.	Birthplaces of Mothers.																					Totals.
	United States.	Ireland.	England.	Scotland.	British America.	France.	Holland.	Switzerland.	Italy.	Austria.	Germany.	Portugal.	Azores.	Russia.	Finland.	Sweden.	Norway.	Denmark.	Poland.	Other Places.	Unknown.	
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	...	4
Sweden	6	3	2	...	1	..	..	..	...	..	3	..	..	..	3	56	6	1	..	..	...	81
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	1	1	7	2	..	..	...	11
Denmark	1	1	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	...	10
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	1	...	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	32	..	...	36
Other Places	9	2	1	...	1	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	...	18
Unknown	239	105	18	3	92	1	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	12	..	1	..	..	229	705
Totals	4,276	3,448	412	128	1,052	40	33	13	113	15	572	5	77	18	7	91	23	23	43	36	229	10,654

The whole number of native-born fathers, including half of those designated as of "unknown" nativity, was 4,654, making 43.68 per cent. of the whole number. It is thus seen that not less than 56.32 per cent. (considerably more than half) of all the children born in Boston had foreign-born fathers. The Irish-born population, according to the national census, is 64,789. This indicates that there was one child born of this parentage to each 20.14 of the Irish population. The instances in which both parents were Irish were in the ratio of 1 in 25. The ratio of English fathers was 1 in 25.93. Of Scotch, 1 in 25.11. Of British American, 1 in 19.62. Of German, 1 in 14.29. Of Italian, 1 in 13.88. The high birth-rate of children of Italian and German fathers is noticeable, and shows that the customs and habits of modern society have not yet found their way among those classes.

The daily average of births was 29.19.

TABLE II. COLORED BIRTHS.

Birthplaces of Fathers.	Birthplaces of Mothers.							Totals.
	United States.	Ireland.	England.	Br. America.	France.	At sea.	Unknown.	
United States	124	2	4	17	...	1	...	148
British America	2	...	...	12	...	...	...	14
West Indies	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	10
South America	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
India	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
France	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Unknown	10	...	...	1	...	...	10	21
Totals	148	2	4	31	1	1	10	197

The number of colored children born was 197, — an increase of 22 over the number recorded in 1879, — showing that there was one birth in each 29.79 of the colored population, which is 5,868. The increase of the colored population during the last ten years was greater than in any former decennial period. In 1850 the towns now forming the present city of Boston contained a colored population of

2,323. In the next ten years it had increased only 238. In the next decade, however, it had received an addition of 1,184. At the present time, as before stated, the number is 5,868, — exhibiting a yearly average increase of more than 5 per cent. for the last thirty years. During the same period the white population showed a yearly average increase of 2.36 per cent. This growth of the colored population is seen in a very interesting light when it is remembered, that in each year during the whole period, with but two or three exceptions, the deaths among the colored people exceeded their births. During the last twenty-four years the number of colored children born was 2,368, while the number of deaths was 2,846; being an excess of deaths over births of 478.

TABLE III. TWIN BIRTHS.

Birthplaces of Fathers.	Birthplaces of Mothers.										Totals.
	United States.	Ireland.	England.	Br. America.	Germany.	Scotland.	Poland.	Norway.	Holland.	Unknown.	
United States . .	17	2	. . .	4	1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	24
Ireland	6	19	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	25
England	1	1	1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	3
British America .	1	. . .	. . .	9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	10
Germany	6	. . .	. . .	. . .	2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	8
Scotland	1	1	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	3
Poland	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	. . .	. . .	. . .	1
Belgium	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	. . .	1
Norway	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	. . .	. . .	1
Unknown	. . .	1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	2
Totals . . .	32	24	1	13	3	1	1	1	1	1	78

The number of plural births was 78, — a decrease of 15. The ratio of plural to single births was 1 in 136.59. In 26 instances both children were males; in 24, both were females; and in each of the remaining 28 there was one of each sex. Of the fathers 30.77 per cent., and of the mothers 41 per cent. were native-born. The children of Irish fathers made 32 per cent., and those of Irish mothers, 30.77 per cent. of the whole number.

TABLE IV. STILL-BIRTHS, 1880.

	Males.	Females.	Unknown.		Males.	Females.	Unknown.
January	28	7	1	July	23	18	1
February	25	13	4	August	19	19	1
March	20	19	. . . .	September . . .	18	10	. . . .
April	28	17	. . . .	October	17	9	. . . .
May	22	16	. . . .	November . . .	21	15	1
June	17	16	. . . .	December . . .	16	13	1
				Totals . . .	254	172	9

There were 435 still-births, — a decrease of 22 from the preceding year. Of the whole number, 254 were males, 172 were females, and 9 were of unknown sex. The males make 59 per cent. of the whole number. The ratio of still-born children to those born alive was 1 in 24.49. The ratio of these children to those born alive, according to the nativity of the mothers (exclusive of those of "unknown" mothers) was as follows: Native, 1 in 20; Irish, 1 in 29; English, 1 in 18.76; Scotch, 1 in 62.50; British American, 1 in 24; German, 1 in 51.73; Italian, 1 in 22.40; Portuguese, 1 in 20.50; Swedes and Danes, 1 in 37.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages registered during the year was 3,973, — an increase of 512 (14.79 per cent.) compared with the preceding year. This shows that there was one person married in each 45.66 of the whole population.

The number of certificates of intention of marriage, and of marriages solemnized in each month, is seen in the following: —

	Intentions.	Marriages.		Intentions.	Marriages.		Intentions.	Marriages.		Intentions.	Marriages.
January .	376	355	April . . .	369	347	July . . .	278	273	October . .	451	436
February .	216	259	May . . .	388	323	August . .	275	250	November	478	472
March . .	274	234	June . . .	328	347	September	379	362	December .	372	315

There were 4,182 certificates of intention of marriage issued, or 209 more than the number of marriages recorded to the present date. As some of these certificates were doubtless used elsewhere, and some delayed in their return for record, while others have not been used at all, it will be seen that clergymen and others solemnizing marriages have been prompt in making their returns.

TABLE V. MARRIAGES IN 1880.

Birthplaces of Grooms.	Birthplaces of Brides.										
	Boston.	Mass.	Other States.	England and Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.	British America.	Germany, etc.	Other foreign places.	Totals.	Per cent.
Boston	326	142	113	19	61	6	56	4	2	729	18.35
Other towns in the State	204	307	168	17	47	6	71	2	3	825	20.76
Other States	171	184	381	16	44	3	102	6	5	912	22.95
England and Wales . .	33	23	20	24	20	2	29	2	2	155	3.91
Ireland	92	41	21	9	439	4	39	1	1	647	16.28
Scotland	5	6	4	2	7	8	12	. .	. .	44	1.11
British America . . .	42	28	39	16	27	. .	168	3	2	325	8.18
Germany and N. Europe	35	10	22	5	20	. .	15	124	1	232	5.84
Other foreign places .	13	8	12	3	7	. .	7	1	53	104	2.62
Totals	921	749	780	111	672	29	499	143	69	3,973	. . . .
Per cent.	23.18	18.85	19.63	2.79	16.92	.73	12.56	3.60	1.74	. . .	100.00

The number of marriages of which both parties were native-born was 1,996, making a little over one-half of the whole number, — 50.24 per cent. There were 2,466 native grooms (62 per cent. of all the grooms), and 2,450 native brides, making 61.66 per cent. of all the brides.

The Irish-born grooms number 647, or 16.28 per cent. of all the grooms (a decrease of more than 2 per cent.), and 42.95 per cent. of all the foreign-born grooms, — a decrease of more than 6 per cent. compared with the preceding year.

The brides of Irish birth number 672, making 16.92 per cent. of all the brides (a slight decrease from the preceding year), and 44.12 per cent. of all the brides of foreign birth.

The marriages of persons of Irish birth were in the ratio of 1 in 49.12 of the Irish-born population. Those of native birth were in the ratio of 1 in 50.46 of the native population.

TABLE VI. AGES OF THE PARTIES MARRIED.

Ages of the Grooms.	Ages of the Brides.								
	Under 18.	18 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	Total.	Per cent.
Under 21	11	59	1	...	...	...	...	71	1.79
21 to 25	39	1,012	103	12	...	...	...	1,166	29.35
25 to 30	23	757	473	82	1	...	...	1,336	33.63
30 to 40	6	296	399	299	15	...	...	1,015	25.55
40 to 50	...	22	55	116	60	1	1	255	6.42
50 to 60	...	3	11	32	31	13	...	90	2.26
60 to 70	...	...	2	12	5	10	3	32	.80
Over 70	...	...	1	1	3	2	1	8	.20
Totals	79	2,149	1,045	554	115	26	5	3,973	...
Per cent.	2.00	54.09	26.30	13.94	2.89	.65	.13	...	100.00

The above table exhibits the predilections of the parties married, in regard to their ages, in a very interesting light. As usual, the favorite period for matrimony on the part of males is between 21 and 30 years of age. The number of grooms married during that period made 63 per cent. of all the grooms. The major part of these were between 25 and 30. More than half of the brides (54 per cent.) were between 18 and 25 years of age. Of the 71 minor grooms (that is, under 21), 59 married brides between 20 and 25, and one married a bride between 25 and 30. Another groom, under 30, married a bride on the shady side of 40. And still another, under 50, married a bride who had passed her 60th year.

There was a decrease of 2 in the number of minor grooms, and an increase of 16 in the number of minor brides, compared with the preceding year. Six grooms, between 20 and 30, married brides who were under 18 years, 2 of the latter being 14 and 15 respectively; and 2 other grooms, of 29 years, had brides of 14 and 16. Of the minor grooms, 45 were 20 years of age; 23 were 19; and 3 were 18 years of age. Of the minor brides, 57 were 17 years of age; 18 were 16; two were 15; and two were 14 years of age.

In 11 instances, minor grooms were married to minor brides.

In 482 marriages, the bride, in each instance, was older than the groom.

The following table is subjoined, as curiously illustrating some of the eccentricities of the candidates for matrimony. The first two figures in each column indicate the ages of the grooms, and the opposite figures their brides.

Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.	
Grooms.	Brides.	Grooms.	Brides.	Grooms.	Brides.	Grooms.	Brides.	Grooms.	Brides.	Grooms.	Brides.	Grooms.	Brides.	Grooms.	Brides.
82	35	68	33	62	33	53	29	50	26	49	23	45	23	40	22
80	65	67	43	62	27	53	27	50	23	48	24	44	28	40	20
76	27	65	32	61	43	52	25	50	21	47	23	43	24	38	18
74	53	65	26	60	39	52	21	49	28	46	23	42	22	30	15
73	56	64	36	60	36	51	25	49	28	46	19	42	22	29	45
71	45	63	39	60	35	50	29	49	27	45	61	41	25	29	16
70	47	63	39	60	30	50	28	49	26	45	27	41	25	23	42
70	44	63	36	55	26	50	27	49	25	45	24	41	23	21	31

The average age of the 64 grooms in the above table is 51.70 years, and of the brides 30.23 years.

TABLE VII. NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED.

Grooms.	Brides.			
	First.	Second.	Third.	Totals.
First marriage	3,091	254	3	3,348
Second marriage	395	171	6	572
Third marriage	24	25	2	51
Fourth marriage	.....	2	.....	2
Totals	3,510	452	11	3,973

It will be seen, by the foregoing table, that of the whole number of bachelors 254 married widows, and 3 married brides who had been twice widowed. Of the 572 widowers, 395 married spinsters, 171 married widows, and 6 chose as their second wives those who had been twice widowed. Of

the 51 grooms who had been twice widowed, 24 married spinsters, and 2 chose as their fourth wives brides who had been once widowed.

The number of colored marriages was 120, — an increase of 39 over the number registered in the preceding year. In 24 instances the grooms were colored and the brides white. One colored person was married during the year in each 27.16 of the colored population. On the part of the whites, the ratio was 1 in 47.51.

The number of males of the marriageable age, that is, over 21 years, in the city of Boston, is, by the last census, 103,227. It will be seen, therefore, that there was 1 male married in each 26 of the male population over 21 years of age.

Of the parties married, 3,341 of the grooms, and 3,433 of the brides, were residents of Boston. Of the grooms, 432 were residents of other towns in Massachusetts, and 200 belonged in other States. Of the brides, 389 resided in other towns, while 151 were residents of other States.

MORTALITY OF THE YEAR.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 8,612, — an increase of 1,177 deaths (15.83 per cent.), compared with the preceding year. This result is a large advance in the death-rate, as the population did not probably increase more than 3 per cent. during the same time. The death-rate, therefore, is seen to be 23.73 in 1,000, or there was 1 death in each 42 of the whole population. In 1870, the rate was 1 in 20.45. Although the rate of last year was large compared with that of 1879, it cannot be considered excessive when compared with those of a number of years preceding it. It should not be forgotten that there is no accepted death-rate, as some seem to imagine. What would be regarded as a high one in Boston, and indicating an ill condition of the public health, would be considered otherwise in New Orleans, and other places in the South, where malarial and other disorders incident to the climate prevail. In a few of the south-western cities, exceptionally favored by soil and climate, a low death-rate is usually seen; but such instances furnish no good reason to expect a similar rate in a climate so variable, from one extreme to another, as that of Boston; and it is idle to expect or look for one permanently lower than that which has prevailed, with but slight change, for the last thirty years. Such an expectation is idle, because it is based simply on conjecture, and has no warrant from established facts, nor does it receive any support from experience.

It should not be forgotten that the sanitary condition of Boston has always been well cared for. The manner in which its streets have been cleansed and kept in order for years leaves but slight chances for improvement; while the dwellings in the most populous parts of the city have been carefully watched, so far as it has been possible to exercise a supervisory control over them. These two subjects, the streets and the dwellings, are the principal matters affecting the public health which can be touched by municipal regulations, — the first directly, and the other indirectly and partially. Epidemics are met by statute law, suggested by professional wisdom, and require neither more nor less than the faithful performance of well-defined duties.

TABLE VIII. DECEDENTS UNDER TWENTY YEARS OF AGE.

Birthplaces of Fathers.	Ages and Sex of Decedents.														Totals.	Per Cent.
	1 day.		Under 6 m.		6 to 12 m.		1 to 5 yrs.		5 to 10 yrs.		10 to 15 yrs.		15 to 20 yrs.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
United States	47	24	231	185	86	93	239	210	57	77	18	17	21	37	1,342	32.71
Ireland	49	33	179	179	113	110	286	302	56	62	27	34	50	73	1,553	37.85
England	3	2	20	22	8	11	26	24	6	10	2	2	2	6	144	3.51
Scotland	....	1	6	7	6	5	7	9	1	4	1	1	2	1	51	1.24
British America	10	4	52	51	38	26	73	56	19	23	4	5	4	9	374	9.11
Germany and Northern Europe	4	2	32	29	22	16	48	44	7	10	2	6	6	6	234	5.71
Italy	3	1	7	6	....	2	12	7	....	1	....	1	....	....	40	.97
Portugal and Azores	1	....	3	5	4	6	7	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	29	.71
Other foreign places	....	3	6	10	10	5	15	13	5	3	....	2	6	....	78	1.90
Unknown	11	10	89	87	13	16	11	12	3	2	1	1	1	1	258	6.29
Totals	128	80	625	581	300	290	724	680	154	192	55	69	92	133	4,103	
Per cent	2.42		14.00		6.85		16.30		4.02		1.44		2.61			47.64

The number of decedents under 5 years of age was 3,408, making 39.57 per cent. of all who died. No less than 2,004 children died under one year of age, making 23.27 per cent. of all the decedents. The number that died over 1 and under 5 years was 1,404, making 16.30 per cent. of all who died. No less than 208 died on the day of their birth (many of them surviving but a few minutes), making 2.42 per cent. of the whole number. Of those who died on the day of their birth the males exceeded the females by 48. Of all who were under 6 months the excess of males was 92, and of the whole number under 1 year there were 102 more males than females. Over 1 year, and under 5 years, the male decedents exceeded the female by 44. In the succeeding period, between 5 and 10, the females exceeded the males by 38; in that between 10 and 15, by 14; and in the last period by 41.

The decedents of native parentage under 20 years of age, including half of those whose parentage was unknown, make 36 per cent. of all who died under that age, and those of Irish nativity 37.85 per cent.

It will be seen by the following table that the female decedents above 20 years of age exceeded the males by 247. In the first period, between 20 and 30, the females exceeded the males by 66. In the succeeding three periods the males exceeded the females by 19, 43, and 11, in each, respectively. In the succeeding four periods, commencing with 60 years, during which there were 1,299 deaths, the females exceeded the males by 218.

TABLE IX. DECEDENTS OVER TWENTY YEARS OF AGE.

Birthplaces.	Ages and Sex of Decedents.																			
	20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 to 100.		Over 100.		Totals.	Per Cent.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
United States	285	279	179	179	138	111	126	128	150	152	109	159	50	104	3	19	.....	.....	2,171	48.15
Ireland	61	110	120	138	152	160	141	148	123	168	79	110	53	71	3	8	2	.....	1,647	36.53
England	14	18	18	14	10	10	16	8	11	9	4	3	4	2	1	1	.....	.....	143	3.17
Scotland	4	3	1	3	8	1	4	3	5	3	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.91
British America	22	44	37	46	28	32	14	16	4	8	4	6	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	265	5.88
Germany and N. Europe	8	8	13	8	19	8	15	11	13	10	10	7	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	134	2.97
Italy	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.18
Portugal and Azores	3	2	2	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.26
Other foreign places	5	3	3	6	5	1	5	3	4	4	3	2	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	50	1.11
Unknown	2	2	7	3	5	1	7	2	2	3	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.84
Totals	404	470	381	400	368	325	330	319	312	358	213	291	112	186	9	29	2	.....	4,509	.....
Per cent.	19.38		17.32		15.37		14.39		14.86		11.18		6.61		.84		.05		.....	100.00

TABLE X. DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.—SEX AND AGE.

	Under 1.		1 to 5.		5 to 10.		10 to 15.		15 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 to 90.		Over 90.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January	82	66	66	56	11	16	2	7	9	11	29	55	28	35	21	25	22	38	28	27	20	25	13	22	....	2	331	385
February	83	57	51	47	11	12	3	3	8	11	28	33	26	33	26	18	25	19	24	27	19	29	15	24	1	2	320	315
March	66	61	52	47	11	14	2	7	5	17	35	32	32	28	28	34	26	34	26	41	20	26	7	20	1	2	311	363
April	57	46	49	34	8	15	6	3	11	7	33	34	38	32	33	24	31	31	24	28	30	31	14	18	....	....	334	303
May	69	59	57	46	9	15	3	2	5	11	30	33	37	38	29	23	29	24	31	29	12	17	9	14	2	4	322	315
June	63	63	42	34	10	8	5	5	5	10	37	34	32	26	36	16	26	25	21	23	13	23	8	7	....	2	298	276
July	170	153	52	67	6	13	11	7	9	5	30	46	28	40	27	27	23	26	32	27	10	19	6	12	2	3	416	445
August	163	163	67	78	14	18	6	6	8	11	37	43	29	26	31	17	28	21	22	30	23	42	6	19	2	4	436	478
September	140	96	57	55	10	14	4	6	5	11	32	41	33	30	29	27	30	22	22	31	16	15	7	13	....	3	385	364
October	64	65	59	65	19	17	5	8	8	17	31	33	26	39	32	42	27	29	28	28	18	22	10	10	....	1	327	376
November	45	44	66	70	19	24	....	4	9	14	35	39	33	34	34	35	25	22	32	35	11	16	8	14	2	3	319	354
December	69	70	88	89	26	26	8	11	10	8	47	47	39	39	42	37	28	28	22	32	21	26	9	13	1	3	410	429
Totals	1,071	943	706	688	154	192	55	69	92	133	404	470	381	400	368	325	330	319	312	358	213	291	112	186	11	29	4,209	4,403

It will be seen by Table X. that no less than 29.31 per cent. of the deaths occurred in the months of July, August, and September, and that 37 per cent. of the children under 5 years of age died during the same months.

TABLE XI. DEATHS IN WARDS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Wards.	Deaths.	Per cent. of Deaths.	Per cent. of Pop.	Wards.	Deaths.	Per cent. of Deaths.	Per cent. of Pop.	Deaths in Public Institutions.	Deaths.	Per cent.
1	277	3.22	4.00	14	351	4.08	5.52	City Hospital	446	14.00
2	312	3.62	4.18	15	348	4.04	4.11	Mass. Gen. Hospital	151	
3	255	2.96	3.18	16	341	3.96	4.19	Carney Hospital	59	
4	198	2.30	3.11	17	251	2.91	3.91	Consumptives' Home	71	
5	197	2.29	3.00	18	186	2.16	3.62	Homœopathic Hospital . . .	13	
6	509	5.90	4.66	19	460	5.34	5.51	St. Mary's Infant Asylum . .	89	
7	317	3.68	3.46	20	356	4.13	4.71	Lunatic Hospital	29	
8	307	3.57	3.53	21	252	2.93	4.00	House of Correction	7	
9	248	2.88	3.40	22	295	3.43	3.51	Other Institutions	341	
10	144	1.67	3.17	23	276	3.21	3.86			
11	238	2.76	4.58	24	261	3.03	4.65			
12	366	4.25	4.00	25	99	1.15	1.84			
13	562	6.53	5.92	. .	. .	. . .	. . .			
. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	7,406	86.00	. . .	Totals	1,206	

It will be noticed that in each of Wards 6, 7, and 8 (north end), and 13 (South Boston), the percentage of the mortality was greater than the percentage of the population in the same places.

The death-rate in the several wards of the city is shown in the subjoined table. The territory of the city is so large (being over 22,000 acres in extent), and the natural divisions being such as to admit of a comparison of one portion with another, the exhibit will prove deserving of examination. It will be seen that East Boston, South Boston, and the recently annexed towns, are arranged separately, while the central and south-end wards of the city proper form two groups, arranged according to the characteristics of the population in each division.

Wards.	Per 1,000.	Wards.	Per 1,000.
1 and 2 (East Boston)	19.68	24 (Dorchester)	15.47
3, 4, and 5 (Charlestown)	19.21	25 (Brighton)	14.71
13, 14, and 15 (South Boston) . .	22.37	6, 7, 8 (North and West) . .	26.82
19, 20, 21, 22 (Roxbury)	21.00	12, 16 (Central Wards) . . .	23.66
23 (West Roxbury)	19.00	9, 10, 11, 17, 18 (Central and South)	15.69

As would be looked for, the highest death-rate is seen in Wards 6, 7, and 8, embracing the northern and oldest part of the city. The lowest death-rate is seen in Brighton (Ward 25), where it is 14.71 in 1,000. The contrast of Wards 7 and 8 with Wards 9, 10, 11, 17, and 18, is very great. The population of the first three wards is 42,249, and that of the last five, 68,012. In observing the contrast as here presented, it should not be forgotten that the territory of the three first-named wards is less than half of the other five. In the first-named section, however, there are 72.34 inhabitants occupying each acre, while in the latter there is a larger population, there being 79.17 occupants of each acre. In Ward 25, where is seen the lowest death-rate, there are less than 3 persons to an acre; in Dorchester there are 3.54 to an acre; in Roxbury, 13.20; in West Roxbury, 2.19; in East Boston, 5.11, while in South Boston there are 47.97.

Colored Mortality.

The number of colored decedents was 194, two less than there were in the preceding year. The colored population is 5,868, considerably larger than the estimate heretofore made of this class, which makes the death-rate to be 33 in 1,000, or showing that there was 1 death in each 30.24 of the colored population. Among the whites the death-rate was 23 in 1,000, or there was 1 death in each 42.40 of the white population.

The daily average of deaths during the year was 23.59.

TABLE XII. CAUSES OF DEATH.

Males.													Causes of Death.	Females.												
Totals.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July.	June.	May.	April.	March.	Feb.	Jan.		Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
11	....	....	....	1	2	....	3	1	1	1	2	....	Abscess	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	3	....	6
170	21	16	14	21	14	19	9	15	17	8	6	10	Accidents (various)	3	2	4	2	8	5	8	4	3	5	2	5	51
13	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	....	....	1	1	3	" Burns and Scalds	1	....	....	1	1	3	2	2	....	1	1	....	12
29	1	5	1	2	5	3	2	4	3	1	....	2	" Drowned	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	" Exposure	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	3
6	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	Anæmia	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	....	....	1	2	2	14
4	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	Aneurism	...	....	1	...	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2
91	8	5	7	6	3	5	5	7	10	12	13	10	Apoplexy	9	11	12	14	5	9	10	10	7	11	9	16	123
1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arteries, Oss. of	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2
3	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	Asthma	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	1	4
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	Ascites	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
6	2	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	Bowels, diseases of	1	2	1	....	4	....	2	1	....	2	....	....	13
162	16	6	9	14	15	14	10	16	14	11	22	15	Brain, diseases of	18	16	14	13	10	8	11	17	11	12	6	10	146
178	22	25	11	8	6	8	8	17	10	26	22	15	Bronchitis	25	13	12	23	15	9	4	7	6	12	15	25	166
71	9	9	6	6	12	10	3	....	4	2	1	9	Cancer	17	14	19	14	14	14	8	16	12	15	14	9	166
4	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	Calculus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	Carbuncle	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	...	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	Cellulitis	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Chorea	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
243	....	4	5	56	82	80	13	2	....	....	....	1	Cholera Infantum	....	1	2	1	4	11	101	97	40	9	4	....	270
23	....	....	2	4	9	4	3	....	1	....	....	....	" Morbus	....	....	....	....	....	...	3	10	3	....	....	..	16
617	70	53	50	47	40	49	43	51	60	55	48	51	Consumption	73	55	60	58	54	55	67	56	75	72	67	62	754
21	2	3	2	1	1	1	....	1	....	5	1	4	Convulsions	2	2	1	....	....	3	....	1	....	....	2	2	13
87	18	13	16	4	....	2	4	1	4	6	11	8	Croup	9	10	4	6	1	....	4	....	2	9	14	23	82
14	....	1	....	....	2	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	Cyanosis	2	1	1	1	....	2	....	1	....	1	1	....	10
15	....	3	....	3	....	....	1	2	....	4	....	2	Cystitis	....	....	1	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
1	1	..	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	Debility	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	1	1	6
6	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	1	Diabetes	3	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	7
103	1	1	6	21	25	31	5	3	2	1	2	5	Diarrhœa	....	2	4	3	5	6	30	38	21	9	1	2	121
294	58	40	21	18	15	24	22	21	13	15	26	21	Diphtheria	29	15	18	15	26	16	18	20	26	28	41	50	302
3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	Dropsy	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
61	....	....	5	10	31	13	1	1	....	....	....	....	Dysentery	1	1	1	....	....	1	20	21	6	12	2	3	68
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Elephantiasis	1	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Embolism	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
66	5	4	6	8	15	6	7	5	3	2	3	2	Enteritis	4	3	3	3	1	3	14	18	6	6	2	5	68
11	....	....	1	2	....	1	2	1	2	1	....	1	Epilepsy	1	....	2	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	7
15	1	1	....	2	....	....	5	1	2	2	1	....	Erysipelas	....	2	....	2	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	9
1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Fever (malarial)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	" Bilious	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	6

CAUSES OF DEATH. — *Continued.*

Males.													Causes of Death.	Females.												
Totals.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July.	June.	May.	April.	March.	Feb.	Jan.		Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
2	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	Fever Intermittent	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	" Remittent	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
70	7	9	11	5	9	6	2	1	6	1	8	5	" Typhoid	9	1	7	8	3	8	3	10	9	9	6	9	82
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Fistula	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
19	1	1	2	1	3	....	1	5	1	2	2	....	Gastritis	....	2	2	....	1	1	3	5	1	5	1	1	22
4	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	Hæmorrhage	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	3
217	17	15	14	18	17	22	19	17	24	17	12	25	Heart, disease of	12	17	25	17	15	16	15	14	20	19	15	23	208
6	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	Hernia	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	Hip, disease of	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	Homicide	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
129	8	7	12	14	16	9	11	11	16	10	9	6	Hydrocephalus	12	10	12	7	8	14	4	6	13	7	6	5	104
6	....	....	....	1	1	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	Indigestion	....	1	2	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	1	7
162	14	9	24	13	10	14	9	15	14	8	17	15	Infantile diseases	9	14	12	11	12	7	8	11	7	11	11	11	124
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	...	Influenza	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	2	2	....	....	3	Insanity	....	2	....	1	....	2	3	3	1	....	1	....	13
24	1	5	2	6	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	....	Intemperance	1	....	4	2	2	....	3	....	....	1	....	2	15

5	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	Intussusception	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	3
6	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	Jaundice	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	2	2	1	....	2	10
49	7	3	3	....	5	6	8	3	6	2	3	3	Kidneys, diseases of	2	3	3	1	7	....	2	3	3	3	6	3	36
10	4	2	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	Laryngitis	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	3	4	10
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Leucocythæmia	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
38	4	1	5	6	1	3	3	4	3	3	3	2	Liver, diseases of	2	2	5	5	2	5	7	5	3	5	1	2	44
20	3	....	5	1	....	2	....	....	2	....	3	4	Lungs, diseases of	....	3	3	3	4	1	3	1	....	3	6	5	32
2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	Malformations	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	3
110	6	3	9	18	13	17	9	13	4	3	6	9	Marasmus and Tabes Mesenterica	12	3	10	5	10	7	9	14	12	11	9	13	115
15	9	1	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	Measles	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	2	4	7	17
5	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	Meningitis, cerebro-spinal	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	1	....	2	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Metria (Puerperal fever)	....	....	2	1	2	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	9
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Metritis (not Puerperal)	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	3
14	3	....	2	1	3	1	1	....	....	2	1	....	Mortification	....	1	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	6
3	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	Necrosis	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
65	2	6	4	4	5	7	10	7	4	2	7	7	Nephria (Bright's disease)	7	5	8	4	3	4	5	6	2	6	5	8	63
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	Neuralgia	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	4
1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Noma	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	2
77	5	6	8	4	7	4	7	9	10	4	8	5	Old age	17	14	15	7	14	7	8	16	10	11	8	11	138
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Œsophagitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ophthalmia	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
30	3	2	1	3	4	3	3	1	2	5	2	1	Paralysis	4	4	4	3	3	4	5	6	6	5	1	5	50
1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	Parotitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

CAUSES OF DEATH. — *Concluded.*

Males.													Causes of Death.	Females.												
Totals.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July.	June.	May.	April.	March.	Feb.	Jan.		Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Totals.
1	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	1	....	Pharyngitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	Phlebitis	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2
27	2	4	1	3	3	1	2	3	3	3	....	2	Peritonitis	3	1	4	3	6	5	4	1	3	3	1	2	36
22	2	....	....	3	3	1	3	4	1	3	....	2	Pleurisy	1	4	1	2	3	1	1	1	....	1	....	2	17
422	47	27	29	15	21	19	25	43	58	54	41	43	Pneumonia	44	49	39	35	30	12	24	19	18	28	41	42	381
80	9	5	4	9	7	8	8	6	3	4	7	10	Premature birth	2	2	4	3	4	5	3	5	6	6	5	8	53
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Puerperal diseases	9	4	5	6	7	5	3	5	6	6	9	14	79
3	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Purpura Hæmorrhagica	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	5
4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	Pyæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Quinsy	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	Rachitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
28	1	....	1	1	1	3	3	3	5	4	3	3	Rheumatism	4	2	4	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	3	5	28
13	1	2	....	....	1	2	1	....	1	1	2	2	Scarlatina	3	1	2	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	3	3	16
6	2	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	Scrofula	....	3	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	7
5	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	Septicæmia	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	2	....	1	7
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scurvy	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

15	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	....	....	....	2	3	Spine, disease of	1	1	2	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	2	1	10
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	Spleen, disease of	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Stomach, disease of	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
5	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	Spina Bifida	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	6
1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Small-pox	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Stricture	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
4	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	Sunstroke	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Surgical operation	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Synovitis	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
16	2	....	2	2	2	1	....	1	1	....	4	1	Syphilis	....	2	2	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	8
33	3	6	2	1	....	3	6	3	3	3	2	1	Suicide	1	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	1	....	....	1	7
16	....	1	1	4	3	2	3	....	....	....	1	1	Teething	1	....	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	18
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	Tetanus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	Thrush	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
9	....	....	1	1	2	....	1	1	1	....	1	1	Tumors	3	1	3	3	8	4	5	4	1	2	5	3	42
28	....	....	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	5	2	8	Whooping-cough	9	1	6	8	2	3	3	4	4	4	1	2	47
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	Ulcers	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	5
5	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	Unknown	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	1	1	1	1	1	8
4209	410	319	327	385	436	416	298	322	334	311	320	231		385	315	363	303	315	276	445	478	364	376	354	429	4403

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Although the general mortality was larger the past year than in 1879, the increase of deaths from what are termed preventable diseases was but slight, the percentage of deaths from these causes being 24.42 against 23.98 in the preceding year. The following table exhibits the deaths from the principal zymotic diseases in the several wards and public institutions: —

WARDS.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Cholera Inf.	Chol.-morbus.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Typhoid fever.	Whooping-cough.	Scarlatina.	Measles.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.
1 . . .	58	13	1	11	4	7	1	. . .	. . .	. . . .
2 . . .	43	17	. . .	10	1	10	2	1	. . .	. . . .
3 . . .	17	19	3	6	4	3	3	2	1	. . . .
4 . . .	10	14	. . .	1	1	11	1	. . .	. . .	1
5 . . .	8	22	1	2	1	. . .	1	2	. . .	. . . .
6 . . .	46	29	4	14	7	13	5	5	7	. . . .
7 . . .	28	20	2	14	1	. . .	7	1	6	. . . .
8 . . .	24	25	. . .	8	2	9	5	3	3	2
9 . . .	22	12	2	3	2	3	2	1	. . .	. . . .
10 . . .	15	4	. . .	3	1	. . .	. . . .	2	. . .	. . . .
11 . . .	19	9	1	3	3	8	2	. . .	. . .	1
12 . . .	28	19	6	9	3	4	1	. . .	4	. . . .
13 . . .	41	43	6	18	3	7	10	1	3	. . . .
	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .

WARDS.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Cholera Inf.	Chol.-morbus.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Typhoid fever.	Whooping-cough.	Scarlatina.	Measles.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.
14 . . .	41	30	3	9	2	8	6	2	2	. . .
15 . . .	54	24	. . .	15	3	6	1	2	1	1
16 . . .	17	26	3	10	8	5	2	2	. . .	. . .
17 . . .	14	14	. . .	2	4	3	2	. . .	. . .	1
18 . . .	10	7	1	2	6	1	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
19 . . .	39	43	1	16	8	11	2	1	2	. . .
20 . . .	36	42	1	7	11	2	2	. . .	. . .	. . .
21 . . .	21	12	. . .	8	5	. . .	3	. . .	. . .	2
22 . . .	39	22	2	11	13	4	5	3	3	. . .
23 . . .	37	22	1	3	15	1	5	. . .	. . .	. . .
24 . . .	42	16	. . .	4	3	5	6	1	. . .	1
25 . . .	7	3	1	1	1	1	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Pub. ins.	49	6	. . .	34	17	30	1	. . .	. . .	2
Totals .	765	513	39	224	129	152	75	29	32	11

Diphtheria and Croup caused 765 deaths (an increase of 215), making 8.88 per cent. of the whole mortality. These diseases proved more fatal in East Boston, South Boston, and the four Roxbury wards than in other portions of the city. In East Boston the deaths from these causes made 13.20 of the whole number; in South Boston, 17.78 per cent.; and in Roxbury, 17.65 per cent.

Diarrhœal disorders caused the death of 45.96 per cent. of all who died from zymotic diseases. Those who died in South Boston made 17.24 per cent. of all the victims to these maladies, while those who died in Wards 6, 7, and 8 made nearly 14 per cent.

There were reported but 152 deaths from *typhoid fever*, making but 1.76 per cent. of the whole mortality. The deaths were so evenly distributed as to require no special remark. The disease is popularly supposed to be a product of bad drainage, or, at least, that it is nurtured and fostered by such a condition of sanitary matters. As it is a fact that this complaint has had no prominence here for many years, and that the whole community has been thrown into a ferment on account of its defective system of sewerage, cause and effect, in this particular, seem not to be in harmony. It may not be out of place to say here, that bad drainage is made responsible for nearly "all the ills that flesh is heir to." Odors, so dormant that no olfactophone (if such an instrument can be imagined) could detect them, have been descanted on, until the bewildered citizens have seen nothing but Death and his pale horse in their dwellings. And yet these dreadful maladies continue to appear, in the most salubrious localities, where house and surroundings present no point for improvement.

Measles. — There were 32 deaths from this cause (there were 2 in the preceding year), 11 from *cerebro-spinal meningitis* (a decrease of 4), 29 from *scarlatina* (a decrease of 114), and 75 from *whooping-cough* (a decrease of 18).

The nativity of the decedents from the preventable causes is shown in the following table: —

BIRTHPLACES OF DECEDENTS.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Cholera Inf.	Cholera morbus.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Typhoid fever.	Whooping-Cough.	Scarlatina.	Measles.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	Totals.
United States	294	173	9	73	40	66	20	11	9	4	699
Ireland	268	191	23	82	60	50	28	8	16	5	731
England	39	19	. . .	5	4	3	4	3	1	. .	78
Scotland	13	5	. . .	3	1	. . .	2	. .	. .	. .	24
British America	81	47	3	21	10	11	7	3	4	. .	187
Germany	42	29	2	5	6	12	6	2	. .	. .	104
Other foreign places . .	21	13	1	7	1	7	7	2	1	2	62
Unknown	7	36	1	28	7	3	1	. .	1	. .	84
Totals	765	513	39	224	129	152	75	29	32	11	1,969

The above table shows that the prevalence of zymotic diseases, in the aggregate, is not in the direction that has commonly been supposed to be the case. So far as any race liability to zymotic diseases is concerned (and the question has been discussed in that light), perhaps the collated facts of a series of years, as well as a more extended field than a single city, are needed to determine the question. On the other hand, the large mortality from this class of diseases during the past year, together with a consideration of the localities where they appeared, afford sufficient ground for the belief that much of what is supposed to be expert testimony is simply conjecture. In this connection the following statement will prove interesting. The table exhibits the ratio of deaths from zymotic diseases to the population of each of the several races named respectively: —

Native . . . . . 1 in 33.47	English . . . . . 1 in 115.36	British American, 1 in 123.70
Irish . . . . . 1 in 88.63	Scotch . . . . . 1 in 111.90	German . . . . . 1 in 66.30

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

Cancer. — The number of deaths from cancer was 237, — 71 males and 166 females, — an increase of 42 over the number registered in the preceding year, and making 2.75 per cent. of the deaths from all causes. The following table gives the ages of those who died from this disease, together with the location of cancer in all but nineteen instances: —

TABLE XIII. DEATHS FROM CANCER, LOCALITIES OF THE DISEASE, SEX AND AGES OF THE DECEDENTS.

	Ages
Males.	
Abdominal	51
"	55
"	31
"	39
"	61
"	23
"	58
"	35
Cervical glands	52
Face	88
" and neck..	54
Jaw	54
Lip	69
"	81
Liver	33
"	54
"	50
"	49
"	46
"	50
"	35
"	67
"	69
" stomach and abdomen	59
Lung	32
" and pleura	36
Neck	63
"	51
"	43
"	50
"	65
Penis	85
Pylorus	42
Rectum	65
"	45
"	68

	Ages
Rectum.....	67
Stomach	71
"	60
"	68
"	50
"	70
"	55
"	64
"	75
"	68
"	61
"	48
"	75
"	75
"	63
"	67
"	65
"	65
"	47
"	47
"	63
"	66
Thigh	55
"	68
" and groin	55
Throat	61
"	53
"	74
Tongue.....	53
"	67
Not given.....	82
"	80
"	74
"	47
"	48
Total males ..	71

	Ages
Females.	
Abdominal	67
"	86
"	70
"	68
"	72
"	73
"	53
"	74
"	80
"	52
"	64
Breast	67
"	37
"	56
"	70
"	74
"	42
"	81
"	40
"	50
"	48
"	68
"	54
"	52
"	47
"	57
"	57
"	66
"	56
"	64
"	58
"	64
"	52
"	48
"	43

	Ages
Breast	50
"	52
"	65
"	66
"	50
"	70
"	68
"	49
"	43
"	61
"	45
"	53
"	53
"	42
" and stomach..	35
" and rectum ..	53
Genitals	37
Liver	52
"	66
"	62
"	45
"	45
"	75
"	64
"	79
"	69
"	28
"	36
"	50
Lung	56
Ovary.....	45
"	78
Parotid gland ..	80
Rectum.....	46
"	36

TABLE XIII. — *Concluded.*

	Ages		Ages		Ages		Ages
Rectum	54	Stomach	59	Uterus	70	Uterus	43
"	69	"	52	"	37	"	41
Side	17	"	54	"	43	"	59
Stomach	53	"	44	"	38	"	55
"	76	"	56	"	59	"	39
"	62	" and abdomen	34	"	49	"	62
"	60	Uterus	44	"	66	Vagina	73
"	28	"	51	"	38	Not given.....	54
"	47	"	40	"	44	"	80
"	65	"	56	"	50	"	60
"	77	"	56	"	84	"	51
"	50	"	50	"	90	"	52
"	34	"	46	"	50	"	36
"	62	"	42	"	55	"	74
"	50	"	61	"	46	"	56
"	56	"	59	"	50	"	59
"	65	"	45	"	65	"	66
"	73	"	52	"	61	"	51
"	53	"	36	"	67	"	52
"	49	"	40	"	58	"	35
"	65	"	56	"	47	"	64
"	50	"	46	"	50		
"	52	"	31	"	54	Total females..	166
"	69	"	46	"	42		
"	69	"	29	"	65		

It will be seen that 70.46 per cent. of those who died from cancer were above 50 years of age. As usual, the females greatly outnumber the males, the former making no less than 70 per cent. of the whole number. The average age of the male decedents was 57.96 years, and that of the female 55 years. One in 59.28 of all the male decedents, and 1 in 26.52 of the female, died of cancer.

Consumption. — There were 1,371 deaths from this cause in 1880, — an increase of 109 compared with the preceding year, making 16 per cent. of the whole mortality. Of all the male decedents, 1 in 6.82, and of the female, 1 in 5.84, died from consumption. Of all who died from this cause,

43.10 per cent. were native-born, and 39.82 per cent. were natives of Ireland.

The ratio of deaths from consumption to those from all causes, according to the nativity of the decedents, is shown in the following table: —

Native . . . . 1 in 6.19	English . . 1 in 7.36	Brit. Amer'n, 1 in 5.76	Italian . . . 1 in 12.00
Irish . . . . 1 in 5.86	Scotch . . . . 1 in 5.75	German . . . 1 in 9.69	Portuguese . 1 in 13.66

Of all who died from this cause, 75.78 per cent. died between 15 and 50 years. Those between 20 and 30 (185 males, and 256 females) made 32.17 per cent. of the whole number.

The occupations of those who died from consumption present no especial significance, unless the large number belonging to a few occupations deserve mention. As is always the case, the class that furnishes the largest number of victims to this cause is the laboring class, which make 21.07 per cent. of all the males who died from consumption. Clerks, merchants, and traders come next, making 18.31 per cent. Tailors and shoemakers make 4.86 per cent., and painters, carpenters, and teamsters 8.59 per cent.

Hydrocephalus. — The number of deaths from this cause was 233, — an increase of 38, — making 2.71 per cent. of all the deaths.

Marasmus, Scrofula, and Tabes Mesenterica. — The number of deaths from these causes was 238, — an increase of 27.

Local Diseases.

The deaths from this class of diseases, which comprise a large number of maladies, with numerous complications, make 36.71 per cent. of the entire mortality, — a percentage nearly identical with that of the preceding year.

Apoplexy and *Paralysis.* — There were 121 deaths from the former disease reported, and 173 from the latter, — an increase of 35. Although the latter, properly speaking, is the effect of disease, and not a disease in itself, the term is still used extensively by physicians without qualifications. It has a distinct place in Dr. Farr's nomenclature of diseases. The deaths thus indicated make 3.41 per cent. of the entire mortality, — nearly the same proportion that was registered in the preceding year.

Brain Diseases. — There were 308 deaths from these causes, — an increase of 62, — making 3.41 per cent. of all who died. The deaths from these causes, added to those

from apoplexy and paralysis, make 7 per cent. of the whole mortality.

Bronchitis and *Pneumonia.* — The deaths from these diseases amounted to no less than 1,147, making 13.32 per cent. of all the deaths. There was an increase of 83 deaths from bronchitis, and 175 from pneumonia, compared with the preceding year.

Heart, Disease of. — The increase of the mortality from heart affections, during the last ten years, is noticeable. The number that died from these causes the past year was 425, — an increase of 42 over the number reported in 1879, — making nearly 5 per cent. of all who died. Anterior to the period above named, the mortality from heart maladies rarely made 3 per cent. of all the deaths in any one year, and often made less than two per cent. That habits and modes of life lie at the root of this great change in the prevalence of heart affections, there can be little question. The remedy presents a more difficult problem, with a fruitful field for conjecture. Of all who thus died, 38.59 per cent. were over 60 years of age, the larger number during this period being females, although the other sex, in the aggregate, exceed the latter by 9.

Enteritis. — There were 134 deaths thus reported, — an increase of 43. If to these are added the deaths from peritonitis, gastritis, and those designated as "diseases of the bowels," the number will be 257, making 2.98 per cent. of the whole mortality, nearly the same proportion that was recorded from the same causes in the preceding year.

Kidneys, Disease of. — There were 213 deaths from kidney affections,— an increase of 22, — of which 128 were from Bright's disease. Renal troubles have also greatly increased during the last 10 or 15 years. The almost universal use of stimulants, mineral waters, etc., has been designated as the cause of the greater portion of these affections. As such considerations, weighty as they are, are not addressed to the popular apprehension, and probably never will be, at least by those who can speak with authority, it will be safe to say there will be no diminution of the mortality from these causes. On the contrary, if there should be no increase, there is no reason to look for a decrease. Advancement in medical science does not seem to mean, curiously enough, any reduction in the death-rate, however much it may contribute to the convenience of the sick.

Developmental Diseases.

Malformations. — There were 40 deaths from causes thus specified, — a decrease of 4, — 21 being males, and 19

females. Of the whole number, 24 were cyanosis; 11 were spina bifida, and 5 were other malformations.

Old Age. — There were 215 deaths thus reported, — 77 males, and 138 females, — an increase of 3; making 2.50 per cent. of all who died. There can be little doubt that this term is often used on account of inability to be more specific in diagnosis. It is a convenient term, and while it really conveys no information in a large number of instances, it has all the advantages of sounding well to those who imagine they comprehend all about it.

Premature Birth. — There were 133 instances thus reported, — an increase of 29. The males largely outnumber the females, there being 80 of the former, and 53 of the latter. There were 286 deaths from what are designated "infantile diseases." Many of these instances were of children who died on the day of their birth, concerning which no other cause of death could be given. If these are numbered with those from premature births, the whole will make 4.87 per cent. of the whole mortality.

Puerperal Diseases. — The number of deaths from this class of diseases was 88, an increase of 10. The particular form of the cause of death, with the ages of the decedents, may be of some interest: —

	Ages.						Ages.				
	18 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	Totals.		18 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	Totals.
Abortion	.	1	1	1	3	Peritonitis	6	4	9	2	21
Convulsions	4	4	1	1	10	Placenta prævia	3	3	5	1	12
Mania	1	2	.	.	3	Septicæmia	7	5	6	.	18
Metria (puerperal fever)	1	3	5	.	9	Not given	.	3	7	.	10
Metritis	.	2	.	.	2	Totals	22	27	34	5	88

Of those who died from causes incident to childbirth, 55.68 per cent. were under 30 years of age, and just 25 per cent. were between 18 and 25.

External Causes.

Accidents. — There were 286 deaths from casualties of all kinds (including 5 deaths from sunstroke) — an increase of 42 over the number reported in 1879. The deaths on railroads made 19.23 per cent. of the whole number from accidental causes. Those from drowning, burning, and on

railroads made 36.71 per cent. of all the deaths from casualties; and the deaths from falls made 20.63 per cent. The modes of death, in all but 32 instances, is shown in the following table: —

	No.		No.
Males.		By poison	1
On railroads	55	Fell from ladder	1
Drowned	31	" " elevator	1
Burned	19	" " railroad bridge	1
Falls from windows	12	" down stone steps	1
" " buildings	10	" through hatchway	1
" down stairs	10	Choked by meat	1
Thrown from vehicles	7	By inhaling coal gas	1
Falls from stagings	6	Suffocated in bank of snow	1
Run over by vehicles	6	By blow on head	1
Scalded	5	By pistol shot	1
Falls on sidewalk	5	Injured while rigging	1
Killed by machinery	5	Fell down hatchway	1
Exposure and neglect	5	Crushed by iron boiler	1
Sunstroke	5	Fall of iron safe	1
Suffocated in bed	4	Crushed by ferry-boat	1
Overlaid	4	" " stone	1
By opium	4	Kicked by a man	1
Fell into vessels' holds	3	Suffocated by bank of earth	1
Killed by elevator	3	Crushed by wagon	1
Fell into sewer	3	Pushed from steps	1
Kicked by horses	3	Fall of barrel of ashes	1
Surgical operations	2	" " a pole	1
Falls on floor	2	By needle in gall bladder	1
" from bed	2	Ran against a tree	1
Injured at birth	2	Strangled in vomit	1
By blasting rocks	2	By whiskey	1
By runaway horses	2	Crushed by box	1
By tartar emetic	2	Spike in foot (lockjaw)	1
By carbolic acid	1	Injured by horse "	1
By mercury	1	Fall of stone "	1
By morphine	1	Not given	32
By strychnia	1	Total	286

Homicides. — The number of deaths of this class was 3; in the preceding year there were 5.

Suicides. — There were 40 deaths of this character, an increase of 4, occurring in every month, save August. Eight of the deaths were in June, and 6 in November. The methods employed for self-destruction were of the usual variety, although the deaths from hanging exceeded those from shooting, the latter mode being usually the favorite one for voluntary exit from life. There were 10 deaths from hanging (all males); 8 from shooting (all males); 4 from cutting throat (1 female); 3 jumped from window (1 male, from delirium tremens, and 1 male and 1 female, supposed to be insane); 2 from Paris green (male and female); and 1 each (all males) from arsenic, cyanide of potassium, morphine, and prussic acid.

TABLE XIV. CAUSES OF DEATH AND PERCENTAGES. CLASSIFIED BY MONTHS.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
CLASS I. *Zymotic Diseases.*													
Miasmatic	119	95	89	84	88	109	361	385	240	166	154	213	2,103
Enthetic	2	6	2	1	2	1	1	3	2	3	.....	2	25
Dietic	2	2	7	5	4	1	5	2	7	3	7	4	49
Parasitic	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
CLASS II. *Constitutional Diseases.*													
Diathetic	29	21	24	23	18	22	21	33	20	24	26	24	285
Tubercular	163	136	151	151	149	141	156	147	181	161	145	166	1,847
CLASS III. *Local Diseases.*													
Of Nervous system	69	76	69	64	47	50	53	64	54	52	38	61	697
" Circulatory system	37	29	46	43	32	37	37	31	40	34	31	42	439
" Respiratory system	135	135	140	135	118	59	63	60	56	93	119	157	1,270
" Digestive system	27	25	38	28	37	35	46	61	36	42	24	30	429
" Urinary system	25	20	22	16	24	25	20	20	14	20	25	20	251
" Generative system	2	2	2	1	6	3	5	4	3	3	4	3	38
Carried forward	612	547	590	552	526	483	768	810	653	601	573	722	7,427

TABLE XIV. CAUSES OF DEATH AND PERCENTAGES. CLASSIFIED BY MONTHS.—*Continued.*

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
Brought forward	612	547	590	552	526	483	768	810	653	601	573	722	7,427
Of Locomotory system	5	3	7	.....	2	4	1	2	2	2	5	3	36
" Integumentary system	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
CLASS IV. *Developmental Diseases.*													
" Children	43	47	33	35	43	37	37	39	39	48	35	48	484
" Women	9	4	5	6	7	5	3	5	6	6	9	14	79
" Aged	22	22	19	17	23	14	12	23	14	19	14	16	215
" Nutrition	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	1	2	3	3	17
CLASS V. *External Causes.*													
Accident or neglect	20	9	14	23	29	20	34	28	30	22	26	28	283
Suicide	2	2	3	3	4	8	4	.....	2	2	6	4	40
Homicide	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Sunstroke	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Not specified	.....	.....	3	.....	1	2	.....	1	2	1	2	1	13
Totals	716	635	674	637	637	574	861	914	749	703	673	839	8,612

The above table exhibits the number of deaths from each of the several general classes of disease. The mortality from the zymotic class is slightly in excess of that of the preceding year. Indeed, there is a uniformity, almost unvarying, year by year, in the proportion of the deaths that occur from each class of diseases. It is only when some extensive epidemic prevails that a different result is witnessed.

Unknown Diseases. — It must not be supposed, that because there were only 13 instances in which the causes of death are registered as "unknown," that that number comprised all of that character. Many decedents died without medical attendance; in those cases certificates were given by physicians who had never seen the patients when alive. Some of them, chronic cases, perhaps were correctly reported; others, no doubt, were guessed at, and, in some cases, pretty accurately. At all events, for statistical purposes, their consideration is not important, as the difference in the result would hardly have been appreciable.

General Remarks.

It is an exceedingly interesting question, as well as a very important one, to ascertain, if possible, to what extent the duration of human life is affected by social conditions. There has been much speculation on the subject; various theories have been advanced, and conclusions drawn therefrom, which, to say the least, do not appear to be verified by facts. It has been affirmed as true that those who sustain the marital relation possess a firmer hold on life than those who have not entered that state. This statement has been made with such positiveness, that its truth has been accepted almost universally without question. Whether that assumption is true or not, the facts subjoined will go some distance towards confirming or weakening that position. Although the field which furnishes the facts for comparison and consideration is not a large one, yet, as similar results have been exhibited during a series of years, something tangible certainly ought to be predicated on them.

The number of decedents of a marriageable age (say from 20 years and upwards) was 4,509 (see Table IX.), — 2,131 males, and 2,378 females. Of the whole number, no less than 74.34 per cent. had been married at the time of death. Of the male decedents above 20 years of age, 69.54 per cent., and of the females 74 per cent., had been or were married at the time of death. The nativities of the foregoing are seen in the following table: —

Nativity.	Married.		Widowed.		Nativity.	Married.		Widowed.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Native	557	494	105	354	British American	57	7	7	30
Irish	497	399	89	365	German	55	6	6	22
English	51	45	12	14	Other foreign . .	24	2	2	10
Scotch	19	6	1	7	Totals	1260	959	222	802

It will be seen by the foregoing table that there was a great difference between the mortality of widows and that of widowers, the former making 45.54 per cent. and the latter only 14.98 per cent. of all the decedents who had been married. Of all the decedents over 20 years of age (of both sexes) 68.95 per cent. of those who were native-born had been married; of the Irish, 81.97 per cent.; English, 85 per cent.; Scotch, 80 per cent.; British American, 38 per cent.; German, 66.42 per cent.; and other foreign nativities, 42.70 per cent.

REGISTRATION.

There is considerable misapprehension as to the object of having a system of registration of vital statistics. Some, who are entirely ignorant of its origin or of its uses, seem to regard it as an indispensable adjunct, or part, of sanitary affairs. All the connection that the subject has with sanitary matters, or with the public health, is in the fact that it announces the number of deaths that occur, and the causes of death. The first is simply an event, and it is a very simple affair to record it. The cause of death is ascertained and made known by the attending physician, and the work of recording it is as simple as in the other case. The records of these two facts indicate merely the number of the deaths, and state the diseases which caused death. No suggestion is made by them as to what measures are necessary for the security of the public health, although they indicate, with other things, that there is something to do. They communicate no information as to how disease should be treated.

The General Court of Massachusetts, as far back as 1639, recognized the importance of providing for a systematic registration of vital statistics. The statistics at the outset were meagre, and bore but slight resemblance to those now used in fulness or completeness. At that time, and until

about 1660, they were county returns, made by the several town-clerks to the "Clark of the Writts." Subsequently they became affairs of the individual towns, and have remained so until the present time. In addition to this town registration, imposed by general law, the State has provided that town-clerks and registrars shall annually furnish, to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, copies of all the births, marriages, and deaths that occurred in their respective towns during the preceding year. These returns are collated by competent statisticians, and published in annual reports by the State, for the purpose of showing the growth of population, the duration of life, race characteristics, and setting forth many other facts of general and specific value.

Errors in Recording.

It will be obvious that much of the value of the town records depends, especially when social and pecuniary interests are concerned, as is frequently the case, on their accuracy, which rests entirely on the intelligence and carefulness of the recording officers, or of those who make the returns to the latter. This fact will be seen from a circumstance of which the present City Registrar was cognizant. In 1807 a French gentleman named François Arté was married to an American lady. Unfortunately the clergyman, misunderstanding the name, perhaps from imperfect pronunciation, returned the name as *Harty*. The fact that the gentleman was French, should have raised doubts as to the name being *Harty*, although from its *sound* it was not strange that it should have been mistaken for the right one. In 1857 the daughter of Francis Arté, herself a widow, was apprised of the existence of some property in France to which she would succeed, provided that the marriage of Francis Arté could be proved to the French authorities by official documentary evidence from this city. Certificates from this office, properly authenticated, testifying that *Francis Harty* was married in Boston, were sent, but they failed to convince the French officials that Francis Harty and Francis Arté were one and the same person. The widowed daughter did not receive the property to which she was entitled.

To those who have had little or no experience in copying or transcribing records it doubtless seems an easy task for one to "follow copy," as printers say. This is a mistaken notion. The blunders — not a few, but multitudinous — that have been, and are constantly made, would be laughable on account of their ridiculous character, were it not for their possible future importance, as well as for the trouble

and annoyance they cause those whose duty it is to watch them, lest they find their way on the records. The following list of names, selected at random from hundreds of others of a similar character, will illustrate the superhuman ingenuity that some persons will manifest to get a name wrong. The first column gives the names as they were reported, the second as they were entered on the record: —

Chester	should be	Cesaro.	Bartel	should be	Bergold.
Inice	"	Eunice.	Rodricks	"	Rodrigues.
Carcelon Angelo	"	Angelo C. Lucca.	Perry	"	Pereira.
Mary Sears	"	Maria Mesquita.	Jennie	"	Eugenia.
Tono Gennings	"	Antonio Genna.	Keene	"	Joaquim.
Degation	"	Durdigan.	Lawrence	"	Lorenz.
John Lovering	"	Pacifico Leverone.	Jeremiah	"	Giovanni.
Marshall	"	Machado.	Cammer	"	Zimmer.

ASSUMED NAMES.

Another source of annoyance is in the assumption by foreigners of names not their own. This arises in many cases from inability to make others understand their real names. Names similar in sound to the proper have been gradually given and adopted by foreigners without reflection, not anticipating embarrassments that are very likely to arise in consequence. Thus, as is shown in the list of names before given, Machado had been changed to Marshall, Leverone to Lovering, and Pereira to Perry. These changes more frequently occur among Italians and Portuguese; and while it is easy to determine that the reported name is wrong, it often requires considerable labor to ascertain what it should be.

Again, the name of Donahoe, Donohoe, Donahue, Donoughoe, Denahy, Danahy, Donaughey, Danaher, Donehey, etc., are so mixed up and interchangeably used as to make it impossible, in many instances, even for the owners to say whether or not they should be spelt alike, or whether either of them is correct.

Another crying evil, and one that taxes the patience and good-nature of a recording officer more than all the rest, is the inane and nonsensical practice of some who consider themselves intelligent of assuming diminutive given names, and insist that they should so be placed on the record. This practice is not only indicative of intellectual weakness, but of unmitigated ignorance, as it shows a total unconsciousness of the mischief that might result from such an act. An applicant for a marriage certificate insisted that his bride's

name should appear on the record as "Gustye," when her real name was Augusta. Another gave the name of his bride as "Mimi." What *that* name is is still one of the unexplained mysteries which the Registrar is in hopes of solving in the near future. In the first of the above cases, when it was modestly suggested to the candidate for matrimony that the initials of the two names were different, and that it would be impossible to identify the party if the initial letter only were used, the suggestion was deemed impertinent, and the Registrar had no alternative but to issue a certificate to Miss "Gustye." Whatever vanity may be gratified by this silly practice, those who indulge in it should not forget that the veriest tramp may assume the euphonious name of Montmorenci Fitzmaurice Smith, but he would remain a tramp all the same. It is not strange that one should desire to rid himself of a disagreeable name; but it is not easy to imagine why any one should wish to obscure a proper and well-sounding one by a laborious and nonsensical method of spelling it.

The foregoing remarks have been made for the purpose of directing attention to the subject of registration. Not one in a thousand, it is safe to say, has an intelligent comprehension of its objects or value. It is regarded by many simply as a method of recording certain facts concerning births, marriages, and deaths, without any thought as to the bearing of these matters on material interests. Nothing definite would be known of the natural growth of population, which is, after all, the only measure of the public wealth, without the aid of a proper record and use of vital statistics. Production, supply, and demand are estimated, weighed, and gauged by the conditions which these statistics make manifest; and where these are wholly or partially neglected, or inaccurately made up, there is a corresponding uncertainty as to the public profit and loss account, similar to the condition of the merchant without a balance-sheet.

Respectfully submitted,

N. A. APOLLONIO,

City Registrar.

OFFICE OF CITY REGISTRAR, July 28, 1881.

[DOCUMENT 103 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

CAMBRIDGE RAILROAD.

NINTH LOCATION.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, July 18, 1881.

The Committee on Paving, to whom was recommitted the petition of the Cambridge Railroad Company for an extension of its location in Brighton, respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying order.

For the Committee,

LUCIUS SLADE,
Chairman.

Ordered, That in addition to the rights heretofore granted to the Cambridge Railroad Company to lay down tracks in several of the streets of the City of Boston, said company shall have the right to lay down a single track on Market street, Brighton, between Washington street and Western avenue, and to connect the same by means of curved tracks with the track of said company as now laid down on said Washington street. Said company shall also have the right to lay down a single track on Western avenue from the track located by this order on Market street to the dividing line between the City of Boston and the City of Cambridge. Also a single track on North Harvard street from the track located by this order on Western avenue to the dividing line between the City of Boston and the City of Cambridge. Said company shall also have the right to construct turnouts on Market street, on Western avenue, and three on North Harvard street. The tracks and turnouts located by this order

being shown on plans drawn by J. G. Chase, civil engineer, dated July 11, 1881, and deposited in the office of the Superintendent of Streets.

The right to lay down the tracks and turnouts located by this order is upon condition that the whole work of laying down said tracks, and the form of rail used, shall be under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Committee on Paving and the Superintendent of Streets, and shall be approved by them. Also upon condition that the space occupied by said tracks, and eighteen inches outside thereof, shall be paved with granite blocks to the satisfaction of said Superintendent of Streets. Also upon condition that said Cambridge Railroad Company shall accept this order of location, and shall agree in writing to comply with the conditions therein contained, and shall file said acceptance and agreement with the City Clerk within thirty days of the passage of this order; otherwise it shall be null and void.[1]

Passed.

S. F. McCLEARY.
City Clerk.

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[1] Accepted by Cambridge Railroad Company, July 19, 1881.

[Document 104 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

REPORT OF THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE

ON

NEW CHARLESTOWN BRIDGE.

In Common Council, July 21, 1881.

The Joint Special Committee appointed to consider the subject of a New Bridge to Charlestown, beg leave to submit the following

REPORT.

It will be remembered that this subject was carefully considered by a committee of the last City Council, whose report (City Doc. 143, 1880) was received so near the close of the municipal year that it was impossible to give the subject the consideration which its importance demanded, and it was therefore referred to the present City Council. This report gave in detail the several projects for improved bridge communication between the City Proper and Charlestown, with plans and estimates of the cost, but did not recommend the adoption of any particular plan.

Your committee have gone over the matter carefully, and find that the facts fully sustain the opinion of their predecessors as to the necessity of improved means of communication with Charlestown. The present bridges are entirely inadequate to meet the demands of travel, and the difficulty is increasing daily.

The statistics given in the former report show the enormous amount of travel over the two bridges, and since the report was made there has been a noticeable increase. The delay caused by the opening of the draws has also increased, Charles-river bridge having been opened 9,154 times in

1880, against 8,728 times in 1879; and this of course will increase with the growth of business and the development of business facilities along the river front above the bridges.

Another serious impediment to travel, and one that promises to become much greater in the near future, are the railroad crossings at both ends of the bridges. Public attention has been particularly attracted to this during the present year by the unsuccessful endeavor of the Board of Aldermen to compel the Fitchburg Railroad Company to raise its tracks where they cross Warren and Charles-river avenues. When the works of the Hoosac Tunnel and Elevator Company are completed, the number of trains crossing these avenues will be greatly increased, and relief at any cost will then become an imperative necessity.

For this reason, any plan of improvement which may be now adopted should be made with a view of meeting increasing difficulties, and this consideration has greatly influenced your committee in arriving at their conclusions.

Two plans were submitted by last year's committee: one was for a new double-deck bridge, running from Causeway street to City square, crossing Water street between Warren and Charles-river avenues; the other plan contemplated the widening of Charles-river avenue and the present Charles-river bridge to a width of 80 feet, and the building of an elevated structure in the middle of the bridge, extending from City square to the Harbor Commissioners' line, leaving head-room for the passage of trains and teams underneath. The estimated cost of the first plan was $1,109,600.79, and of the second $350,750.00, exclusive of land damages or cost of street widenings. The latter plan does not commend itself to your committee, for several reasons. The construction of the elevated portion of the bridge, while it would overcome the objectionable grade crossing to a certain extent, would do it in an incomplete and unsatisfactory manner. The grade at both ends of the elevated portion would be objectionable to heavy team travel, and not entirely satisfactory to travel generally. The damages to adjoining property would, no doubt, be considerable, and, added to the cost of construction, would make the cost very heavy for the limited benefit derived from the change.

The plan for a double-deck bridge is entirely satisfactory. By it the grade crossings are overcome, and the detentions, caused by the opening of the draws, reduced to a minimum. Both heavy and light team travel would be equally well accommodated, each having a highway adapted to it. The only objection to this plan is its cost. Believing, however, that, although this objection may have force at the present

time, a double-deck bridge is the only one that will meet all the requirements of the future, the committee have decided to recommend the adoption of a modified plan for such a bridge, which will afford present relief, at considerable less than the above estimate, and which can be extended and developed to meet the demands which your committee believe will inevitably arise at no distant day.

This plan contemplates building a bridge at grade, extending from Causeway street to Water street, Charlestown, on the line recommended for the double-deck bridge, and so constructed that at any future time an upper deck can be added to it at much less expense than would be the case if provision were not made for it in the original construction. A clear approach will be made from City square, by removing the buildings on the estates between City square, Water street, Charles-river avenue, and Warren avenue. The estimate for such a bridge is as follows: —

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, CITY HALL,
BOSTON, July 21, 1881.

JOSEPH CALDWELL, Esq., *Chairman of Committee on New Bridge to Charlestown:* —

DEAR SIR, — The following is an estimate of the cost of a low-grade iron bridge, with stone piers, between Charlestown and the city proper. The site is the same as that of the proposed double-deck bridge.

Bridge to be 60 feet wide, to extend from Causeway street to City square, and to be so designed that an upper deck, 50 feet wide, can be added.

The estimate includes the Street Commissioners' estimate of land damages.

Superstructure	$272,795 90
One draw foundation pier	85,190 00
Seven other piers	258,114 00
Two end foundations	7,190 00
Draw fender, pier, and buoys	15,000 00
Fender	11,200 00
Quarters for men, lighting, displacement of tide-water, etc.	10,125 00
Paving, sidewalk, fence	13,811 00
	$673,425 90
Add 10 per cent.	67,342 59
	$740,768 49
Add Street Commissioners' estimate of land damages	75,000 00
Total	$815,768 49
Say	$816,000 00

Yours respectfully,

HENRY M. WIGHTMAN,
City Engineer.

This plan is perfectly feasible, and appears to be a practical solution of the difficulty. It does not, of course, meet all the requirements, but it will greatly relieve the immediate necessities, will satisfy the public demand to a certain extent, and will unquestionably be the most economical in the end.

The committee, therefore, respectfully recommend the passage of the following order.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH CALDWELL,
CHARLES H. HERSEY,
JOHN P. HILTON,
MATTHEW WALSH,
AUSTIN BIGELOW.

Ordered, That the Treasurer, under the direction of the Committee on Finance, be authorized to borrow the sum of eight hundred and sixteen thousand dollars, the same to constitute a special appropriation for the erection of a new bridge to Charlestown.

[Document 105 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

IN THE

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In Common Council, 21st July, 1881.

Ordered, That the Trustees of the Public Library be and hereby are authorized to expend the sum of one thousand dollars for the purchase of books for supplementary reading in the public schools, on the plan known as the Wells School system; and to meet the expenses connected therewith for the current financial year, agreeably to a vote of the Trustees, passed May 24, 1881, and the action of the School Committee had thereon, on 28th June, 1881; said amount to be charged to the appropriation for Incidentals.

In Common Council, July 21, 1881.

Referred to the Committee on the Public Library, and ordered to be printed.

Attest: W. P. GREGG,
Clerk of the Common Council.

[Extracts from the Records of July 19, 1881.]

The Librarian laid before the Trustees School Document No. 15, 1881, containing (among other matters) a certified copy of the report, and order thereon of the School Committee, at a meeting held June 28, 1881, in regard to the supply of supplementary reading by the Public Library.

Whereupon, agreeably to the vote of the Trustees, passed May 24, 1881, and the action of the School Committee thereon, June 28, 1881,

It was voted, That the Trustees hereby recommend to the City Government that a special appropriation of $1,000 for the present financial year of the city be granted by the City Council for supplementary reading, to be disbursed upon the system set forth in the aforesaid vote of May 24.

Voted, That the Clerk transmit to the City Council certified copies of this vote and of the aforesaid vote of May 24, 1881.

A true copy.

Attest: MELLEN CHAMBERLAIN,
Clerk.

[School Document No. 15. — 1881.]

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TEXT-BOOKS ON THE SUPPLY OF SUPPLEMENTARY READING BY THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

IN SCHOOL COMMITTEE, BOSTON, June 14, 1881.

The Committee on Text-Books, to whom was referred — April 26 — so much of the Superintendent's report as relates to the supply of supplementary reading matter by the Public Library, respectfully present the following report: —

The increased interest in the subject of supplementary reading, and the testimony of teachers, parents, and others as to its utility and advantages, are too well known to need comment here. The experiments tried, through the personal efforts of the Librarian of the Public Library and some of the masters of our Grammar Schools, have been so successful as to attract the attention of all interested in our schools, and have proved, beyond doubt, the practicability of the coöperation of the public schools and the Public Library in the supplying of supplementary reading-books to the pupils in the schools. This committee are convinced that some decisive action should be taken with reference to this subject at the present time.

In accordance with your instructions, a conference of the committee with the President of the Trustees and the Librarian of the Public Library was held, and the subject carefully considered. As the result of this conference, the following communication has been received from the Trustees of the Library, which is here given in full, as it contains the plan proposed by this committee: —

IN BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

May 24, 1881.

Voted, That, recognizing the great success of the system of auxiliary reading, as adopted as a branch of education at the Wells and other schools, the Trustees of the Public Library will assist in the scheme proposed by the Text-Book Committee of the School Committee upon the following basis: They will recommend to the City Government that a special appropriation of $1,000 for the present financial year of the city be granted by the City Council, to be disbursed upon the following system: — That the whole expense of the purchase of books, and of their distribution, including boxes, transportation, preparation and superintendence, shall be paid from the fund, and that the selection of each text-book proceeding from the master, as in his judgment best suited to his purpose from a list prepared and approved by the Text-Book Committee, shall be transmitted to the Librarian of the Public Library, who shall purchase the same either from the regular agents of the Library, or such other party as in his judgment will be most favorable, and be sent to the master of the school. When received at the Library, each volume shall be labelled, "Special appropriation of the City Council for the use of schools." And the control and management of the said fund and books shall be assumed by the School Committee at ninety days' notice from the Trustees of the Public Library that they desire to relinquish the same.

It is also agreed, provided the experience of the coming year is successful, that, unless the City Council, in their next annual appropriation, should provide a sum for auxiliary reading, the Trustees of the Library shall join with the School Committee in petitioning for a special appropriation for the purpose, in such sum as shall be agreed upon conference between the two bodies, to be administered upon the terms herein proposed.

A true copy of the record.

Attest:

MELLEN CHAMBERLAIN,

Clerk.

The committee are of the opinion that the proposed plan is the best which could be adopted at this time, and are convinced that the results will be most beneficial to the pupils, in aiding them to cultivate a taste for good reading, and in as-

sisting them to so select the books from the Library as to receive the greatest benefit from that institution.

The committee recommend the passage of the accompanying order.

For the Committee,

JOHN G. BLAKE,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the plan for supplying supplementary reading, as contained in the communication from the Trustees of the Public Library, be accepted and adopted; and that the Committee on Text-Books be authorized to carry out said plan, in coöperation with said Trustees.

[Document 106 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

AN ORDINANCE

ESTABLISHING

SALARIES OF THE CITY OFFICERS.

Be it ordained by the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows: —

Section 1. The salaries of the following-named officers shall be at the rate per annum placed against their respective names, beginning on the first day of April, 1881, excepting as otherwise specified, payable monthly, subject to the deduction of any and all sums due from such persons to the city; and all officers receiving moneys in their official capacity shall account for the same: —

Executive Department.

Sect. 2. Mayor, as fixed by the convention of the City Council on the twenty-first day of November, 1864, five thousand dollars per annum, beginning with the first Monday of January; and he shall be allowed the use of a horse and vehicle, at the expense of the city.

Mayor's Clerk, two thousand dollars.

City Clerk's Department.

Sect. 3. City Clerk, five thousand dollars. Assistant City Clerk, two thousand dollars. The City Clerk shall be allowed a sum not exceeding ten thousand five hundred dollars, to be paid to his other assistant clerks during the salary year, in monthly instalments, through the office of the Auditor of Accounts, on a pay-roll certified to by the City Clerk.

CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

SECT. 4. Clerk of the Common Council, two thousand dollars, and he shall be allowed for clerk-hire the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, to be paid, in monthly instalments, through the office of the Auditor of Accounts, on a pay-roll certified to by said clerk.

CLERK OF COMMITTEES.

SECT. 5. Clerk of Committees, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Assistant Clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars.

MESSENGER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

SECT. 6. Messenger of the City Council, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

First Assistant Messenger, one thousand dollars.

Second Assistant Messenger, six hundred dollars.

Third Assistant Messenger, six hundred dollars.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECT. 7. City Treasurer, beginning on the first day of June,[1] 1881, six thousand five hundred dollars, and he shall be allowed the further sum of one thousand dollars per annum, for services as the Treasurer of the Board of Commissioners on the Sinking Funds. He shall also be allowed a sum not exceeding seventeen thousand four hundred dollars, to be paid to his regular clerks during the salary year, in monthly instalments, through the office of the Auditor of Accounts, on a pay-roll certified to by said Treasurer.

SECT. 8. Auditor of Accounts,[1] three thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and he shall be allowed the further sum of seven hundred dollars per annum, for services as Secretary of the Board of Commissioners on the Sinking Funds; also a sum not exceeding twelve thousand seven hundred dollars, to be paid to his clerks during the salary year, in monthly instalments, on a pay-roll certified to by said Auditor.[2]

SECT. 9. City Collector, five thousand dollars per annum, and there shall be allowed a sum not exceeding ten thousand six hundred dollars, to be paid to his regular clerks during the salary year, in monthly instalments, on a pay-roll certified to by said Collector; also four thousand seven hundred dollars for extra clerk-hire; also for one clerk, at the rate of three

[1] The present City Treasurer and Auditor commenced their duties July 15, 1881.
[2] The Auditor is also allowed $800 for services as County Auditor.

hundred dollars per annum, to be paid from the receipts for liquor licenses; also for one clerk, at the rate of four hundred dollars per annum, to be paid from the Cochituate Water Works revenue. Deputy Collectors, one thousand seven hundred dollars each per annum, which shall be in full compensation for all services rendered to the city, and their whole time shall be given to the duties of the Collector's department. The Deputy Collectors for Dorchester, Brighton, and West Roxbury shall be allowed a sum, not exceeding two hundred dollars in the aggregate, for horse-hire. The salary of the Deputy Collector and Receiver of Water-rates shall be at the rate of two thousand six hundred dollars per annum, the same to be paid from the Cochituate Water Works revenue.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

SECT. 10. Corporation Counsel, five thousand dollars.

City Solicitor, four thousand dollars.

Assistant Solicitors, each, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Conveyancers, each, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Solicitor's Clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars.

All of the above beginning on the first day of July, 1881.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

SECT. 11. City Engineer, five thousand dollars; and the use of a horse and vehicle.

SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

SECT. 12. City Surveyor, three thousand five hundred dollars.

WATER DEPARTMENT.

SECT. 13. Member of the Water Board appointed in 1879 three thousand five hundred dollars; remaining members, three thousand dollars each.

Water Registrar, three thousand five hundred dollars.

HARBOR-MASTER'S OFFICE.

SECT. 14. Harbor Master, one thousand five hundred dollars.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

SECT. 15. Sealer of Weights and Measures, two thousand dollars.

Deputy Sealers, each, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Street Commissioners.

Sect. 16. Street Commissioners, each, three thousand dollars.

Clerk of Street Commissioners, two thousand dollars.

Survey and Inspection of Buildings.

Sect. 17. Inspector of Buildings, three thousand dollars, and the use of a horse and vehicle.

Clerk of Department, two thousand dollars.

Assistant Inspector, acting as draughtsman or architect, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Assistant Inspectors, each, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Fire Department.

Sect. 18. Fire Commissioners, each, three thousand dollars.

Registrars of Voters.

Sect. 19. Registrars of Voters, each, two thousand five hundred dollars. There shall be allowed a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, to be paid to their Assistant Registrars and Clerks, through the office of the Auditor of Accounts, on a pay-roll certified to by the Registrars of Voters; the compensation of each of the Assistant Registrars of Voters shall not exceed three dollars and fifty cents per day for each and every day's actual service.

Health Department.

Sect. 20. Members of Board of Health, each, three thousand dollars.

Superintendent of Health, three thousand five hundred dollars, and the use of a horse and vehicle, to be kept at the City Stables.

City Physician, three thousand dollars, and the use of a horse and vehicle, to include compensation for furnishing certificates to disabled soldiers.

Port Physician, nine hundred dollars.

Assistant Port Physician, eight hundred and fifty dollars, and house-room and board either at Deer or Gallop's Island.

Inspector of Provisions, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Inspector of Abattoir, one thousand five hundred dollars.

REGISTRAR'S DEPARTMENT.

SECT. 21. City Registrar, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, in full compensation for all his services, including those performed as Superintendent of Burials. He shall be allowed a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, to be paid to his regular clerks during the salary year, in monthly instalments, through the office of the Auditor of Accounts, on a pay-roll certified to by the Registrar. And for his Assistant Registrars he shall be paid a sum not exceeding twenty-five cents for information furnished concerning each birth.

VINEGAR.

SECT. 22. Inspector of Vinegar, one thousand five hundred dollars; said sum to include office rent and expenses.

CITY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

SECT. 23. City Architect, three thousand three hundred dollars, and the use of a horse and vehicle.

BRIDGES.

SECT. 24. Superintendent of Congress-street bridge, three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars per annum, said sum to be in full for his services and the services of such assistants as he may employ; and he shall employ one Engineer, whose salary shall be seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum; also three Assistant Superintendents, whose salary shall be five hundred and fifty dollars, each, per annum.

Superintendent of Malden bridge, one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars per annum, said sum to be in full for his services and the services of such assistants as he may employ; and he shall employ one Assistant Superintendent, whose salary shall be five hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Superintendent of Mt. Washington-avenue bridge, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum, said sum to be in full for his services and the services of such assistants as he may employ; and he shall employ one Assistant Superintendent, whose salary shall be six hundred and fifty dollars per annum; also two Assistant Superintendents, whose salary shall be five hundred and fifty dollars, each, per annum.

Superintendent of Federal-street bridge, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum, said sum to be in full for his services and the services of such assistants as he may employ; and he shall employ one Assistant Superintendent, whose salary shall be six hundred and fifty dollars per annum; also two Assistant Superintendents, whose salary shall be five hundred and fifty dollars, each, per annum.

Superintendent of Broadway bridge, two thousand nine hundred dollars per annum, said sum to be in full for his services and the services of such assistants as he may employ; and he shall employ one Engineer, whose salary shall be seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum; also two Assistant Superintendents, whose salary shall be five hundred and fifty dollars, each, per annum.

Superintendent of Dover-street bridge, two thousand six hundred and fifty dollars per annum, said sum to be in full for his services and the services of such assistants as he may employ; and he shall employ one Assistant Superintendent, whose salary shall be six hundred and fifty dollars per annum; also two Assistant Superintendents, whose salary shall be five hundred and fifty dollars, each, per annum.

Superintendent of Meridian-street bridge, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars per annum, said sum to be in full for his services and the services of such assistants as he may employ; and he shall employ one Assistant Superintendent, whose salary shall be five hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Superintendent of Chelsea-street bridge, three hundred dollars per annum; said sum to be in full for his services and the services of such assistants as he may employ.

Superintendent of Neponset bridge, four hundred dollars per annum; said sum to be in full for all the services performed in the superintendence of said bridge.

Superintendent of Granite bridge, two hundred dollars per annum; said sum to be in full for all services performed for the city of Boston in the superintendence of said bridge.

Superintendent of Charles-river bridge, two thousand four hundred and fifty dollars per annum; and he shall be allowed the use of the house on said bridge, free of rent, with the necessary fuel and lights, the said sum and privileges to be in full for his services and the services of such assistants as he may employ; and he shall employ one Assistant Superintendent, whose salary shall be six hundred and fifty dollars per annum; also two Assistant Superintendents, whose salary shall be five hundred and fifty dollars, each, per annum.

Superintendent of Warren bridge, two thousand four hundred and fifty dollars per annum; and he shall be allowed the use of the house on said bridge, free of rent, with the necessary fuel and lights, the said sum and privileges to be in full for his services and the services of such assistants as he may employ; and he shall employ an Assistant Superintendent, whose salary shall be six hundred and fifty dollars per annum; also two Assistant Superintendents, whose salary shall be five hundred and fifty dollars, each, per annum.

Superintendent of Essex-street bridge, four hundred dollars per annum, said sum to be in full for all the services performed for the City of Boston in the superintendence of said bridge.

Superintendent of Cambridge-street bridge (Brighton District), Western-avenue bridge to Cambridge, and North Harvard-street bridge, seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum, said sum to be in full for all the services performed for the City of Boston in the superintendence of said bridges.

Superintendent of Chelsea bridge (South), between Charlestown and Chelsea, two thousand one hundred dollars per annum, said sum to be in full for all the services performed for the City of Boston in the superintendence of said bridge; and said Superintendent shall employ one Assistant Superintendent, whose salary shall be six hundred and fifty dollars per annum; also one Assistant Superintendent, whose salary shall be five hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Superintendent of Chelsea bridge (North), between Charlestown and Chelsea, one thousand five hundred and fifty dollars per annum, said sum to be in full for all the services performed for the City of Boston in the superintendence of said bridge; and said Superintendent shall employ one Assistant Superintendent, whose salary shall be six hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Superintendent of North Beacon-street bridge, and Western-avenue bridge to Watertown, one hundred and fifty dollars per annum, said sum to be in full for all the services performed for the City of Boston in the superintendence of said bridges.

Superintendent of Commercial Point bridge, fifty dollars per annum.

Superintendent of Winthrop bridge, one hundred dollars per annum.

Superintendents.

Sect. 25. Superintendent of Sewers, three thousand five hundred dollars, and the use of a horse and vehicle.

Superintendent of Streets, four thousand five hundred dollars, and the use of a horse and vehicle.

Superintendent of Public Buildings, three thousand five hundred dollars, and the use of one horse and vehicle or more.

Superintendent of Faneuil Hall, five hundred dollars.

Superintendent of Printing, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Superintendent of Faneuil-Hall Market, who shall also act as Inspector of Provisions, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Deputy Superintendent of Faneuil-Hall Market, who shall also act as Inspector of Provisions, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Weigher in Faneuil-Hall Market, eight hundred dollars.

Day Watchman at Faneuil-Hall Market, three dollars per day for each and every day's actual service.

The Night Watchmen at Faneuil-Hall Market, three dollars each for every night's actual service.

Superintendent of Lamps, three thousand five hundred dollars, and the use of a horse and vehicle.

Superintendent of the East Boston Ferries, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Superintendent of Boston Lunatic Hospital, two thousand five hundred dollars, and house-room and board for himself and family in said hospital, which shall be in full for his services as said superintendent, and as physician to all the public institutions at South Boston.

Superintendent of Public Grounds, three thousand dollars.

Assessors' Department.

Sect. 26. Chairman of Board of Principal Assessors, four thousand dollars.

Secretary of said Board, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Each of the other members of said Board, three thousand five hundred dollars.

The above sums to include the allowance provided for by the General Statutes of the Commonwealth.

The First Assistant Assessors, seven dollars, and the salary of the Second Assistant Assessors, five dollars, for each and

every day of actual service while engaged in street duty or revising assessments; and a further sum of three hundred and fifty dollars to each First Assistant Assessor, for attending all the sessions of the Board of Assessors, and the First Assistants; and for non-attendance there shall be deducted a *pro rata* amount. The amount of service rendered by the several Assistant Assessors shall be certified by the Secretary of the Board in such a manner as the Joint Committee on the Assessors' Department shall order.

SECT. 27. The sessions of the Board of Assessors and Assistant Assessors shall be held daily, beginning on the sixteenth day of June, and shall not terminate sooner than the seventh of August, unless dissolved by the Board of Assessors.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

SECT. 28. The Auditor and Treasurer shall pay to the several officers of Suffolk County the amounts prescribed by law to be paid by the County of Suffolk.

NOTE. — The Board of Aldermen by mistake established a salary for the Superintendent of City Hospital, which, by c. 174, Acts of 1880, the Board of Trustees are empowered to do. The section has, therefore, been omitted from this ordinance.

Schedule showing present Salaries and as fixed by the Board of Aldermen.

[The increase and decrease are shown on individual salaries only.]

	Section.	Present Salary.	Proposed Salary.	Increase.	Decrease.
Mayor	2	$5,000 00	$5,000 00	....	...
Mayor's clerk	2	1,800 00	2,000 00	$200	...
City Clerk	3	4,000 00	5,000 00	1,000	...
Assistant City Clerk	3	1,800 00	2,000 00	200	...
City Clerk clerk-hire	3	9,408 00	10,500 00	1,092	...
Clerk of Common Council	4	1,800 00	2,000 00	200	...
Assistant Clerk of Common Council	4	1,200 00	1,500 00	300	...
Clerk of Committees	5	2,750 00	3,500 00	750	...
Asst. Clerk of Committees	5	1,500 00	1,600 00	100	...
City Messenger	6	2,000 00	2,250 00	250	...
First Asst. Messenger	6	900 00	1,000 00	100	...
Second " "	6	500 00	600 00	100	...
Third " "	6	500 00	600 00	100	...
City Treasurer	7	5,000 00	7,500 00	2,500	...
City Treasurer clerk-hire	7	17,400 00	17,400 00	....	...
Auditor of Accounts	8	5,000 00	[1]4,200 00	....	$800
" " clerk-hire	8	10,700 00	12,700 00	2,000	...
City Collector	9	4,000 00	5,000 00	1,000	...
" " clerk-hire	9	15,000 00	16,000 00	1,000	...
Deputy Collectors, each	9	1,700 00	1,700 00	....	...
Deputy Collector, water rates	9	2,200 00	2,600 00	400	...
Corporation Counsel	20	.....	5,000 00	....	...
City Solicitor	20	5,000 00	4,000 00	....	1,000
Asst. Solicitors, 3 { $3,000 / 2,600 / 2,100 }	20	7,700 00	.....	....	...
" " 2 at $2,500	20	.....	5,000 00	....	2,700
Conveyancer, one	20	3,000 00	.....	....	...
" two, $2,500 each	20	.....	5,000 00	....	500
Solicitor's clerk	20	1,500 00	1,500 00	....	...
City Engineer	21	4,500 00	5,000 00	500	...
City Surveyor	22	3,100 00	3,500 00	400	...
Water Board, { one at $3,500 / two at 3,000 }	23	9,500 00	9,500 00	....	...

[1] He also receives $800 as County Auditor, for services of self and assistants.

	Section.	Present Salary.	Proposed Salary.	Increase.	Decrease.
Water Registrar	23	$2,800 00	$3,500 00	$700	...
Harbor Master	24	1,500 00	1,500 00	....	...
Sealer of Weights and Measures	25	1,800 00	2,000 00	200	...
Four Deputy Sealers, each	25	1,000 00	1,200 00	200	...
Street Commissioners	26	3,000 00	3,000 00	....	...
" " Clerk	26	1,800 00	2,000 00	200	...
Inspector of Buildings	27	2,800 00	3,000 00	200	...
" " Clerk	27	1,800 00	2,000 00	200	...
One Assistant Inspector	27	1,350 00	1,800 00	450	...
Seven Assistant Inspectors, each	27	1,350 00	1,500 00	150	...
Fire Commissioners	28	3,000 00	3,000 00	....	...
Registrars of Voters	29	2,500 00	2,500 00	....	..
Assistant Registrars, and Clerks, per diem	29	3 50	3 50	....	...
Health Commissioners	20	3,000 00	3,000 00	....	...
Superintendent Health	20	3,000 00	3,500 00	500	...
City Physician	20	2,700 00	3,000 00	300	...
Port Physician	20	900 00	900 00	....	...
Assistant Port Physician	20	850 00	850 00	....	...
Inspectors of Provisions	20	1,500 00	1,500 00	....	...
City Registrar	21	2,500 00	2,750 00	250	...
" " clerk-hire	21	4,100 00	5,000 00	900	...
Inspector of Vinegar	22	1,500 00	1,500 00	....	...
City Architect	23	2,800 00	3,300 00	500	...
Superintendent Congress-street Bridge	24	2,900 00	3,450 00	550	...
" Malden Bridge	24	900 00	1,350 00	450	...
" Mt. Washington-av. Bridge	24	2,000 00	2,750 00	750	...
" Federal-street "	24	2,700 00	2,750 00	50	...
" Broadway "	24	2,900 00	2,900 00	....	...
" Dover-street "	24	2,500 00	2,650 00	150	...
" Meridian-street "	24	1,000 00	1,450 00	450	...
" Chelsea-street "	24	300 00	300 00	....	...
" Neponset "	24	300 00	400 00	100	...
" Granite "	24	250 00	200 00	....	$50
" Charles-River "	24	1,500 00	2,450 00	950	...
" Warren "	24	1,500 00	2,450 00	950	...
" Essex-street "	24	300 00	400 00	100	...
" Cambridge-street "	24	650 00	750 00	100	...
" Chelsea (south) "	24	1,668 00	2,100 00	432	...

	Section.	Present Salary.	Proposed Salary.	Increase.	Decrease.
Superintendent Chelsea (north) Bridge . . .	24	$1,800 00	$1,550 00	. . . .	$250
" No. Beacon-street " . . .	24	118 00	150 00	$32	. . .
" Commercial Point " . . .	24	50 00	50 00	. . . .	. . .
" Winthrop " . . .	24	100 00	100 00	. . . .	. . .
" of Sewers	25	3,000 00	3,500 00	500	. . .
" " Streets	25	3,400 00	4,500 00	1,100	. . .
" " Public Buildings	25	3,200 00	3,500 00	300	. . .
" " Faneuil Hall	25	500 00	500 00	. . . .	. . .
" " Printing	25	2,000 00	2,500 00	500	. . .
" " Faneuil-Hall Market	25	2,200 00	2,500 00	300	. . .
Deputy Supt. " "	25	1,300 00	1,500 00	200	. . .
Weigher " "	25	800 00	800 00	. . . .	. . .
Watchmen, per diem	25	3 00	3 00	. . . .	. . .
Superintendent of Lamps	25	2,800 00	3,500 00	700	. . .
" " Ferries	25	2,500 00	2,750 00	250	. . .
" " Lunatic Hospital	25	2,500 00	2,500 00	. . . .	. . .
" " Public Grounds	25	2,200 00	3,000 00	800	. . .
Chairman Board of Assessors	26	3,200 00	4,000 00	800	. . .
Secretary " "	26	3,200 00	3,750 00	450	. . .
Three Principal Assessors, each	26	2,700 00	3,500 00	800	. . .
First Ass't " " per diem [1]	26	7 00	7 00	. . . .	. . .
Second " " " "	26	5 00	5 00	. . . .	. . .

[1] And an additional sum of $350 each for attending sessions of the Board.

TOTAL.

Increase	$29,706
Decrease	5,300
Net increase	$24,406

[DOCUMENT 107 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

COMMUNICATION

FROM THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

ON

Inadequacy of Water Supply at Deer Island.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, July 25, 1881.

Read, referred to Committee on Public Institutions, and ordered to be printed.

Attest: S. F. McCLEARY.
City Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, BOSTON, July 23, 1881.

To the Honorable the Mayor and the City Council of the City of Boston: —

GENTLEMEN, — On account of the inadequate supply of water at Deer Island, the Board of Directors have requested the City Engineer to consider the subject, and to suggest some plan whereby the difficulty may be overcome. The following communication from that officer has been sent to the Board: —

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, CITY HALL,
BOSTON, June 24, 1881.

ALBERT T. WHITING, Esq., *President of Board of Directors for Public Institutions: —*

SIR, — As requested I present for your consideration the following report upon the present facilities for fire extinguishment at Deer Island, with recommendations for their improvement.

The supply main from East Boston to the island is about 5 miles in length. I find that, in consequence of the reduction of head caused by

the change from Mystic to Cochituate supply, and the loss of head from friction in the long supply main, the hydrants will not furnish an adequate supply for fire purposes; further, that the supply main, delivering into a reservoir, will not furnish more than 325 gallons per minute, or about one and one-half fire streams.

There is at present a reservoir, or cistern, near the main building containing about 41,000 gallons, and 4 small cisterns which are filled by rain-water from the roof of the main building.

It is evident, therefore, that the present facilities are entirely inadequate to cope with a fire of any magnitude.

From such information as I have received from your Superintendent, I think that there should be provision made for at least 4 fire streams, which could be used for a period of 4 hours each; and the estimate given below is upon this basis.

The work proposed embraces a steam fire-pump having a capacity of 900 gallons per minute when running at a rate not exceeding 125 feet, piston speed, per minute, and which will maintain a water pressure of 100 pounds with a steam pressure of 50 pounds; a brick reservoir 44 feet in diameter and 8 feet deep, to be covered with a conical wooden roof, which would contain 90,000 gallons and about 650 feet 8-inch cast-iron pipe connecting the pumps, reservoirs, and present mains, provided with gates and check-valves to control the flow of water. With this arrangement you will be enabled to obtain at the present fire hydrants a water pressure of from 80 to 100 pounds, this being sufficient for all fire purposes.

The cost of the proposed work, omitting such portions as can be done by the prisoners, I estimate as follows: —

Steam fire-pumps	$1,000 00
Reservoir	1,000 00
Water-pipes, gates, check-valves, and connections . .	1,200 00
	$3,200 00
Add 10 per cent. for contingencies	320 00
	$3,520 00

Say, $3,500.

Yours respectfully,

HENRY M. WIGHTMAN,
City Engineer.

This subject has received the careful consideration of the Board. In their opinion the plan suggested by the City Engineer is practicable, and promises to afford the supply of water which is needed for the institution; but as this expenditure was not contemplated at the commencement of the year when the annual appropriations were made, the Board are without funds to go on with the work. As the subject is of great importance and demands immediate attention, the Board, at the last meeting, voted to request the City Council for a special appropriation of $4,000 for this purpose, and trust that the request will receive the early and favorable consideration of the City Council.

Respectfully,

A. T. WHITING,
President of the Board.

[Document 108 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

AN ORDINANCE

ESTABLISHING

SALARIES OF THE CITY OFFICERS.

Be it ordained by the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows: —

Section 1. The salaries of the following-named officers shall be at the rate per annum placed against their respective names, beginning on the first day of April, 1881, excepting as otherwise specified, payable monthly, subject to the deduction of any and all sums due from such persons to the city; and all officers receiving moneys in their official capacity shall account for the same: —

Executive Department.

Sect. 2. Mayor, as fixed by the convention of the City Council on the twenty-first day of November, 1864, five thousand dollars per annum, beginning with the first Monday of January; and he shall be allowed the use of a horse and vehicle, at the expense of the city.

Mayor's Clerk, eighteen hundred dollars.

City Clerk's Department.

Sect. 3. City Clerk, four thousand dollars. Assistant City Clerk, eighteen hundred dollars. The City Clerk shall be allowed a sum not exceeding ten thousand five hundred dollars, to be paid to his other assistant clerks during the salary year, in monthly instalments, through the office of the Auditor of Accounts, on a pay-roll certified to by the City Clerk.

Clerk of the Common Council.

Sect. 4. Clerk of the Common Council, two thousand dollars, and he shall be allowed for clerk-hire the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, to be paid, in monthly instalments, through the office of the Auditor of Accounts, on a pay-roll certified to by said clerk.

Clerk of Committees.

Sect. 5. Clerk of Committees, three thousand dollars.
Assistant Clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Messenger of the City Council.

Sect. 6. Messenger of the City Council, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
First Assistant Messenger, one thousand dollars.
Second Assistant Messenger, seven hundred dollars.
Third Assistant Messenger, six hundred dollars.

Financial Department.

Sect. 7. City Treasurer, beginning on the first day of June,[1] 1881, four thousand three hundred dollars. He shall also be allowed a sum not exceeding seventeen thousand four hundred dollars, to be paid to his regular clerks during the salary year, in monthly instalments, through the office of the Auditor of Accounts, on a pay-roll certified to by said Treasurer. The Treasurer of the Board of Commissioners on the Sinking Funds, beginning on the first day of June, 1881, seven hundred dollars.

Sect. 8. Auditor of Accounts,[1] four thousand dollars per annum; also a sum not exceeding twelve thousand seven hundred dollars, to be paid to his clerks during the salary year, in monthly instalments, on a pay-roll certified to by said Auditor.[2]

The foregoing salaries of the Auditor shall be in full of all pay for services rendered to the City of Boston or the County of Suffolk in any capacity. Should said officer receive directly or indirectly any money from the County of Suffolk for services, the above-named salaries shall be decreased by an equivalent amount.

Sect. 9. City Collector, four thousand dollars per annum, and there shall be allowed a sum not exceeding ten thousand

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[1] The present City Treasurer and Auditor commenced their duties July 15, 1881.
[2] The Auditor is also allowed $800 for services as County Auditor.

six hundred dollars, to be paid to his regular clerks during the salary year, in monthly instalments, on a pay-roll certified to by said Collector; also four thousand seven hundred dollars for extra clerk-hire; also for one clerk, at the rate of three hundred dollars per annum, to be paid from the receipts for liquor licenses; also for one clerk, at the rate of four hundred dollars per annum, to be paid from the Cochituate Water Works revenue. Deputy Collectors, one thousand seven hundred dollars each per annum, which shall be in full compensation for all services rendered to the city, and their whole time shall be given to the duties of the Collector's department. The Deputy Collectors for Dorchester, Brighton, and West Roxbury shall be allowed a sum, not exceeding two hundred dollars in the aggregate, for horse-hire. The salary of the Deputy Collector and Receiver of Water-rates shall be at the rate of two thousand two hundred dollars per annum, the same to be paid from the Cochituate Water Works revenue.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

SECT. 10. Corporation Counsel, four thousand five hundred dollars.

City Solicitor, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Assistant Solicitors, each, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Conveyancers, each, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Solicitor's Clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars.

All of the above beginning on the first day of July, 1881.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

SECT. 11. City Engineer, four thousand five hundred dollars; and the use of a horse and vehicle.

SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

SECT. 12. City Surveyor, three thousand one hundred dollars.

WATER DEPARTMENT.

SECT. 13. Member of the Water Board appointed in 1879 three thousand five hundred dollars; remaining members, three thousand dollars each.

Water Registrar, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

HARBOR-MASTER'S OFFICE.

SECT. 14. Harbor Master, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Weights and Measures.

Sect. 15. Sealer of Weights and Measures, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Deputy Sealers, each, one thousand dollars.

Street Commissioners.

Sect. 16. Street Commissioners, each, three thousand dollars.

Clerk of Street Commissioners, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Survey and Inspection of Buildings.

Sect. 17. Inspector of Buildings, two thousand eight hundred dollars, and the use of a horse and vehicle.

Clerk of Department, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Assistant Inspector, acting as draughtsman or architect, one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

Assistant Inspectors, each, one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

Fire Department.

Sect. 18. Fire Commissioners, each, three thousand dollars.

Registrars of Voters.

Sect. 19. Registrars of Voters, each, two thousand five hundred dollars. There shall be allowed a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, to be paid to their Assistant Registrars and Clerks, through the office of the Auditor of Accounts, on a pay-roll certified to by the Registrars of Voters; the compensation of each of the Assistant Registrars of Voters shall not exceed three dollars and fifty cents per day for each and every day's actual service.

Health Department.

Sect. 20. Members of Board of Health, each, three thousand dollars.

Superintendent of Health, three thousand dollars, and the use of a horse and vehicle, to be kept at the City Stables.

City Physician, two thousand seven hundred dollars, and the use of a horse and vehicle, to include compensation for furnishing certificates to disabled soldiers.

One Assistant City Physician, twelve hundred dollars, and no more than one shall be employed until their salaries be fixed by the City Council.

Port Physician, nine hundred dollars.

Assistant Port Physician, eight hundred and fifty dollars, and house-room and board either at Deer or Gallop's Island.

Inspector of Provisions, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Inspector of Abattoir, one thousand five hundred dollars.

REGISTRAR'S DEPARTMENT.

SECT. 21. City Registrar, two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars, in full compensation for all his services, including those performed as Superintendent of Burials. He shall be allowed a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, to be paid to his regular clerks during the salary year, in monthly instalments, through the office of the Auditor of Accounts, on a pay-roll certified to by the Registrar. And for his Assistant Registrars he shall be paid a sum not exceeding twenty-five cents for information furnished concerning each birth.

CITY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

SECT. 22. City Architect, two thousand eight hundred dollars, and the use of a horse and vehicle.

BRIDGES.

SECT. 23. Superintendent of Congress-street bridge, three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars per annum, said sum to be in full for his services and the services of such assistants as he may employ; and he shall employ one Engineer, whose salary shall be seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum; also three Assistant Superintendents, whose salary shall be five hundred and fifty dollars, each, per annum.

Superintendent of Malden bridge, one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars per annum, said sum to be in full for his services and the services of such assistants as he may employ; and he shall employ one Assistant Superintendent, whose salary shall be five hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Superintendent of Mt. Washington-avenue bridge, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum, said sum to be in full for his services and the services of such assistants as he may employ; and he shall employ one Assistant Superintendent, whose salary shall be six hundred and fifty dollars per annum; also two Assistant Superintendents, whose salary shall be five hundred and fifty dollars, each, per annum.

Superintendent of Federal-street bridge, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum, said sum to be in full for his services and the services of such assistants as he may employ; and he shall employ one Assistant Superintendent, whose salary shall be six hundred and fifty dollars per annum; also two Assistant Superintendents, whose salary shall be five hundred and fifty dollars, each, per annum.

Superintendent of Broadway bridge, two thousand nine hundred dollars per annum, said sum to be in full for his services and the services of such assistants as he may employ; and he shall employ one Engineer, whose salary shall be seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum; also two Assistant Superintendents, whose salary shall be five hundred and fifty dollars, each, per annum.

Superintendent of Dover-street bridge, two thousand six hundred and fifty dollars per annum, said sum to be in full for his services and the services of such assistants as he may employ; and he shall employ one Assistant Superintendent, whose salary shall be six hundred and fifty dollars per annum; also two Assistant Superintendents, whose salary shall be five hundred and fifty dollars, each, per annum.

Superintendent of Meridian-street bridge, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars per annum, said sum to be in full for his services and the services of such assistants as he may employ; and he shall employ one Assistant Superintendent, whose salary shall be five hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Superintendent of Chelsea-street bridge, three hundred dollars per annum; said sum to be in full for his services and the services of such assistants as he may employ.

Superintendent of Neponset bridge, four hundred dollars per annum; said sum to be in full for all the services performed in the superintendence of said bridge.

Superintendent of Granite bridge, two hundred dollars per annum; said sum to be in full for all services performed for the city of Boston in the superintendence of said bridge.

Superintendent of Charles-river bridge, two thousand four hundred and fifty dollars per annum; and he shall be allowed the use of the house on said bridge, free of rent, with the necessary fuel and lights, the said sum and privileges to be in full for his services and the services of such assistants as he may employ; and he shall employ one Assistant Superintendent, whose salary shall be six hundred and fifty dollars per annum; also two Assistant Superintendents, whose salary shall be five hundred and fifty dollars, each, per annum.

Superintendent of Warren bridge, two thousand four hundred and fifty dollars per annum; and he shall be allowed the use of the house on said bridge, free of rent, with the necessary fuel and lights, the said sum and privileges to be in full for his services and the services of such assistants as he may employ; and he shall employ an Assistant Superintendent, whose salary shall be six hundred and fifty dollars per annum; also two Assistant Superintendents, whose salary shall be five hundred and fifty dollars, each, per annum.

Superintendent of Essex-street bridge, four hundred dollars per annum, said sum to be in full for all the services performed for the City of Boston in the superintendence of said bridge.

Superintendent of Cambridge-street bridge (Brighton District), Western-avenue bridge to Cambridge, and North Harvard-street bridge, seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum, said sum to be in full for all the services performed for the City of Boston in the superintendence of said bridges.

Superintendent of Chelsea bridge (South), between Charlestown and Chelsea, two thousand one hundred dollars per annum, said sum to be in full for all the services performed for the City of Boston in the superintendence of said bridge; and said Superintendent shall employ one Assistant Superintendent, whose salary shall be six hundred and fifty dollars per annum; also one Assistant Superintendent, whose salary shall be five hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Superintendent of Chelsea bridge (North), between Charlestown and Chelsea, one thousand five hundred and fifty dollars per annum, said sum to be in full for all the services performed for the City of Boston in the superintendence of said bridge; and said Superintendent shall employ one Assistant Superintendent, whose salary shall be six hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Superintendent of North Beacon-street bridge, and Western-avenue bridge to Watertown, one hundred and fifty dollars per annum, said sum to be in full for all the services performed for the City of Boston in the superintendence of said bridges.

Superintendent of Commercial Point bridge, fifty dollars per annum.

Superintendent of Winthrop bridge, one hundred dollars per annum.

Superintendents.

Sect. 24. Superintendent of Sewers, three thousand dollars, and the use of a horse and vehicle.

Superintendent of Streets, four thousand dollars, and the use of a horse and vehicle.

Superintendent of Public Buildings, three thousand five hundred dollars, and the use of one horse and vehicle or more.

Superintendent of Faneuil Hall, five hundred dollars.

Superintendent of Printing, two thousand dollars.

Superintendent of Faneuil-Hall Market, who shall also act as Inspector of Provisions, two thousand two hundred dollars.

Deputy Superintendent of Faneuil-Hall Market, who shall also act as Inspector of Provisions, one thousand three hundred dollars.

Weigher in Faneuil-Hall Market, eight hundred dollars.

Day Watchman at Faneuil-Hall Market, three dollars per day for each and every day's actual service.

The Night Watchmen at Faneuil-Hall Market, three dollars each for every night's actual service.

Superintendent of Lamps, two thousand eight hundred dollars, and the use of a horse and vehicle.

Superintendent of the East Boston Ferries, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Superintendent of Boston Lunatic Hospital, two thousand five hundred dollars, and house-room and board for himself and family in said hospital, which shall be in full for his services as said superintendent, and as physician to all the public institutions at South Boston.

Superintendent of Public Grounds, two thousand two hundred dollars.

Assessors' Department.

Sect. 25. Chairman of Board of Principal Assessors, three thousand two hundred dollars.

Secretary of said Board, three thousand two hundred dollars.

Each of the other members of said Board, two thousand seven hundred dollars.

The above sums to include the allowance provided for by the General Statutes of the Commonwealth.

The First Assistant Assessors, seven dollars, and the salary of the Second Assistant Assessors, five dollars, for each and every day of actual service while engaged in street duty or

revising assessments; and a further sum of three hundred and fifty dollars to each First Assistant Assessor, for attending all the sessions of the Board of Assessors, and the First Assistants; and for non-attendance there shall be deducted a *pro rata* amount. The amount of service rendered by the several Assistant Assessors shall be certified by the Secretary of the Board in such a manner as the Jont Committee on the Assessors' Department shall order.

SECT. 26. The sessions of the Board of Assessors and Assistant Assessors shall be held daily, beginning on the sixteenth day of June, and shall not terminate sooner than the seventh of August, unless dissolved by the Board of Assessors.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

SECT. 27. Superintendent, three thousand dollars.

Deputy Superintendent, two thousand three hundred dollars.

Probation Officer, fifteen hundred dollars.

Captains, each four dollars per day.

Chief Inspector, four dollars per day.

Inspectors and Lieutenants, each three dollars and fifty cents per day.

Assistant Inspectors, each three dollars per day.

Sergeants, each three dollars and twenty-five cents per day.

House Watchmen, each three dollars per day.

Clerk to Superintendent, fifteen hundred dollars.

Clerk to the Board of Commissioners, fifteen hundred dollars.

Property Clerk, fifteen hundred dollars.

Patrolmen in the police force, appointed prior to the twenty-seventh day of March, 1877, shall be at the rate of three dollars per day. Patrolmen appointed subsequent to the twenty-seventh day of March, 1877, shall, for the first year's service, be at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per day; for the second year's service, at the rate of two dollars and seventy-five cents per day; and for the third and each succeeding year of service, at the rate of three dollars per day.

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE.

SECT. 28. The total amount of salaries paid for additional assistance, in each department, shall not exceed the amount annually appropriated therefor; and the amount required for such additional assistance shall be specifically stated in the annual estimate made to the Auditor of Accounts.

Sect. 29. The appropriations for clerk-hire, in the several departments, shall be apportioned, in the same manner as in the financial year 1880–81, as set forth in printed Document No. 67 of the present year. Any allowance for additional clerks shall be used only for the payment of such persons; and any portion of any appropriation not used, in consequence of the omission to employ any of the clerks, shall remain unexpended.

Sect. 30. The bills for the use of horses and vehicles by city officers, as herein provided, shall require the approval of the committees supervising such officials, if any exist.

County Officers.

Sect. 31. The Auditor and Treasurer shall pay to the several officers of Suffolk County the amounts prescribed by law to be paid by the County of Suffolk.

Note. — The Board of Aldermen by mistake established a salary for the Superintendent of City Hospital, which, by c. 174, Acts of 1880, the Board of Trustees are empowered to do. The section has, therefore, been omitted from this ordinance.

Schedule showing present Salaries and as fixed by the Board of Aldermen and Common Council.

[The increase and decrease are shown on individual salaries only.]

	Section.	Present Salary.	Proposed Salary.	Increase.	Decrease.	As fixed by Common Council.
Mayor	2	$5,000 00	$5,000 00	....	...	$5,000 00
Mayor's clerk	2	1,800 00	2,000 00	$200	...	1,800 00
City Clerk	3	4,000 00	5,000 00	1,000	...	4,000 00
Assistant City Clerk	3	1,800 00	2,000 00	200	...	1,800 00
City Clerk, clerk-hire	3	9,408 00	10,500 00	1,092	...	10,500 00
Clerk of Common Council	4	1,800 00	2,000 00	200	...	2,000 00
Assistant Clerk of Common Council	4	1,200 00	1,500 00	300	...	1,500 00
Clerk of Committees	5	2,750 00	3,500 00	750	...	3,000 00
Asst. Clerk of Committees	5	1,500 00	1,600 00	100	...	1,500 00
City Messenger	6	2,000 00	2,250 00	250	...	2,250 00
First Asst. Messenger	6	900 00	1,000 00	100	...	1,000 00
Second " "	6	500 00	600 00	100	...	700 00
Third " "	6	500 00	600 00	100	...	600 00
City Treasurer	7	5,000 00	7,500 00	2,500	...	4,300 00
City Treasurer, clerk-hire	7	17,400 00	17,400 00	....	...	17,400 00
Auditor of Accounts	8	5,000 00	[1]4,200 00	....	$800	[2]4,000 00
" " clerk-hire	8	10,700 00	12,700 00	2,000	...	12,700 00
City Collector	9	4,000 00	5,000 00	1,000	...	4,000 00
" " clerk-hire	9	15,000 00	16,000 00	1,000	...	16,000 00
Deputy Collectors, each	9	1,700 00	1,700 00	....	...	1,700 00
Deputy Collector, water-rates	9	2,200 00	2,600 00	400	...	2,200 90
Corporation Counsel	20	.....	5,000 00	....	...	4,500 00
City Solicitor	20	5,000 00	4,000 00	....	1,000	4,500 00
Asst. Solicitors, 3 { $3,000 / 2,600 / 2,100 }	20	7,700 00	.....	....	...	7,700 00
" " 2, at $2,500	20	.....	5,000 00	....	2,700	5,000 00
Conveyancer, 1	20	3,000 00	.....	....	...	3,000 00
" 2, $2,500 each	20	.....	5,000 00	....	500	5,000 00
Solicitor's clerk	20	1,500 00	1,500 00	....	...	1,500 00
City Engineer	21	4,500 00	5,000 00	500	...	4,500 00
City Surveyor	22	3,100 00	3,500 00	400	...	3,100 00
Water Board { 1 at $3,500 / 2 at 3,000 }	23	9,500 00	9,500 00	....	...	9,500 00

[1] He also receives $800 as County Auditor, for services of self and assistants.
[2] The same being in full for all services for city and county.

	Section.	Present Salary.	Proposed Salary.	Increase.	Decrease.	As fixed by Common Council.
Water Registrar	23	$2,8000 00	$3,5000 00	$700	. . .	$2,800 00
Harbor Master	24	1,500 00	1,500 00	. . . .	. . .	1,500 00
Sealer of Weights and Measures .	25	1,800 00	2,000 00	200	. . .	1,800 00
Four Deputy Sealers, each	25	1,000 00	1,200 00	200	. . .	1,000 00
Street Commissioners	26	3,000 00	3,000 00	. . . .	. . .	3,000 00
" " Clerk . . .	26	1,800 00	2,000 00	200	. . .	1,800 00
Inspector of Buildings	27	2,800 00	3,000 00	200	. . .	2,800 00
" " Clerk . . .	27	1,800 00	2,000 00	200	. . .	1,800 00
One Assistant Inspector	27	1,350 00	1,800 00	450	. . .	1,350 00
Seven Assistant Inspectors, each .	27	1,350 00	1,500 00	150	. . .	1,350 00
Fire Commissioners	28	3,000 00	3,000 00	. . . .	. . .	3,000 00
Registrars of Voters	29	2,500 00	2,500 00	. . . .	. . .	2,500 00
Assistant Registrars and Clerks, per diem	29	3 50	3 50	. . . .	. . .	3 50
Health Commissioners	20	3,000 00	3,000 00	. . . .	. . .	3,000 00
Superintendent Health	20	3,000 00	3,500 00	500	. . .	3,000 00
City Physician	20	2,700 00	3,000 00	300	. . .	2,700 00
Assistant City Physician	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . .	. . .	1,200 00
Port Physician	20	900 00	900 00	. . . .	. . .	900 00
Assistant Port Physician	20	850 00	850 00	. . . .	. . .	850 00
Inspector of Provisions	20	1,500 00	1,500 00	. . . .	. . .	1,500 00
Inspector of Abattoir	20	1,500 00	1,500 00	. . . .	. . .	1,500 00
City Registrar	21	2,500 00	2,750 00	250	. . .	2,550 00
" " clerk-hire	21	4,100 00	5,000 00	900	. . .	5,000 00
Inspector of Vinegar	22	1,500 00	1,500 00	. . . .	. . .	Stricken out
City Architect	23	2,800 00	3,300 00	500	. . .	2,800 00
Supt. Congress-street Bridge . . .	24	2,900 00	3,450 00	550	. . .	3,450 00
" Malden Bridge	24	900 00	1,350 00	450	. . .	1,350 00
" Mt. Washington-av. Bridge	24	2,000 00	2,750 00	750	. . .	2,750 00
" Federal-street "	24	2,700 00	2,750 00	50	. . .	2,750 00
" Broadway "	24	2,900 00	2,900 00	. . . .	. . .	2,900 00
" Dover-street "	24	2,500 00	2,650 00	150	. . .	2,650 00
" Meridian-street "	24	1,000 00	1,450 00	450	. . .	1,450 00
" Chelsea-street "	24	300 00	300 00	. . . .	. . .	300 00
" Neponset "	24	300 00	400 00	100	. . .	400 00
" Granite "	24	250 00	200 00	. . . .	$50	200 00
" Charles-river "	24	1,500 00	2,450 00	950	. . .	2,450 00
" Warren "	24	1,500 00	2,450 00	950	. . .	2,450 00

	Section.	Present Salary.	Proposed Salary.	Increase.	Decrease.	As fixed by Common Council.
Supt. Essex-street Bridge	24	$300 00	$400 00	$100	. . .	$400 00
" Cambridge-street "	24	650 00	750 00	100	. . .	750 00
" Chelsea (south) "	24	1,668 00	2,100 00	432	. . .	2,100 00
" Chelsea (north) Bridge . .	24	1,800 00	1,550 00	. . . .	$250	1,550 00
" No. Beacon-street " . .	24	118 00	150 00	32	. . .	150 00
" Commercial Point " . .	24	50 00	50 00	. . . .	. . .	50 00
" Winthrop " . .	24	100 00	100 00	. . . .	. . .	100 00
" of Sewers	25	3,000 00	3,500 00	500	. . .	3,000 00
" " Streets	25	3,400 00	4,500 00	1,100	. . .	4,000 00
" " Public Buildings	25	3,200 00	3,500 00	300	. . .	3,500 00
" " Faneuil Hall	25	500 00	500 00	. . . .	. . .	500 00
" " Printing	25	2,000 00	2,500 00	500	. . .	2,000 00
" " Faneuil-Hall Market . . .	25	2,200 00	2,500 00	300	. . .	2,200 00
Deputy Supt. " " . . .	25	1,300 00	1,500 00	200	. . .	1,300 00
Weigher " " . . .	25	800 00	800 00	. . . .	. . .	800 00
Watchmen, per diem	25	3 00	3 00	. . . .	. . .	3 00
Superintendent of Lamps	25	2,800 00	3,500 00	700	. . .	2,800 00
" " Ferries	25	2,500 00	2,750 00	250	. . .	2,500 00
" " Lunatic Hospital	25	2,500 00	2,500 00	. . . .	. . .	2,500 00
" " Public Grounds	25	2,200 00	3,000 00	800	. . .	2,200 00
Chairman Board of Assessors . .	26	3,200 00	4,000 00	800	. . .	3,200 00
Secretary " " . .	26	3,200 00	3,750 00	450	. . .	3,200 00
Three Principal Assessors, each .	26	2,700 00	3,500 00	800	. . .	2,700 00
First Ass't " " per diem [1]	26	7 00	7 00	. . . .	. . .	7 00
Second " " " "	26	5 00	5 00	. . . .	. . .	5 00

TOTAL.

Increase	$29,706
Decrease	5,300
Net increase	$24,406

NOTE.—The Common Council added a section establishing the salaries of the Police Department at the present rates.

[1] And an additional sum of $350 each for attending sessions of the Board.

[Document 109 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

SCHEDULE OF THE SALARIES

OF

SUPERINTENDENTS OF BRIDGES.

In Common Council, July 28, 1881.

Ordered to be printed.

Attest:

W. P. GREGG,

Clerk of the Common Council.

BRIDGE SUPERINTENDENTS' SALARIES.

Name of Bridge.	Superintendent.	Principal Assistant.	Gatemen.		Total.	Old Salary Total.	Difference between proposed and present salaries.	
							Increase.	Diminish.
Congress street	$1,050	$750	3 at $550,	$1,650	$3,450	$2,900	$550	.....
Mt. Washington avenue	1,000	650	2 " 550,	1,100	2,750	2,000	750	.....
Federal street	1,000	650	2 " 550,	1,100	2,750	2,700	50	.....
Broadway	1,050	750	2 " 550,	1,100	2,900	2,900	.....	.....
Dover street	900	650	2 " 550,	1,100	2,650	2,500	150	.....
Charles river	1,000	650	2 " 550,	1,100	[1] 2,450	1,500	950	.....
Warren	1,000	650	2 " 550,	1,100	[2] 2,450	1,500	950	.....
Chelsea (north)	900	650	.....		1,550	1,800	.....	$250
Chelsea (south)	900	650	1 " 550,	550	2,100	1,668	432	.....
Meridian street	900	550	.....		1,450	1,000	450	.....
Malden	800	550	.....		1,350	900	450	.....
Neponset	400	.....	.....		400	300	100	.....

Essex street	400	.....	.....	400	[3] 113 and 300	.....	13
Cambridge	300	.....	.....	300	650	100	.....
Western avenue to Cambridge	250	.....	.....	250			
North Harvard street	200	.....	.....	200			
Western avenue to Watertown	100	.....	.....	100	118	32	.....
North Beacon street	50	.....	.....	50			
Granite	200	.....	.....	200	250	.....	50
Chelsea street	300	.....	.....	300	300	.....	.....
Commercial Point	50	.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....
Winthrop	100	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....
Totals	.....	.....	.....	$28,200	$23,549	$4,964	$313

Total Increase	$4,964 00
" Diminish	313 00
Net Increase	$4,651 00
Less 3 gatemen now employed at $1.75 per day	1,916 25
	$2,734 75

[1] $300 off, rent, etc.
[2] ditto.
[3] 113 vessels at 10 cents each.

[Document 110 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

AUDITOR'S MONTHLY EXHIBIT.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

FOR 1881-82.

Office of the Auditor of Accounts,
City Hall, August 3, 1881.

To the Honorable City Council: —

Gentlemen, — The undersigned in compliance with the third Section of the Ordinance on Finance, herewith presents an exhibit of the General and Special Appropriations for the present financial year of 1881–82, as shown in the books in his office, August 1, 1881, including the August draft, — being four months' payments of the financial year, — exhibiting the original appropriations, the balances brought forward from the year 1880–81, the amount drawn August 1, the total expenditures, and the balance of each appropriation unexpended at that date. All salaries, expenses, and disbursements of the County of Suffolk are now allowed for payment by the undersigned, who is constituted Auditor of the County of Suffolk by Chap. 256 of the Acts of 1879, which went into effect May 1, 1879.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. DODGE,
Auditor of Accounts.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Object of Appropriations.	Balances from 1880-81.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1881-82.	Total Credits.	August Draft, including Treasurer's payments in July.	Expenditures for 1881-82.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1881, including August Draft.
Advertising	.....	.....	$1,500 00	$1,500 00	$53 15	$315 19	$1,184 81	
Architect's Department	.....	.....	12,000 00	12,000 00	1,079 39	4,403 29	7,596 71	
Armories	.....	.....	20,000 00	20,000 00	350 00	5,511 58	14,488 42	
Assessors' Department	.....	.....	97,500 00	97,500 00	19,948 81	55,639 92	41,860 08	
Auditor's Department	.....	.....	18,500 00	18,500 00	1,296 66	5,478 91	13,021 09	
Board of Health, etc., viz.:								
Board of Health	.....	.....	63,000 00	63,000 00	8,111 55	22,445 18	40,554 82	
Evergreen Cemetery	$165 00	$150 00	1,500 00	1,815 00	153 45	679 91	1,135 09	
Public Baths	.....	.....	12,000 00	12,000 00	1,555 62	4,564 68	7,435 32	
Quarantine Department	.....	.....	14,400 00	14,400 00	2,847 80	6,921 33	7,478 67	
Boston Harbor	.....	.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	131 00	779 41	4,220 59	
Bridges:								
Bridges	.....	.....	60,000 00	60,000 00	6,094 25	24,311 69	35,688 31	
Chelsea Bridge	18,118 60	.....	.....	18,118 60	.....	.....	18,118 60	$168,881 40
Mt. Washington-avenue Bridge	.....	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	351 66	450 18	9,549 82	
Burnt District	82,348 53	.....	.....	82,348 53	.....	.....	82,348 53	6,363,828 12
Cedar Grove Cemetery	789 72	4,348 70	7,600 00	12,738 42	2,282 23	8,737 08	4,001 34	
Chestnut Hill Driveway	.....	.....	5,800 00	5,800 00	1,278 31	1,888 27	3,911 73	
City Debt	.....	.....	731,501 00	731,501 00	.....	.....	731,501 00	
City Loans:								
Received from Commissioners $59,000								
Revenue $34,000 / Sinking Funds 25,000	.....	59,000 00	.....	59,000 00				
Redemption of City Loans Proper $59,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000 00			
Redemption Cochituate Water Loans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,000 00		
Redemption of Mystic Water Loans								
Cost of Redemption of matured bonds								
Carried forward	$101,421 85	$63,498 70	$1,060,301 00	$1,225,221 55	$65,533 88	$201,126 62	$1,024,094 93	$6,532,709 52

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1880-81.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1881-82.	Total Credits.	August draft, including Treasurer's Payments in July.	Expenditures for 1881-82.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1881, including August Draft.
Brought forward	$101,421 85	$63,498 70	$1,060,301 00	$1,225,221 55	$65,533 88	$201,126 62	$1,0 4,094 93	$6,532,709 52
City Hospital			139,900 00	139,900 00	13,484 66	55,271 36	84,628 64	
City Registrar's Department			10,500 00	10,500 00	626 50	2,650 13	7,849 87	
Collector's Department			49,000 00	49,000 00	3,869 70	14,908 41	34,091 59	
Common and Public Grounds:								
Common, etc.			59,000 00	59,000 00	7,445 65	31,235 21	27,764 79	
Current expenses $25,579 84								
Trees 4,399 09								
Fences and curbs 1,256 28								
Plank walks								
Brighton Square	2,330 25			2,330 25			2,330 25	
Contingent Funds:								
Joint Committees			6,400 00	6,400 00	668 95	2,711 16	3,688 84	
Mayor			1,500 00	1,500 00	81 65	286 00	1,214 00	
Board of Aldermen			5,100 00	5,100 00	461 08	1,838 33	3,261 67	
Common Council			3,900 00	3,900 00	878 56	2,938 46	961 54	
County of Suffolk			325,000 00	325,000 00	18,195 71	99,188 14	225,811 86	
Deeds, Real Estate Advertising, etc.	7,886 76	2,749 54		10,636 30	573 95	3,493 20	7,143 10	
East Boston Ferries			180,600 00	180,600 00	13,021 65	54,239 28	126,360 72	
Engineer's Department			28,000 00	28,000 00	2,140 14	8,417 56	19,582 44	
Fire Department:								
Fire Department			537,260 00	537,260 00	36,246 63	238,293 25	298,966 75	
Fire Alarm Telegraph			21,800 00	21,800 00	1,521 68	6,186 14	15,613 86	
Bells and Clocks			1,000 00	1,000 00	18 68	73 41	926 59	
Health Department			345,000 00	345,000 00	31,263 94	115,807 19	229,192 81	
Huntington Avenue Lot	16,875 00			16,875 00			16,875 00	
Improved Sewerage[1]	766,397 91	5,000 00		771,397 91	47,919 46	123,192 70	648,205 21	2,113,794 79
Incidental Expenses		381 47	60,000 00	60,381 47	14,805 18	25,177 57	35,203 90	
Inspection of Buildings			20,750 00	20,750 00	1,494 89	6,223 58	14,526 42	
Carried forward	$894,911 77	$71,629 71	$2,855,011 00	$3,821,552 48	$260,252 49	$993,257 70	$2,828,294 78	$8,646,504 31

[1] Total Appropriations, $3,753,000; transferred August, 1876, by authority of an order of July 17, from Reserved Fund, $40,000, and loan authorized, $3,713,000; loan negotiated, $2,722,000.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

Object of Appropriations.	Balances from 1880–81.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1881–82.	Total Credits.	August Draft, including Treasurer's Payments in July.	Expenditures for 1881–82.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works May 1, 1881, including August Draft.
Brought forward	$894,911 77	$71,629 71	$2,855,011 00	$3,821,552 48	$260,252 49	$993,257 70	$2,828,294 78	$8,646,504 31
Interest	.....	.....	1,559,711 00	1,559,711 00	255,805 37	368,931 16	1,190,779 84	
Lamps	.....	.....	431,500 00	431,500 00	26,339 02	118,064 93	313,435 07	
Law Department	.....	.....	21,880 00	21,880 00	838 32	5,866 60	16,013 40	
Liquor License Expenses:								
Police Commissioners $10,292 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,413 95	.....	.....	
City Clerk's Department 320 00	.....	182,240 00	.....	182,240 00	80 00	.....	.....	
Collector's Department 134 64					100 89	55,883 51	126,356 49	
Paid State, proportion of receipts 45,136 75					20,403 25	.....	.....	
Markets	.....	.....	9,550 00	9,550 00	736 15	2,888 43	6,661 57	
Mount Hope Cemetery	4,829 46	6,393 89	13,000 00	24,223 35	4,211 32	11,695 70	12,527 65	
Northampton-street District	19,621 75	.....	.....	19,621 75	.....	.....	19,621 75	558,378 25
Old Claims	.....	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	358 80	575 47	1,424 53	
Overseers of the Poor	.....	.....	112,400 00	112,400 00	8,823 23	19,830 23	92,569 77	
Park Department	.....	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	299 95	1,373 92	8,626 08	
Office Expenses $1,026 20								
Muddy River, Survey, etc. 347 72								
Paving Department	.....	.....	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00	141,861 72	382,664 72	617,335 28	
Phillips Street Fund, Income	2,058 16	.....	.....	2,058 16	.....	25 00	2,033 16	
Police Department	.....	.....	900,000 00	900,000 00	74,293 21	295,819 47	604,180 53	
Printing and Stationery	.....	.....	34,000 00	34,000 00	3,741 40	7,770 82	26,229 18	
Public Buildings:								
Public Buildings	.....	.....	85,000 00	85,000 00	10,463 93	38,080 68	46,919 32	
Old State House Renovation	.....	.....	35,000 00	35,000 00	.....	.....	35,000 00	
South City Wharves	.....	.....	6,500 00	6,500 00	910 00	910 00	5,590 00	
South End Branch Library	5,500 00	.....	.....	5,500 00	518 24	5,101 15	398 85	
Public Institutions, viz.:—								
House of Industry	.....	.....	155,000 00	155,000 00	16,183 02	42,797 93	112,202 07	
House of Correction	.....	.....	86,300 00	86,300 00	7,383 01	29,267 96	57,032 04	
Lunatic Hospital	.....	.....	45,000 00	45,000 00	3,833 79	14,213 73	30,786 27	
Office Expenses	.....	.....	7,700 00	7,700 00	864 28	2,736 71	4,963 29	
Pauper Expenses	.....	.....	122,500 00	122,500 00	25,949 63	55,4[illegible]2 08	67,097 92	
Carried forward	$926,921 14	$260,263 60	$7,492,052 00	$8,679,236 74	$866,664 97	$2,453,157 90	$6,226,078 84	$9,204,882 56

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1880–81.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1881–82.	Total Credits.	August Draft, including Treasurer's Payments in July.	Expenditures for 1881–82.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works May 1, 1881, including August Draft.
Brought forward	$926,921 14	$260,263 60	$7,492,052 00	$8,679,236 74	$866,664 97	$2,453,157 90	$6,226,078 84	$9,204,882 56
Steamboat "J. Putnam Bradlee"			15,000 00	15,000 00	729 04	4,683 11	10,316 89	
Marcella-street Home			35,000 00	35,000 00	2,593 67	9,276 26	25,723 74	
Almshouse, Austin Farm			20,000 00	20,000 00	1,575 68	6,593 86	13,406 14	
Stone-cutting, Deer and Rainsford Islands			12,000 00	12,000 00	1,228 40	4,828 47	7,171 53	
Steam-heating, Lunatic Hospital			8,000 00	8,000 00			8,000 00	
Austin Farm, Stock, etc.			4,000 00	4,000 00	300 00	2,202 75	1,797 25	
Marcella-Street Home Buildings	22,561 06			22,561 06	3,407 85	18,232 39	4,328 67	103,871 33
Public Lands			1,500 00	1,500 00	23 45	271 15	1,228 85	
Public Library			115,000 00	115,000 00	10,352 66	34,947 44	80,052 56	
Public Library Ventilation	2,500 00			2,500 00		1,033 16	1,466 84	
Public Parks:								
Public Park, Back Bay								
Land	21,925 21			21,925 21			21,925 21	444,074 79
Filling, etc.	118,892 95		202,000 00	320,892 95	6,900 38	45,674 91	275,218 04	312,481 96
Covered Channel, Stony Brook	63,268 15			63,268 15	7,208 50	20,083 90	43,184 25	66,815 75
Park Nursery, Austin Farm	1,217 95			1,217 95		68 75	1,149 20	
Record Commissioners			4,500 00	4,500 00	225 00	1,097 03	3,402 97	
Registration of Voters and Election Expenses:								
Registration of Voters			25,000 00	25,000 00	2,807 03	6,599 20	18,400 80	
Election Expenses			15,000 00	15,000 00		18 00	14,982 00	
Reserved Fund			175,000 00	175,000 00			175,000 00	
Roxbury Canal Improvement	1,036 06			1,036 06			1,036 06	369,963 94
Salaries			34,500 00	34,500 00	2,754 17	10,948 67	23,551 33	
Schools and School-houses, viz.:								
School Instructors			1,116,000 00	1,116,000 00		362,055 62	753,944 38	
School Expenses, School Committee			246,000 00	246,000 00	30,722 78	67,234 32	178,765 68	
Salaries Officers, School Committee			53,760 00	53,760 00		17,933 34	35,826 66	
Gibson School Fund, Income	1,837 43	102 00		1,939 43		416 82	1,522 61	
School-houses, Public Buildings			157,000 00	157,000 00	7,714 39	40,866 94	116,133 06	
English High and Latin School Buildings[1]	6,050 84			6,050 84	113 90	3,373 58	2,677 26	465,322 74
Carried forward	$1,166,210 79	$260,365 60	$9,731,312 00	$11,157,888 39	$945,321 87	$3,111,597 57	$8,046,290 82	$10,967,413 07

[1] Total appropriation, $468,000; loan authorized and negotiated, $350,000; transfer, $15,000; appropriations, $103,000.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

Object of Appropriations.	Balances from 1880–81.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1881–82.	Total Credits.	August draft, including Treasurer's payments in July.	Expenditures for 1881–82.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works May 1, 1881, including August Draft.
Brought forward	$1,166,210 79	$260,365 60	$9,731,312 00	$11,157,888 39	$945,321 87	$3,111,597 57	$8,046,290 82	$10,967,413 07
Grammar School-house, Egleston Square	26,110 07		6,500 00	32,610 07		3,312 00	29,298 07	22,201 93
Primary School-house, Avon place			5,000 00	5,000 00			5,000 00	
Primary School-house, City Point	9,000 00			9,000 00			9,000 00	6,000 00
Primary School-house, Seventh street	26,926 86		9,000 00	35,926 86	1,104 00	5,901 77	30,025 09	28,974 91
Prince School-house	7,602 36		12,500 00	20,102 36	2,067 40	7,394 02	12,708 34	
Sealer of Weights and Measures			9,005 00	9,005 00	630 20	4,156 13	4,848 87	
Sewer Department			150,000 00	150,000 00	17,952 16	66,249 97	83,750 03	
Sinking Fund Commissioners			3,500 00	3,500 00		182 95	3,317 05	
Soldiers' Relief	116,358 43			116,358 43	8,333 00	26,381 85	89,976 58	
Stony Brook Improvement	30,711 48		45,000 00	75,711 48	9,771 06	20,596 41	55,115 07	123,017 77
Suffolk Street District	872 21			872 21			872 21	2,427,376 75
Surveyor's Department			28,000 00	28,000 00	2,320 19	9,238 82	18,761 18	
Treasurer's Department			24,000 00	24,000 00	1,974 08	7,886 60	16,113 40	
Water Works:—								
Cochituate Water Works								
Revenue		175,224 15		175,224 15				
Running expenses $111,181 48					32,799 27	157,054 48	18,169 67	
Interest 45,873 00					41,938 00			
Proportion paid under contract								
Additional Supply of Water [1]	160,169 69			160,169 69	23,016 57	43,733 05	116,436 64	5,296,450 16
New Main, Cochituate Water Works	12,221 20			12,221 20	57 33	794 05	11,427 15	268,572 85
Mystic Water Works								
Revenue		25,325 69		25,325 69				
Running expenses $28,985 08					4,439 87	50,873 71	($25,548.02 provided for.)	
Interest 10,865 00					10,740 00			
Proportions paid under contracts 11,023 63								
Carried forward	$1,556,183 09	$460,915 44	$10,023,817 00	$12,040,915 53	$1,102,465 00	$3,515,353 38	$8,551,110 17	$19,140,007 44

[1] Total appropriations, $5,412,886.80; loans negotiated, premium on said loans, and transfer from Reserved Fund, $5,412,886.80.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONCLUDED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1880-81.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1881-82.	Total Credits.	August draft, including Treasurer's payments in July.	Expenditures for 1881-82.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1881, including August Draft.
Brought forward	$1,556,183 09	$460,915 44	$10,023,817 00	$12,040,915 53	$1,102,465 00	$3,515,353 38	$8,551,110 17	$19,140,007 44
Mystic Sewer	16,882 73	.....	.....	16,882 73	13 50	428 37	16,454 36	113,545 64
West Boston and other Bridges	.....	.....	7,000 00	7,000 00	309 17	1,876 37	5,123 63	
Widening and Extending Streets: —								
Widening Streets	.....	.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	1,239 82	5,282 33	94,717 67	
Broadway Extension	361,622 65	.....	.....	361,622 65	88,013 83	147,400 09	214,222 56	1,105,777 44
Columbus Avenue Extension	.....	.....	65,000 00	65,000 00	.....	.....	65,000 00	
Commonwealth Avenue Extension	89,252 72	.....	50,000 00	139,252 72	4,993 11	21,283 11	117,969 61	107,030 39
D Street Extension	.....	.....	55,000 00	55,000 00	.....	.....	55,000 00	
Eastern Avenue and Bridge	13,569 79	.....	.....	13,569 79	.....	.....	13,569 79	186,430 21
Essex Street Extension	28,418 12	.....	.....	28,418 12	3,657 00	14,295 35	14,122 77	35,877 23
Harrison Avenue Extension	.....	.....	130,000 00	130,000 00	1 45	29 08	129,970 92	
Huntington Avenue Extension	.....	.....	45,000 00	45,000 00	1 00	9 12	44,990 88	
Washington Street Extension	24,303 00	.....	.....	24,303 00	.....	.....	24,303 00	1,645,697 00
Widening Commercial Street	20,651 38	.....	.....	20,651 38	.....	.....	20,651 38	479,348 62
Widening Shawmut Avenue	2,237 03	.....	.....	2,237 03	.....	.....	2,237 03	74,762 97
Widening South Street	38,180 42	.....	.....	38,180 42	.....	.....	38,180 42	101,819 58
	$2,151,300 93	$460,915 44	$10,475,817 00	$13,088,033 37	$1,200,693 88	$3,705,957 20	$9,407,624 19	$22,990,296 52
						Less prov. for,	25,548 02	
							$9,382,076 17	

[Document 111 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS

ON

ORDINANCE CONCERNING FINANCE.

In Common Council, August 4, 1881.

Assigned to the first meeting in October next, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

W. P. GREGG,
Clerk of the Common Council.

The Joint Standing Committee on Ordinances, to whom was referred the ordinance to amend an ordinance in relation to finance, having considered the subject, respectfully report that, in their opinion, it is inexpedient to pass said ordinance.

For the Committee,
CHAS. WHEELER.

The undersigned, a minority of the Committee on Ordinances, respectfully dissents from the report of the majority of said committee relative to the ordinance to amend an ordinance in relation to finance, and begs leave to recommend the passage of said ordinance.

W. H. WHITMORE.

In Common Council, July 21, 1881.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE IN REGARD TO FINANCE.

Be it ordained by the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows: —

Section 1. Section twenty of the ordinance in regard to finance, printed on page 319 of the Statutes and Ordinances of A.D. 1876, is hereby repealed, and the following section is substituted: —

Sect. 20. There shall be elected, in the month of July, 1881, six commissioners of sinking funds in the manner prescribed by chap. 209 of acts of 1875, or any amendments thereto; and thereafter annually in the month of July, two commissioners as provided in said act. Should the city treasurer be chosen to fill the office of treasurer to said commissioners, he shall receive the additional salary of one dollar only. All sums received by the said commissioners shall be deposited in such banks as they may by vote select, until such moneys are invested, and shall be withdrawn from such banks only on checks signed by a majority of said commissioners and countersigned by the treasurer; and said checks shall be signed on the same day by all such persons.

[Document 112 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

REPORT

ON AN

ORDINANCE CONCERNING

EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS.

In Common Council, August 4, 1881.

Report accepted, and with the Ordinance ordered to be printed. Assigned to next meeting.

Attest: W. P. GREGG,
Clerk of the Common Council.

In Common Council, August 4, 1881.

The Committee on Ordinances, to whom was referred the ordinance to amend an ordinance concerning explosive compounds, having considered the subject, beg leave to report that, in their opinion, the ordinance ought to pass.

For the Committee,

W. H. WHITMORE.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-One.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS.

Be it ordained by the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows: —

Section 1. Section 1 of the Ordinance, in regard to the sale of explosive compounds, printed on page 95 of the Supplement to the Statutes and Ordinances, is hereby amended by adding thereto the words, "or any gun, pistol, or other mechanical contrivance arranged for the explosion of such cartridge or of any fulminate."

In Common Council, July 21, 1881.

Referred to the Committee on Ordinance.

W. P. GREGG,
Clerk of the Common Council.

[DOCUMENT 113 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

ORDINANCE

CONCERNING THE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, August 4, 1881.

Report accepted, and with the Ordinance ordered to be printed, and assigned to next meeting.

W. P. GREGG,
Clerk of the Common Council.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, August 4, 1881.

The Committee on Ordinances, to whom was referred the draft of an ordinance to amend an ordinance in relation to the fire department, having considered the subject, beg leave to report by recommending the passage of the ordinance in a new draft.

For the Committee,

W. H. WHITMORE.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-One.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Be it ordained by the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows: —

SECTION 1. Section 6 of the Ordinance, concerning the Fire Department, printed on page 340 of the Statutes and Ordinances of 1876, is hereby repealed, and the following enacted in place thereof: —

"SECTION 6. The said board shall monthly make a report of the location and number of fires in the preceding month, the amount of property destroyed, and the cause of such fires; and shall, annually, in the month of May or June, submit in print a brief summary of matters of interest concerning the said department."

[Document 114 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

REPORT

OF

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO THE ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF TAXES.

In Common Council, August 4, 1881.

Report accepted, and with the Ordinance to be printed. Assigned to next meeting at 8 o'clock, P.M.

Attest: W. P. GREGG,
Clerk of the Common Council.

The Committee on Ordinances, who were requested to report an ordinance providing for the sale of real estate taken or purchased for non-payment of taxes and other assessments, having considered the subject, respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying ordinance.

For the Committee,

CHAS. WHEELER.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-One.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO THE ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF TAXES.

Be it ordained by the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows: —

Section 1. The ordinance in relation to the assessment and collection of taxes, passed February 10, 1880, is hereby amended by adding the following section: —

Sect. 14. The City Collector shall advertise and cause to be sold, pursuant to chapter 183 of the acts of 1862, and chapter 266 of the acts of 1878, and all other provisions of law hereto applying, any and all real estate taken or purchased by the city for non-payment of taxes and assessments, and which shall not be redeemed within the time fixed by the statute. The Mayor shall have power to execute to the purchaser of any such estate a quitclaim deed, upon payment of the purchase money to the collector.

[Document 115 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

ORDER AND ACCOMPANYING LETTER

RESPECTING

A VACANCY IN THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE CITY HOSPITAL.

In Common Council, Aug. 4, 1881.

Assigned to the next meeting at 9 o'clock, P.M., and ordered to be printed.

Attest: W. P. GREGG,
Clerk of the Common Council.

In Common Council, Aug. 4, 1881.

Ordered, That a Joint Committee be appointed to nominate one member of the Board of Aldermen to fill the vacancy in the Board of Trustees of the Hospital caused by the resignation of Alderman Tucker.

Corporation Counsel's Office,
2 Pemberton square, Aug. 4, 1881.

William H. Whitmore, Esq.: —

Dear Sir, — I find that your communication, to which you say that you received no reply, was answered by me soon after its receipt. My answer was written on the communication, or annexed to it, and both directed to, and should have been received by, you, and would have been but for some mistake. They were sent through the ordinary channel, and I have not, therefore, your questions to which I can refer. I will state them as well as I can from memory, and also my answers to them.

Question. Has a person holding an office a right to resign his office at his pleasure?

Answer. He has.

Q. To whom should such resignation be made?

A. If the office is held by appointment, to the appointing power; if by popular election, to the body of which he is a member, if he was elected to such a body.

Q. When a resignation is so made, is an acceptance of it by the appointing power, or by the body of which the person resigning is a member, necessary before the resignation can take effect?

A. I think not. If it were, the person desiring to vacate his office, could be held in it indefinitely against his will.

Q. After a person has so resigned his office, can he reinstate himself in it by withdrawing his resignation?

A. In my opinion, he cannot. When the resignation has taken affect, the officer is as much out of his office as he would be if his official term had expired.

Very respectfully,

Yours, etc.,

J. P. HEALY.

[Document 116 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

THIRD REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON JOINT RULES AND ORDERS.

In Board of Aldermen, August 8, 1881.

The Joint Committee on Joint Rules and Orders beg leave to submit a third report at the present time, in respect to the operation of Joint Rule No. 16.

It having been decided by the President of the Common Council, that orders looking to the expenditure of money for objects not contemplated at the time the annual appropriations were made, would require a statement in print of the expenditures already made by the committee, board, or officer to have charge of such new expenditure, it is evident that Rule 16 may become an impediment to the public business instead of a safeguard.

The first form of the rule, as in force until 1875, provided that when any committee found its regular appropriation was expended or was clearly insufficient, it should state the fact in a printed report of the expenditures already made, and obtain a farther supply by transfer or loan. The reason was evident: the annual appropriations are made by a majority vote only, and should be, for definite objects, carefully estimated by the various departments. If the appropriation proved too small, it would show a state of affairs requiring careful attention from the Council, and therefore requiring, by another rule, a two-thirds vote of both branches assenting to the increase.

But, in 1875, a new clause was put in, making it necessary to make this printed report when money was wanted for a new purpose, perhaps even a purpose ordered by the Council. This part of the rule seems out of harmony with the rest, and a remedy must be provided in an another form. If a regular committee or department, having an ample appropriation for its regular wants, is directed by the Council to take charge of a new matter, it is unnecessary and unfair to compel it to report in print its financial condition.

For example, the Park Commissioners have this year an appropriation of $10,000 for clerks, etc. They have spent only $1,373.92 up to August 1st, a proper and reasonable amount. The Council orders them to expend a larger sum, say $60,000 for the Arnold Arboretum. This has nothing to do with their regular appropriation, and yet, under Rule 16, as it stands, they must submit a report of the state of their appropriation for office expenses. This, certainly, cannot be the true object of the rule, because the Council does not expect the Arboretum to be paid for from the appropriation for carrying on the Commissioners' office, and does mean to provide the money in another way by loan.

Your committee, therefore, recommends that Joint Rule No. 16 be amended in conformity with the annexed draft. By this change no money can be taken for a new purpose, except by transfer or loan, both methods under Joint Rule No. 18 requiring the consent of two-thirds of both branches. In defining what expenditures can be charged to the appropriation for incidentals, your committee has put in words the practice of past years.

The addition to Joint Rule No. 24 is slight but necessary, as it covers the reports so often made, recommending a reference to a committee or board.

Respectfully submitted,

HUGH O'BRIEN,
CLINTON VILES,
ANDREW J. BAILEY,
WILLIAM H. WHITMORE.

Ordered, That Joint Rule No. 16 be and it is hereby amended to read as follows: —

SECTION 16. The specific appropriation for the several objects enumerated in the general appropriation order shall be deemed and taken to be the maxium amount to be expended by the several committees, boards, and officers having the charge thereof, for the entire financial year.

Whenever the amounts designated and appropriated as aforesaid have been expended, and an additional sum is required, or whenever the estimates for any purpose exceed the appropriation specially made therefor, the committee, board, or officer having charge thereof shall furnish to the City Council a detailed statement, in print, of the expenditures already made, and the necessity for an additional appropriation.

Whenever the City Council shall order an expenditure by any committee, board, or officer, either in addition to the estimates on which the appropriation was made, or for an object not included in such estimates, it shall provide for the payment of the same.

No expenditure shall be made from the reserved fund except by a transfer to some other appropriation, or to a new appropriation to be established.

No expenditure shall be charged to the appropriation for incidentals excepting those ordered in accordance with chapter 165 of the Acts of 1861, and chapter 320 of the Acts of 1874; expenditures for one or both branches of the City Council, ordered by concurrent vote; amounts necessary to pay judgments or to settle claims against the city; and transfers.

Ordered, That Joint Rule No. 24 be and it is hereby amended by inserting in the second line, before the word "or," the words "reference to a committee or board."

[Document 117 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

REPORT

OF

COMMITTEE ON FANEUIL HALL, ON PETITION OF LAWRENCE D. WELBY AND OTHERS

FOR A

GENERAL MEETING OF CITIZENS,

TO DISCUSS CERTAIN PROPOSITIONS THEREIN SET FORTH.

In Board of Aldermen, Aug. 29, 1881.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY,
City Clerk.

To the Honorable the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of Boston: —

The petition of certain citizens (116 in number), calling upon the Board of Aldermen of the City of Boston to convene a general meeting of the citizens of Boston by issuing their warrants therefor, and doing all other acts and things necessary to be done in connection therewith, for the purpose of enabling petitioners to avail themselves of their constitutional right of assembling to demand a redress of grievances, to consult for the common good, and to instruct their representatives upon certain subjects herein set forth. Your petitioners respectfully represent: —

That they are citizens of Boston duly qualified to vote in city affairs, and being firmly impressed with the wisdom of those who provided such safeguards for liberty as to maintain inviolate their right under the constitution of the State, by incorporation in the city charter, and by the undisputed practice hitherto, to assemble peaceably in public meeting to consult for the common good, to demand a redress of grievances and to instruct their representatives, and making it your imperative duty to convene said meeting of citizens whenever fifty duly qualified voters presented a petition to you for such purpose, and requiring you to issue your warrants therefor in compliance with the law and your oath of office, do hereby call upon you to convene a general meeting of the citizens of Boston for the consideration of certain subjects hereinafter set forth, and that you do also issue your warrants therefor, and do all other acts and things necessary to be done in order to enable your petitioners to avail themselves of their aforesaid right of consulting for the common good, demanding a redress of grievances, and instructing their representatives.

The subjects which we propose said meeting shall consider are as follows: —

First. An attempt having been made, at the last session of the Legislature, to deprive your petitioners and the other citizens of their right of requiring you to call said meeting, which action we believe would be unconstitutional and certainly prejudicial to the maintenance of our liberties, to see if the citizens, at said meeting, or any adjournment thereof, will instruct their representatives not only not to permit any such attempt to be made in future, but to use every means in their power to defeat such, and instead to procure an amendment to the charter of the City of Boston so as to provide that whenever *ten* duly qualified voters in each ward of the City of Boston present a petition therefor that a *general meeting of the citizens* shall be held in their *respective ward-rooms upon the same day.*

Second. To see whether the citizens, at said meeting, will instruct their representatives to the General Court to use their utmost endeavors to procure such an amendment of the charter of the City of Boston as to provide for the *abolition of the Board of Aldermen thereof*, such body being, in the opinion of your petitioners, wholly unnecessary, and a useless expense to the already overburdened tax-payers of said city.

Third. To see whether the citizens, at said meeting, will instruct their representatives to the General Court to use

their utmost endeavors to provide such an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth as to provide for the *abolition of the State Senate*, such body being in the opinion of your petitioners wholly unnecessary, a servile imitation of the English House of Lords, created for the express purpose of maintaining and upholding aristocratic privileges, and enabling them to perpetuate their tyrannical sway, altogether out of place in a Republic, and a useless expense to the taxpayers, who do not want any such luxuries, particularly when they happen to be obstacles to progress, and defeat the will of the people.

Fourth. To see if the citizens, at said meeting, will instruct their representatives to the General Court to insist on a rigid enforcement of the laws in relation to *corporations chartered by the State*, and to recommend such action as they deem most advisable to accomplish such.

Fifth. To see if the citizens, at said meeting, will instruct their representatives to the General Court to use their utmost endeavors to repeal the law which requires the *payment of a poll-tax* as a prerequisite to voting, and to procure the passage of a law *compelling citizens to pay their laborers weekly.*

Sixth. To see if the citizens, at said meeting, will instruct their representatives to the General Court to use their utmost endeavors to procure the passage of a law which shall *prevent primary meetings or caucuses from being manipulated by wire-pullers or ward bummers in the interest of the richest candidates*, and to prevent and punish any fraudulent practices indulged at them, by imprisonment at hard labor without the option of a fine, so that said meetings may become, what they were intended to be, places where the citizens can express their preferences for fit and able men to represent them.

Seventh. To see if the citizens, at said meeting, will instruct their representatives to the General Court to use their utmost endeavors to procure the passage of a law *requiring every citizen to vote* at all national, state, and municipal elections; making the days when said elections are held legal holidays; *providing some central place* in the City of Boston where voters in the outlying wards might deposit their ballots, should they be unable to attend at the usual polling precincts; and, generally, to see what amendment or alteration can be made with regard to existing election laws, so that no one shall be hindered or prevented from voting on account of being compelled to labor.

Eighth. To see if the citizens, at said meeting, will instruct their representatives to the General Court to use their utmost endeavors to procure the passage of a law for the

better *protection of the lives of operatives* employed in manufacturing establishments throughout the Commonwealth, as also of the *lives of children attending school*, from danger by fire or neglect of sanitary or other proper precautions.

Ninth. To see if the citizens, at said meeting, or any adjournment thereof, as aforesaid, will instruct their representatives to the General Court to use their utmost endeavors to procure the passage of a law *prohibiting the employment of any adult*, at any occupation, for ten or any lesser number of hours daily, *at less than a minimum rate.*

Tenth. To see if the citizens, at said meeting, or any adjournment thereof, as aforesaid, will instruct their representatives to the General Court to use their utmost endeavors to procure such an amendment of the laws relating to steam and horse railroad companies as to fix definitely the *maximum amount* which said companies shall be allowed to charge for the *conveyance of passengers.*

Eleventh. To see if the citizens, at said meeting, will instruct their representatives to the General Court to use their utmost endeavors to procure the passage of a law making it a penal offence, punishable by *imprisonment only, to use the money of any corporation* chartered by the State, or any steam or horse railroad company, for the purpose of inducing *parties to vote for*, or in any other manner by such expenditure to *secure, the election of certain candidates* favorably disposed towards said companies.

Twelfth. To see if the citizens, at said meeting, will instruct their representatives to the General Court to *cause the Journal of the House* to be issued at farthest *within three months* after the adjournment of the Legislature, and that this be inserted in and made part of the contract with the State printers.

Thirteenth. To see if the citizens, at said meeting, will instruct their representatives to the General Court to use their utmost endeavors to procure such amendment to the rules of the Legislature as to provide that whenever a committee to whom any matter is referred, shall receive a request from any voter or voters *for a hearing before them*, that they *shall grant such hearing* whether such voter or voters shall have petitioned in writing therefor, and that *no report of said committee shall be received* or presented to the House, if the parties aggrieved have previously notified the Clerk of the House of Representatives that they requested said committee to give them a hearing on said subject, and that said committee had neglected and refused so to do; and also such an amendment of the rules as to provide that no report of any committee, "inexpedient," "leave to withdraw," or in

the usual stereotype language, shall be received or presented to the General Court, unless accompanied by substantial reasons for making such recommendations; and also such an amendment of the rules of the General Court as to provide that whenever public hearings are announced to be given by any committee, upon any matter of public interest, that a *certain proportion of said hearings shall be held in the evening*, for the convenience and comfort of interested parties employed during the day; and also for such an amendment of the aforesaid rules as to provide for a rigid enforcement of the present rule requiring members of the General Court presenting petitions thereto to *endorse their names thereon*, and not to allow such signatures to be placed thereon by other parties, so as to try and evade their responsibility for presenting petitions utterly opposed to the wishes of their constituents when called upon by the latter afterwards for explanation.

Fourteenth. To see if the citizens, at said meeting, will instruct their representatives to the General Court to use their utmost endeavors to procure such an amendment to the constitution of this Commonwealth as to prohibit the introduction in any shape of an amendment to the constitution aforesaid, *changing or extending the term of service of members of the General Court*, or interfering in the least with the frequent elections of such representatives and the other officers of the State government, — as being a blow aimed at the deprivation of our liberties, and not to be tolerated upon any pretext, unless such legislation is asked for by a majority of the legal voters of the Commonwealth by presenting petitions therefor.

Fifteenth. To see if the citizens, at said meeting, will instruct their aforesaid representatives to use their utmost endeavors to procure the repeal or amendment of the law in relation to tramps, so as to prevent poverty from being branded as a crime, and innocent parties from being unjustly convicted.

Sixteenth. To see if the citizens, at said meeting, will instruct their aforesaid representatives to procure the *repeal of Chapter 174 of the Acts of 1876* as being unconstitutional, and an arbitrary exercise of a dangerous power, calculated to prevent the citizens from giving free expression to their opinions as to the public conduct of their representatives, and to procure such an amendment of the law as to afford facilities to parties arrested for any offence for communicating with their friends, so as to procure bail for their appearance, and to provide suitable penalties for neglecting to furnish such facilities, and an adequate remedy for any party or

parties who may have suffered from such neglect or failure to afford such facilities.

Seventeenth. To see whether the citizens, at said meeting, or any adjournment thereof, will instruct their representatives to the General Court to use their utmost endeavors to procure the passage of a law *legalizing the expenditure of money for maintaining a Latin, Evening High, and such other schools* as are or may be hereafter maintained in the City of Boston.

Eighteenth. To see whether the citizens, at said meeting, or any adjournment thereof, will appoint any committee or committees to draw up instructions for the representatives to the General Court *upon subjects not herein enumerated*, or in order to give effect to a vote of said citizens with regard to any subjects mentioned herein, or what other action, if any, said citizens will take in connection therewith.

Nineteenth. To see whether the citizens, at said meeting, will instruct their representatives to the General Court to cause such an amendment to the charter of the City of Boston as to provide that in case the Board of Aldermen thereof *refuse to convene a general meeting of citizens whenever requested to do so by fifty duly qualified voters*, and neglect or refuse to issue their warrants therefor, that the *Mayor of said city shall be required to convene said meeting*, or that any Justice of the Peace can call said meeting, so as to place us at least on an equality with the voters in towns throughout the Commonwealth.

Twentieth. To see if the citizens, at said meeting, or any adjournment thereof, will authorize the City Council of Boston to expend any, and, if so, what, sum in *providing free medical attendance and medicine for the sick poor* of said city, by day or night, when required.

Twenty-first. To see if the citizens, at said meeting, or any adjournment thereof, will authorize the City Council of Boston to expend any, and if so, what, sum on *sprinkling all the streets of said city*, and whether they will authorize them to include said amount in the next tax levy.

Twenty-second. To see if the citizens, at said meeting, will instruct their representatives in the City Council to pass a law or ordinance providing that *all public work done in and for the City of Boston shall be performed by day labor*, and that none of such work shall be performed by contract unless in cases where it cannot be done otherwise.

Twenty-third. To see if the citizens, at said meeting, will instruct and order their representatives in the City Council to *grant the free use of Faneuil Hall for political meetings*

whenever twenty-five qualified voters shall petition therefor.

Twenty-fourth. To see if the citizens, at said meeting, will instruct and order their representatives in the City Council to *grant the free use of the ward-rooms* in the City of Boston whenever ten qualified voters in any ward present a petition therefor.

Twenty-fifth. To see if the citizens, at said meeting, will instruct and order their representatives in the City Council to *devise some equitable method of distributing the public work*, by employing laborers in proportion to the number of unemployed in each ward, or otherwise.

Twenty-sixth. To see if the citizens, at said meeting, will consider it necessary to appoint any committee or committees *to draw up other and further instructions for their representatives in the City Council* of Boston, or take any other necessary action.

LAWRENCE D. WELBY, *10 Dix place,*
and others.

CITY OF BOSTON,
IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
Aug. 29, 1881.

The Committee on Faneuil Hall and County Buildings, to whom was referred the accompanying petition from Lawrence D. Welby and others, for the use of Faneuil Hall for a general meeting of citizens to discuss various subjects, under Section No. 60 of the City Charter, among which are the abolition of the Senate and of the Board of Aldermen, having considered the subject, beg leave to report as follows: —

REPORT.

It is understood that this section of the charter was originally inserted to meet the scruples of that large minority of our citizens who opposed a city charter as destructive of the town-meeting. It was feared in this first experiment that the people might lose the power they held of instructing their representatives, or of acting as one body. As time elapsed these fears proved groundless, as the meetings in wards proved entirely adequate, and general meetings fell into disuse. The last was held on Nov. 12, 1847, on the subject of "The restrictions to be placed on the support of foreign paupers." A member of the committee on the revision of the ordinances last year, finding this section still on the pages of the charter, recommended that a petition be

sent to the Legislature for its repeal. This was accordingly done by vote of the City Council; but the Legislature refused the request.

One petition for such a meeting has been presented, and sent to the law department of the city for advice.

The section is too plain in its intent to make it necessary to dispose of its request in the same way. It says that "Such meetings shall and may be duly warned by the Board of Aldermen upon the requisition of fifty qualified voters of said city." The law not only exists, but has been virtually reënacted by the refusal of the Legislature to repeal it. The Board might evade the law by fixing an absurd time and place for the meeting. It is not bound to grant Faneuil Hall; it might designate the old Town Hall of Dorchester or Brighton, and fix the time on the last day of the year. Such a course would be undignified; and clearly, in ordering the meeting, it should appoint the most suitable place and the time most convenient to the petitioners. If the subjects to be discussed are not favored by many citizens, it is true that the reasons which led the Legislature to continue the statutes are equally criticised by nearly all our citizens. The true way to make an unwise law unsupportable is to insist upon its thorough and honest enforcement. These petitioners are citizens; they are presumably honest in their convictions, and their petition is legal and entitled to a respectful consideration.

Your committee recommend, therefore, that it be granted, fully and seriously, by an order for the use of Faneuil Hall at a suitable hour. The City Clerk must attend and act as clerk, and His Honor the Mayor, if present, must preside. In view, however, of the fact that these meetings only serve to demonstrate the inutility of a continuance of the law, your committee also recommend a new petition to the next Legislature for the repeal or modification of the section. There have been times in the recent past when such meetings, under different auspices, would have been a source of uneasiness to all well-disposed citizens, and even now a system of ward-meetings would certainly furnish all the good results which the petitioners can hope to obtain. Your committee would, therefore, recommend the passage of the accompanying orders.

For the Committee,

WM. WOOLLEY.

Ordered, That the petition of Lawrence D. Welby and others be referred to the Committee on Faneuil Hall and County Buildings, with instructions to grant the use of Faneuil Hall therefor.

CITY OF BOSTON,

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
Aug. 29, 1881.

Ordered, That His Honor the Mayor be instructed to petition the Legislature, at its next session, for the repeal of section sixty of the city charter, authorizing and requiring the holding of general meetings of citizens, and that the Joint Committee on Ordinances be instructed to draft a substitute section, allowing the Mayor, at the request of the City Council, to convene such meetings when necessary.

[Document 118 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

MINORITY REPORT

ON SUBJECT OF

A GENERAL MEETING,

ON PETITION OF L. D. WELBY AND OTHERS.

In Board of Aldermen, Sept. 5, 1881.

The undersigned, a minority of the Committee on Faneuil Hall, to whom was referred the petition of Lawrence D. Welby and others for a general meeting of the citizens to consider twenty-six propositions therein contained, respectfully

REPORTS:

That, considering the great extent of the city and the large number of legal voters, amounting now to 60,000, it would be *impracticable* to hold such a general meeting of the citizens as would *truly represent* the sentiments of the voters on any given subject. The Statute of 1821 contemplated, of course, that the *voters generally*, or a fair majority of them, would attend such meeting, and at that date such a meeting could easily be held, and questions could be intelligently and properly discussed. The City Charter of 1821 required the signatures of at least *fifty* qualified voters before such a meeting could be held; at that date fifty voters was a *large percentage* of the whole number; for the City of Boston was then comprised within a very small territory. Since the annexation of two cities and three large towns to our territory, and the large number of voters connected there-

with, it is in the power of any faction containing fifty voters to subject this city to great expense and trouble for any object, worthy or unworthy.

The undersigned maintains that it is *impossible* to hold such a general meeting of the citizens as the charter contemplates, unless it be on Boston Common. If it be *impossible*, for the reasons stated, or for others which might be suggested, to hold such a meeting, the law had better remain obsolete, as it has practically been regarded for the last forty years. The summoning and holding of such a meeting would involve an expense of $800 or $1,000, which should not be added to the burden of the tax-payers, and practically the meeting would be attended *only by the petitioners*, who, from an inspection of their petition, do not appear to represent the citizens generally, but who reside chiefly in South Boston.

Such a meeting as the charter contemplates should be called by a petition representing the *general vote* of the city, and not by the required number of voters who come from one or two portions of the city.

The undersigned honestly believes that the petitioners would have a better opportunity to express their grievances if they should assemble together at Faneuil Hall some day, when they think it best, to discuss all these propositions submitted by them; and this Board would be willing to grant them the use of said hall, free of expense, for one or more days, if they would like to meet there, or in any one of the ward-rooms of the city.

If the proposed *general meeting* was called as the petitioners desire, it is conceded, for it is plainly obvious, that few, or none but the petitioners, would attend; and the proceedings of such a meeting, though attested by the chief officers of the city, would not by any means represent the *true sentiments of the mass of voters* in this city; and every one of the instructions to the representatives of the General Court or City Council would state what is not true. On that account alone this Board ought not to grant this request.

The undersigned disagrees with the majority of the committee in the statement that this Board is *compelled* to order a general meeting, upon a petition signed by fifty qualified voters. Section 60 of the City Charter says, "General meetings of the citizens qualified to vote in city affairs *may* be held," etc., and subsequently said section states *how* they *shall* be called and held.

There is clearly a *permission* granted to the Board to determine whether such a meeting should be held. The *obligation* relates to the manner of calling and holding the meeting. We all know how easy it is for an industrious and

persevering man to get up a petition for any object; but clearly this Board would be justified in denying such a public meeting when requested for an improper or frivolous purpose.

Whatever the construction of the charter, this Board should neither waste the city's money, nor lend an official character to such a meeting.

Moreover, this very subject is now pending before the Supreme Court of this State, whither these same petitioners have chosen to carry their complaint under a former petition; and it would be manifestly improper for this Board to take any step which might *prejudice* the case of the complainants.

Further, the right of petition is always secure to the humblest; and these petitioners can have, as before stated, the use of Faneuil Hall for the purpose of their assembly and a sufficient police protection, when and where they can pass all the votes they choose, and can appoint their committees to present to State or City their adopted resolutions, which will meet with respectful attention. Feeling that the real object of the proposed general meeting can be thus secured easily and without a great expense to the city by a public meeting of the petitioners and their friends, as suggested, the undersigned reports that no further action be taken on the subject of a general meeting, but that Faneuil Hall be granted to the petitioners for a public meeting.

The accompanying order is therefore submitted, together with one of the orders reported by the majority of the committee.

C. V. WHITTEN.

Ordered, That the Committee on Faneuil Hall be authorized to grant to Lawrence D. Welby and others the free use of Faneuil Hall for one or two days, when not engaged by other parties, for a public meeting.

Ordered, That His Honor the Mayor be instructed to petition the Legislature at its next session for the repeal of section sixty of the City Charter, authorizing and requiring the holding of general meetings of citizens; and that the Joint Committee on Ordinances be instructed to draft a substitute section allowing the Mayor, at the request of the City Council, to convene such meetings when necessary.

[Document 119 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

AUDITOR'S MONTHLY EXHIBIT.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

FOR 1881-82.

Office of the Auditor of Accounts,
City Hall, September 3, 1881.

To the Honorable City Council: —

Gentlemen, — The undersigned, in compliance with the third Section of the Ordinance on Finance, herewith presents an exhibit of the General and Special Appropriations for the present financial year of 1881–82, as shown in the books in his office, September 1, 1881, including the September draft, — being five months' payments of the financial year, — exhibiting the original appropriations, the balances brought forward from the year 1880–81, the amount drawn September 1, the total expenditures, and the balance of each appropriation unexpended at that date. All salaries, expenses, and disbursements of the County of Suffolk are now allowed for payment by the undersigned, who is constituted Auditor of the County of Suffolk by Chap. 256 of the Acts of 1879, which went into effect May 1, 1879.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. DODGE,
Auditor of Accounts.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Object of Appropriations.	Balances from 1880–81.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1881–82.	Total Credits.	Sept. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in August.	Expenditures for 1881–82.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1881, including Sept. Draft.
Advertising	.....	.....	$1,500 00	$1,500 00	$141 81	$457 00	$1,043 00	
Architect's Department	.....	.....	12,000 00	12,000 00	896 34	5,299 63	6,700 37	
Armories	.....	.....	20,000 00	20,000 00	.....	5,511 58	14,488 42	
Assessors' Department	.....	.....	97,500 00	97,500 00	6,083 20	61,723 12	35,776 88	
Auditor's Department	.....	.....	18,500 00	18,500 00	1,395 01	6,873 92	11,626 08	
Board of Health, etc., viz.:								
Board of Health	.....	.....	63,000 00	63,000 00	4,590 26	27,035 44	35,964 56	
Evergreen Cemetery	$165 00	$350 00	1,500 00	2,015 00	202 87	882 78	1,132 22	
Public Baths	.....	.....	12,000 00	12,000 00	1,477 93	6,042 61	5,957 39	
Quarantine Department	.....	.....	14,400 00	14,400 00	1,196 14	8,117 47	6,282 53	
Boston Harbor	.....	.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	128 03	907 44	4,092 56	
Bridges:								
Bridges	.....	.....	60,000 00	60,000 00	6,381 41	30,693 10	29,306 90	
Chelsea Bridge	18,118 60	.....	.....	18,118 60	.....	.....	18,118 60	$168,881 40
Mt. Washington-avenue Bridge	.....	.....	10,000 00	10,000 50	9,212 43	9,662 61	337 39	
Burnt District	82,348 53	.....	.....	82,348 53	.....	.....	82,348 53	6,363,828 12
Cedar Grove Cemetery	789 72	4,726 70	7,600 00	13,116 42	3,149 69	11,886 77	1,229 65	
Chestnut Hill Driveway	.....	.....	5,800 00	5,800 00	432 75	2,321 02	3,478 98	
City Debt	.....	.....	731,501 00	731,501 00	.....	.....	731,501 00	
City Loans:								
Received from Commissioners $152,000								
Revenue . . . $127,000 00								
Sinking Funds . 25,000 00	.....	.....	152,000 00	.....	152,000 00			
Redemption of City Loans Proper $152,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,000 00	152,000 00		
Redemption Cochituate Water Loans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Redemption of Mystic Water Loans								
Cost of Redemption of matured bonds								
Carried forward	$101,421 85	$157,076 70	$1,060,301 00	$1,318,799 55	$128,287 87	$329,414 49	$989,385 06	$6,532,709 52

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1880-81.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1881-82.	Total Credits.	Sept. Draft, including Treasurer's Payments in August.	Expenditures for 1881-82.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1881, including Sept. Draft.
Brought forward	$101,421 85	$157,076 70	$1,060,301 00	$1,318,799 55	$128,287 87	$329,414 49	$989,385 06	$6,532,709 52
City Hospital			139,900 00	139,900 00	10,754 74	66,026 10	73,873 90	
City Registrar's Department			10,500 00	10,500 00	628 60	3,278 73	7,221 27	
Collector's Department			49,000 00	49,000 00	4,863 49	19,771 90	29,228 10	
Common and Public Grounds:								
Common, etc.			59,000 00	59,000 00	6,660 78	37,895 99	21,104 01	
Current expenses $32,058 62								
Trees 4,581 09								
Fences and curbs 1,256 28								
Plank walks								
Brighton Square	2,330 25			2,330 25			2,330 25	
Contingent Funds:								
Joint Committees			6,400 00	6,400 00	952 55	3,663 71	2,736 29	
Mayor			1,500 00	1,500 00	207 10	493 10	1,006 90	
Board of Aldermen			5,100 00	5,100 00	390 80	2,229 13	2,870 87	
Common Council			3,900 00	3,900 00	135 85	3,074 31	825 69	
County of Suffolk			325,000 00	325,000 00	25,489 44	124,677 58	200,322 42	
Deeds, Real Estate Advertising, etc.	7,886 76	5,044 39		12,931 15	3,262 57	6,755 77	6,175 38	
East Boston Ferries			180,600 00	180,600 00	18,342 42	72,581 70	108,018 30	
Engineer's Department			28,000 00	28,000 00	2,280 25	10,697 81	17,302 19	
Fire Department:								
Fire Department			537,260 00	537,260 00	35,706 90	274,000 15	263,259 85	
Fire-Alarm Telegraph			21,800 00	21,800 00	1,592 66	7,778 80	14,021 20	
Bells and Clocks			1,000 00	1,000 00	5 84	79 25	920 75	
Health Department			345,000 00	345,000 00	25,545 85	141,353 04	203,646 96	
Huntington Avenue Lot	16,875 00			16,875 00			16,875 00	
Improved Sewerage[1]	766,397 91	5,000 00		771,397 91	56,005 32	179,198 02	592,199 89	2,169,800 11
Incidental Expenses		381 47	60,000 00	60,381 47	3,521 68	28,699 25	31,682 22	
Inspection of Buildings			20,750 00	20,750 00	1,490 18	7,713 76	13,036 24	
Carried forward	$894,911 77	$167,502 56	$2,855,011 00	$3,917,425 33	$326,124 89	$1,319,382 59	$2,598,042 74	$8,702,509 63

[1] Total Appropriations, $3,753,000; transferred August, 1876, by authority of an order of July 17, from Reserved Fund, $40,000, and loan authorized, $3,713,000; loan negotiated, $2,722,000.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

Object of Appropriations.	Balances from 1880–81.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1881–82.	Total Credits.	Sept. Draft, including Treasurer's Payments in August.	Expenditures for 1881–82.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1881, including Sept. Draft.
Brought forward	$894,911 77	$167,502 56	$2,855,011 00	$3,917,425 33	$326,124 89	$1,319,332 59	$2,598,042 74	$8,702,509 63
Interest			1,559,711 00	1,559,711 00	7,874 99	376,806 15	1,182,904 85	
Lamps			431,500 00	431,500 00	28,297 89	146,362 82	285,137 18	
Law Department			21,880 00	21,880 00	612 17	6,478 77	15,401 23	
Liquor License Expenses:								
Police Commissioners $12,643 18					2,351 06			
City Clerk's Department 400 00		220,141 00		220,141 00	80 00	67,772 87	152,368 13	
Collector's Department 203 44					68 80			
Paid State, proportion of receipts 54,526 25					9,389 50			
Markets			9,550 00	9,550 00	777 89	3,666 32	5,883 68	
Mount Hope Cemetery	4,829 46	7,526 24	13,000 00	25,355 70	2,474 94	14,170 64	11,185 06	
Northampton-street District	19,621 75			19,621 75			19,621 75	558,378 25
Old Claims			2,000 00	2,000 00		575 47	1,424 53	
Overseers of the Poor			112,400 00	112,400 00	6,888 97	26,719 20	85,680 80	
Park Department			10,000 00	10,000 00	244 88	1,618 80	8,381 20	
Office Expenses $1,243 03								
Muddy River, Survey, etc. 375 77								
Paving Department			1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00	139,162 36	521,827 08	478,172 92	
Phillips Street Fund, Income	2,058 16			2,058 16		25 00	2,033 16	
Police Department			900,000 00	900,000 00	73,618 55	369,438 02	530,561 98	
Printing and Stationery			34,000 00	34,000 00	2,602 74	10,373 56	23,626 44	
Public Buildings:								
Public Buildings			85,000 00	85,000 00	11,583 50	49,664 18	35,335 82	
Old State House Renovation			35,000 00	35,000 00			35,000 00	
South City Wharves			6,500 00	6,500 00	257 86	1,167 86	5,332 14	
South End Branch Library	5,500 00			5,500 00	15 69	5,116 84	383 16	
Public Institutions, viz.:—								
House of Industry			155,000 00	155,000 00	14,730 29	57,528 22	97,471 78	
House of Correction			86,300 00	86,300 00	5,351 11	34,619 07	51,680 93	
Lunatic Hospital			45,000 00	45,000 00	3,316 24	17,529 97	27,470 03	
Office Expenses			7,700 00	7,700 00	733 74	3,470 45	4,229 55	
Pauper Expenses			122,500 00	122,500 00	1,045 59	56,447 67	66,052 33	
Carried forward	$926,921 14	$395,169 80	$7,492,052 00	$8,814,142 94	$637,603 65	$3,090,761 55	$5,723,381 39	$9,260,887 88

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1880–81.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1881–82.	Total Credits.	Sept. Draft, including Treasurer's Payments in August.	Expenditures for 1881–82.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1881, including Sept. Draft.
Brought forward	$926,921 14	$395,169 80	$7,492,052 00	$8,814,142 94	$637,603 65	$3,090,761 55	$5,723,381 39	$9,260,887 88
Steamboat "J. Putnam Bradlee"			15,000 00	15,000 00	3,511 55	8,194 66	6,805 34	
Marcella-street Home			35,000 00	35,000 00	2,900 97	12,177 23	22,822 77	
Almshouse, Austin Farm			20,000 00	20,000 00	2,085 30	8,679 16	11,320 84	
Stone-cutting, Deer and Rainsford Islands			12,000 00	12,000 00	821 90	5,650 37	6,349 63	
Steam-heating, Lunatic Hospital			8,000 00	8,000 00			8,000 00	
Austin Farm, Stock, etc.			4,000 00	4,000 00	1,689 25	3,892 00	108 00	
Marcella-street Home Buildings	22,561 06			22,561 06	897 13	19,129 52	3,431 54	104,768 46
Public Lands			1,500 00	1,500 00	241 65	512 80	987 20	
Public Library			115,000 00	115,000 00	7,662 25	42,609 69	72,390 31	
Public Library Ventilation	2,500 00			2,500 00		1,033 16	1,466 84	
Public Parks:								
Public Park, Back Bay:—								
Land	21,925 21			21,925 21			21,925 21	444,074 79
Filling, etc.	118,892 95		202,000 00	320,892 95	20,526 59	66,201 50	254,691 45	333,008 55
Covered Channel, Stony Brook	63,268 15			63,268 15	7,504 50	27,588 40	35,679 75	74,320 25
Park Nursery, Austin Farm	1,217 95			1,217 95		68 75	1,149 20	
Record Commissioners			4,500 00	4,500 00	240 25	1,337 28	3,162 72	
Registration of Voters and Election Expenses:								
Registration of Voters			25,000 00	25,000 00	1,254 14	7,853 34	17,146 66	
Election Expenses			15,000 00	15,000 00		18 00	14,982 00	
Reserved Fund			175,000 00	175,000 00			175,000 00	
Roxbury Canal Improvement	1,036 06			1,036 06			1,036 06	369,963 94
Salaries			34,500 00	34,500 00	2,754 17	13,702 84	20,797 16	
Schools and School-houses, viz.:								
School Instructors			1,116,000 00	1,116,000 00	90,147 96	452,202 58	663,796 42	
School Expenses, School Committee			246,000 00	246,000 00	46,102 95	113,337 27	132,662 73	
Salaries Officers, School Committee			53,760 00	53,760 00	4,900 00	22,833 34	30,926 66	
Gibson School Fund, Income	1,837 43	135 60		1,973 03	96 73	513 55	1,459 48	
School-houses, Public Buildings			157,000 00	157,000 00	37,155 46	78,022 40	78,977 60	
English High and Latin School Buildings[1]	6,050 84			6,050 84	153 02	3,526 60	2,524 24	465,475 76
Carried forward	$1,166,210 79	$395,305 40	$9,731,312 00	$11,292,828 19	$868,249 42	$3,979,846 99	$7,312,981 20	$11,052,499 63

[1] Total appropriation, $468,000; loan authorized and negotiated, $350,000; transfer, $15,000; appropriations, $103,000.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1880-81.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1881-82.	Total Credits.	Sept. draft, including Treasurer's payments in August.	Expenditures for 1881-82.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buidings and works, May 1, 1881, including Sept. Draft.
Brought forward	$1,166,210 79	$395,305 40	$9,731,312 00	$11,292,828 19	$868,249 42	$3,979,846 99	$7,312,981 20	$11,052,499 63
Grammar School-house, Egleston Square	26,110 07	.....	6,500 00	32,610 07	3,772 38	7,084 38	25,525 69	25,974 31
Primary School-house, Avon place	.....	.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	66 50	66 50	4,933 50	
Primary School-house, City Point	9,000 00	.....	.....	9,000 00	.....	.....	9,000 00	6,000 00
Primary School-house, Seventh street	26,926 86	.....	9,000 00	35,926 86	2,620 01	8,521 78	27,405 08	31,594 92
Prince School-house	7,602 36	.....	12,500 00	20,102 36	504 75	7,898 77	12,203 59	
Sealer of Weights and Measures	.....	.....	9,005 00	9,005 00	583 57	4,739 70	4,265 30	
Sewer Department	.....	.....	150,000 00	150,000 00	21,170 44	87,420 41	62,579 59	
Sinking Fund Commissioners	.....	.....	3,500 00	3,500 00	54 45	237 40	3,262 60	
Soldiers' Relief	116,358 43	.....	.....	116,358 43	8,340 80	34,722 65	81,635 78	
Stony Brook Improvement	30,711 48	.....	45,000 00	75,711 48	13,370 87	33,967 28	41,744 20	136,388 64
Suffolk Street District	872 21	.....	.....	872 21	.....	.....	872 21	2,427,376 75
Surveyor's Department	.....	.....	28,000 00	28,000 00	2,342 15	11,580 97	16,419 03	
Treasurer's Department	.....	.....	24,000 00	24,000 00	1,969 84	9,856 44	14,143 56	
Water Works:—								
Cochituate Water Works	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Revenue	.....	190,048 42	.....	190,048 42	.....	.....	.....	
Running expenses $153,872 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,690 93	200,770 41	($10,721.99 provided for.)	
Interest 46,898 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,025 00			
Proportion paid under contract								
Additional Supply of Water [1]	160,169 69	.....	.....	160,169 69	1,172 31	44,905 36	115,264 33	5,297,622 47
New Main, Cochituate Water Works	12,221 20	.....	.....	12,221 20	500 93	1,294 98	10,926 22	269,073 78
Mystic Water Works	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Revenue	.....	53,596 77	.....	53,596 77	.....	.....	.....	
Running expenses $33,578 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,593 84	59,423 56	($5,826.79 provided for.)	
Interest 12,185 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,320 00			
Proportions paid under contracts 13,659 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,636 01			
Carried forward	$1,556,183 09	$638,950 59	$10,023,817 00	$12,218,950 68	$976,984 20	$4,492,337 58	$7,743,161 88	$19,246,530 50

[1] Total appropriations, $5,736,886.80; loans negotiated, premium on said loans, and transfer from Reserved Fund, $5,412,886.80; loan authorized and not negotiated, $324,000.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONCLUDED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1880–81.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1881–82.	Total Credits.	Sept. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in August.	Expenditures for 1881–82.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1881, including Sept. Draft.
Brought forward	$1,556,183 09	$638,950 59	$10,023,817 00	$12,218,950 68	$976,984 20	$4,492,337 58	$7,743,161 88	$19,246,530 50
Mystic Sewer	16,882 73	.....	.....	16,882 73	588 90	1,017 27	15,865 46	114,134 54
West Boston and other Bridges	.....	.....	7,000 00	7,000 00	308 05	2,184 42	4,815 58	
Widening and Extending Streets: —								
Widening Streets	.....	.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	4,336 73	9,619 06	90,380 94	
Broadway Extension	361,622 65	.....	.....	361,622 65	8,074 25	155,474 34	206,148 31	1,113,851 69
Columbus Avenue Extension	.....	.....	65,000 00	65,000 00	.....	.....	65,000 00	
Commonwealth Avenue Extension	89,252 72	.....	50,000 00	139,252 72	4,474 16	25,757 27	113,495 45	111,504 55
D Street Extension	.....	.....	55,000 00	55,000 00	.....	.....	55,000 00	
Eastern Avenue and Bridge	13,569 79	.....	.....	13,569 79	.....	.....	13,569 79	186,430 21
Essex Street Extension	28,418 12	.....	.....	28,418 12	.....	14,295 35	14,122 77	35,877 23
Harrison Avenue Extension	.....	.....	130,000 00	130,000 00	2 00	31 08	129,968 92	
Huntington Avenue Extension	.....	.....	45,000 00	45,000 00	7,497 70	7,506 82	37,493 18	
Washington Street Extension	24,303 00	.....	.....	24,303 00	.....	.....	24,303 00	1,645,697 00
Widening Commercial Street	20,651 38	.....	.....	20,651 38	.....	.....	20,651 38	479,348 62
Widening Shawmut Avenue	2,237 03	.....	.....	2,237 03	.....	.....	2,237 03	74,762 97
Widening South Street	38,180 42	.....	.....	38,180 42	.....	.....	38,180 42	101,819 58
	$2,151,300 93	$638,950 59	$10,475,817 00	$13,266,068 52	$1,002,265 99	$4,708,223 19	$8,574,394 11	$23,109,956 89
						Less prov. for,	16,548 78	
							$8,557,845 33	

[DOCUMENT 120 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

REPORT OF PARK COMMISSIONERS,

UPON

LAYING OUT THE LAND BOUNDED BY BOYLSTON STREET, HUNTINGTON AVENUE, AND DARTMOUTH STREET,

AS A

PUBLIC PARK.

To the Honorable the City Council of the City of Boston: —

On June 28 the Board of Park Commissioners received the following communication: —

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, June 20, 1881.

Ordered, That the Park Commissioners be requested to report to the City Council the expense of laying out, as public parks, the lot of land on Dartmouth and Boylston streets, in front of the Art Museum, and the lot of land at the junction of Huntington avenue and Boylston street, and also the amount of betterments that can be assessed in case said lots are so laid out. Passed. Sent down for concurrence. June 23, came up concurred. Approved by the Mayor, June 25, 1881. A true copy.

Attest: JOHN T. PRIEST,
Assistant City Clerk.

In reply to the first inquiry, namely, the cost of taking the lands described, the Board has to report that there are three estates therein, as follows: —

		Amount.
12,500 sq. ft.	belonging to Carrie E. Evans, assessed valuation 1881, per ft. average $5.17	$64,700
13,218 "	belonging to Mass. Institute of Technology, assessed valuation 1881, per ft. $6.50	85,900
759 "	belonging to Trustees Museum of Fine Arts, assessed valuation 1881, per ft. $6.00 . . .	4,500
26,477		$155,100

In reply to inquiries, as to what terms the owners would sell the same to the city to be used for park purposes, the Board has received the following answers: —

BOSTON, Aug. 5, 1881.

C. H. DALTON, Esq., *Chairman Board of Park Commissioners:* —

DEAR SIR, — In reply to your request for a price at which Mrs. Evans and the executors of the late Franklin Evans are willing to sell to the City of Boston, for public park uses, the land in the square on Dartmouth street and Huntington avenue, I have to say that the estate will accept seven dollars ($7.00) per foot.

Very respectfully,

AUGUSTUS H. ELLIS,

for Mrs. C. E. EVANS and self and co-executors under the will of FRANKLIN EVANS.

BOSTON, Sept. 6, 1881.

CHAS. H. DALTON, Esq., *Chairman Board of Park Commissioners:* —

DEAR SIR, — In reply to your question, as to the price at which the Massachusetts Institute of Technology would sell its interest in the piece of land near Trinity Church, I think that the corporation would accept, and I should advise their acceptance of the assessed valuation which is $85,900.

Yours truly,

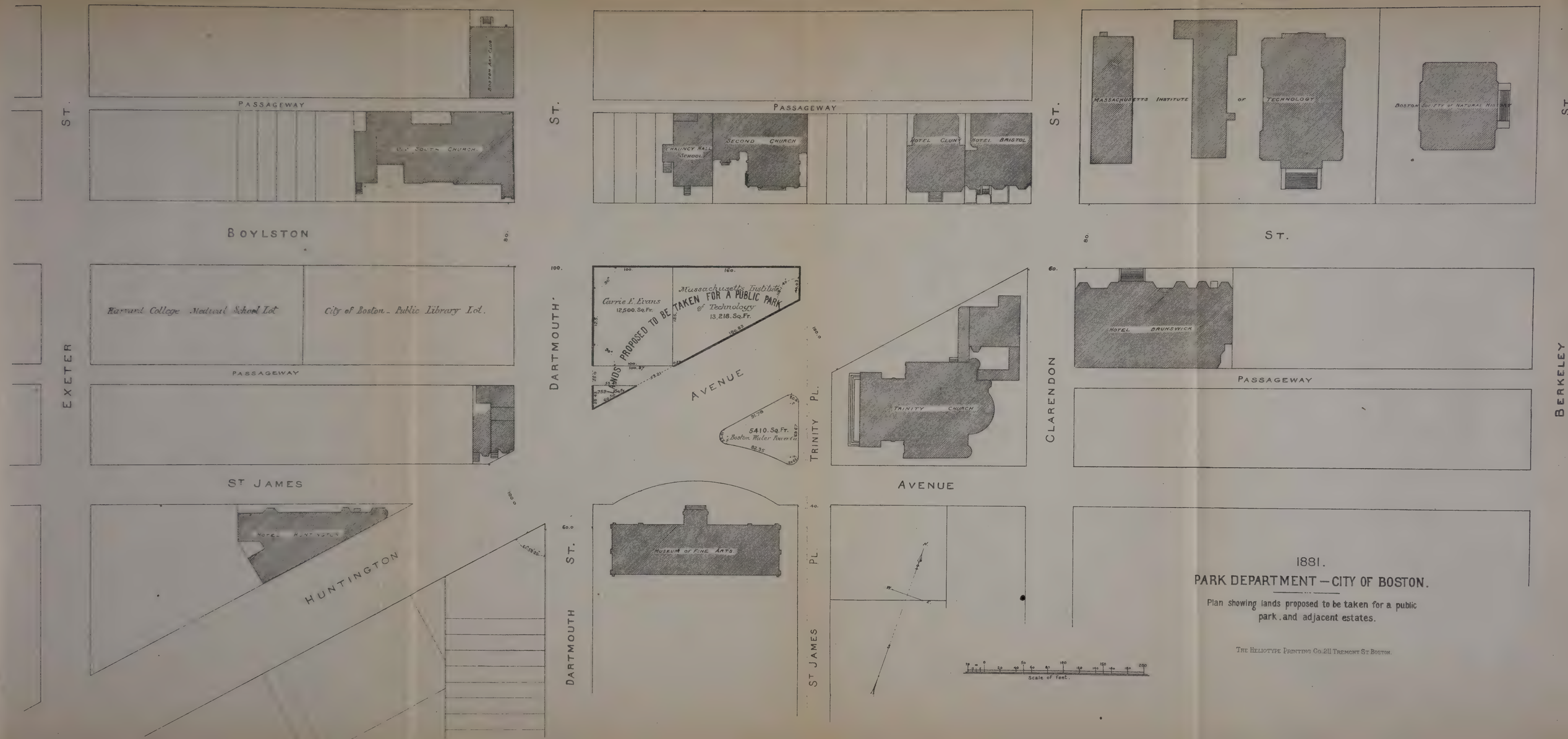
JOHN CUMMINGS, *Treasurer.*

BOSTON, Aug. 6, 1881.

CHARLES H. DALTON, Esq., *Chairman Board of Park Commissioners:* —

DEAR SIR, — At a meeting of the Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts, held on the 25th ult., a committee, consisting of Messrs. H. P. Kidder and F. E. Parker, and myself, were authorized to offer to the Board of Park Commissioners, for public park uses, the triangular piece of land on the north-east corner of Huntington avenue and Dartmouth street, belonging to the Trustees, for the sum of $2,690, upon the condition that the City of Boston shall assume all assessments for betterments which may be laid upon the land conveyed by the said city to the Trustees of the Museum for the purpose of establishing thereon an Institute of Fine Arts, by reason of the laying out of any public park or parks in front thereof.

In behalf of the committee, I offer the piece of land in question to the Board upon the terms above mentioned.



1881.

PARK DEPARTMENT — CITY OF BOSTON.

Plan showing lands proposed to be taken for a public park, and adjacent estates.

The Heliotype Printing Co. 211 Tremont St. Boston.

This lot was bought by the Trustees from the Boston Water Power Company in July, 1879, for the precise sum now asked for it, the price having been agreed upon in June, 1878. The lot, with its rights in the passage-way immediately to the north of it, is now undoubtedly worth a good deal more than this. For the purpose of this public improvement, however, the Trustees will willingly cede it to the city for the sum which it cost them.

In justification of the claim to be relieved from assessments for betterment on the land on which the Museum stands, I beg leave to state to the Board of Park Commissioners the circumstances under which the Trustees hold it. This land was granted by the City of Boston to the Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts by deed dated August 9, 1870. The deed recites that "said land is hereby conveyed with the restriction that it shall never be used by the grantees for any purpose other than for buildings to be used and devoted to the promotion of the Fine Arts." The deed also contains certain conditions by which it is required, among other things, that a building or buildings of not less than $100,000 in value shall be erected on the premises, and "that said building or buildings shall be opened to the public under suitable regulations and during reasonable hours, without charge, at least four days of each calendar month."

It is evident from the language of the deed that the land was conveyed to the Trustees only for the accomplishment of a public purpose; and it has been with a single view to that purpose that the Trustees have administered the Museum. They have not only opened the building on Saturdays, in compliance with the conditions of the deed, but they have also made it free to the public on Sundays, that it might be accessible to those whose occupations prevented their visiting it on weekdays. In short, the Trustees have considered that their function was to make the collections entrusted to their charge as useful, as attractive, and as free as possible.

The cost of the building, amounting to about $300,000, was defrayed by subscription. All the works of art belonging to the Museum have been either given, or bought with gifts of money. Except the sums received for admission on five days of the week, — sums which amount to rather less than one-third of the current expenses, — the cost of carrying on the Museum has been paid wholly by the liberality of individuals.

It seems to us plain, then, that the Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts are merely agents for carrying out a purpose of undoubted advantage to the city; that the land held by them upon the trusts and under the conditions I have mentioned is practically inalienable; that the Trustees have no interest in the money value of this land; that they have no interest in the enhancement of such money value by reason of any improvement in the neighborhood; and that therefore they ought not to be required to pay any assessment upon such improvement.

Respectfully yours,

MARTIN BRIMMER.

The City has the right to take the estate of the Institute of Technology only under the following section of the act of the Legislature of 1881, Chapter 107: —

SECTION 2. The Massachussets Institute of Technology is hereby authorized at any time within said term of five years to exchange said parcel of land with the City of Boston for other land, or for adequate consideration to release its interest in said parcel to said city, and on said exchange or release said City of Boston may hold, occupy and control said parcel of land forever free from rent or charge by the Common-

wealth, upon condition that it shall forever be kept open as a public park by said city; said lot to be subject to the limitations and stipulations relative to lands of the Commonwealth on the south side of Boylston street, and to be reserved from sale forever; and upon the further condition that the City of Boston shall acquire, by purchase or otherwise, the remainder of the trapezoid of land of which said parcel is a part, lying westerly thereof and between said parcel and Dartmouth street, and shall appropriate it to the same purpose.

The Board estimates the cost of taking the three estates to be the sum of the assessed valuations of 1881, to wit: $155,100.

In reply to the second inquiry, namely, the amount of betterments which can be assessed in consequence of the taking of said estates for park purposes, the Board reports an estimate of $149,119, one-half of which, to wit, $74,559, would be chargeable to the adjacent estates, adjudged by the Board to be benefited over and above the general benefit to the city at large.

As in the case of the assessment of betterments consequent upon the taking and laying out of the Back Bay Park, the benefit has been considered as attaching to land only, and the purposes for which the lands were used, or whether they were built upon or not, were not taken into account. In assessing betterments the Board has only to estimate the additional commercial value which, in its judgment, would accrue to estates favorably influenced by the laying out of lands for public parks, and this course has been pursued in the present instance. The Board has no power to remit assessments unless authorized by the City Council. This subject is mentioned here in view of the peculiar relations which the Museum of Fine Arts and Massachusetts Institute of Technology bear to the community which is explained at length, in the former case, in Mr. Brimmer's above letter.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES H. DALTON,
WILLIAM GRAY, JR.,
HENRY LEE,
Commissioners.

BOSTON, September 8, 1881.

[Document 121 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

COMMON COUNCIL.

In Common Council, Oct. 6, 1881.

The Committee on Rules and Orders of the Common Council, having considered the matters referred to them, beg leave to report as follows: —

The special matters so referred were their previous report of June 23, 1881 (City Doc. 88), and amendments to Rules 69 and 70 proposed at the meeting of the Council on Sept. 29. As other rules have been changed during the year, it was deemed best to reprint all the rules, with the proposed amendments, and to state the changes suggested.

Rule 21 is made more precise, but the object is not changed.

Rule 24 is changed so as to be within the range of the powers of the Council.

Rule 25 is changed verbally only.

Rule 38 is changed so that *all* matters not causing debate will be taken up in turn, and then the list will be gone over again.

Rule 39 is amended verbally.

Rule 46 is changed substantially as before recommended.

Rule 60 is stricken out as being unnecessary and beyond the powers of the Council.

Rule 61 is amended verbally.

Rule 62 has a slight verbal change. A new rule 62 is inserted, to meet a difficulty often arising.

Rule 64 is amended verbally.

Rule 66 is amended by making four divisions of seats.

Rule 69 is verbally changed in the second line.

Rule 70 is verbally changed in the first line, and added to.

Rule 72 has added to it the order passed by the Council May 12, 1881. (Proceedings, p. 306).

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. WHITMORE,
CHARLES E. PRATT,
MALCOLM S. GREENOUGH,
Committee on Rules and Orders.

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

President.

Rule 1. The President shall take the chair precisely at the hour to which the Council shall have adjourned; shall call the members to order; and, on the appearance of a quorum, shall proceed to business.

Rule 2. He shall preserve decorum and order; may speak to points of order in preference to other members; and shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Council.

[*With regard to appeal, see Rule 59.*]

Rule 3. He shall declare all votes, subject to verification, as hereinafter provided.

[*See Rules 60, 61, and 62.*]

Rule 4. He shall rise to address the Council, or to put a question, but may read sitting.

Rule 5. He shall appoint all committees, unless their appointment is otherwise provided for by the Council. All vacancies upon committees shall be filled in the manner of original appointment; and members so appointed shall take rank according to the date of their appointment.

Rule 6. In all cases he may vote.

Rule 7. He may at any time call another member to the chair, but such substitution shall not continue beyond an adjournment.

Rule 8. In the absence of the President, the senior member present shall call the Council to order, and preside until a President *pro tempore* shall be chosen by ballot; and, if an election is not effected on a first trial, on a second and subsequent trials a plurality of votes shall elect.

CLERK.

RULE 9. The clerk shall keep a record of the votes and proceedings of the Council, and shall enter thereon, by their title, or otherwise, all orders and resolutions adopted, and all reports, petitions, memorials, and other papers presented; and he shall enter at length all accepted reports of select committees of the Council, in a separate journal to be kept for the purpose, and provided with an index.

RULE 10. He shall note all questions of order raised, with the decisions made thereon, in an appendix to the record.

RULE 11. He shall draw up all messages to the Board of Aldermen, and send them by the messenger.

RULE 12. He shall, when required, attend the meetings of committees of the Council, and make their records.

RULE 13. He shall retain possession of all papers in reference to which any member has given notice of his intention to move a reconsideration, as hereinafter provided, until the right of reconsideration has expired.

[*See Rule 63.*]

MEMBERS.

RULE 14. Every member, when about to speak, shall rise and respectfully address the President; shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personalities; and shall sit down when he is finished.

RULE 15. No member shall speak or vote out of his place, without the leave of the President.

RULE 16. No member, having obtained the floor, shall speak more than fifteen minutes without permission of the Council.

[*For cases in which less time, or no debate, is allowed, see Rules 24, 37, 49, 50, 51, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 63.*]

RULE 17. No member shall speak more than twice on one question, if objection is made, without first obtaining leave of the Council; nor more than once until the other members, who have not spoken, shall speak, if they so desire.

RULE 18. In all cases, when the time of a member speaking is extended by vote of Council, it shall be held to be extended only for an additional period equal to that to which the member was originally entitled.

RULE 19. No member shall in debate call another member by his name, but may allude to him by any intelligible and respectful designation.

RULE 20. When two or more members rise to speak at the same time, the President shall name the member who is entitled to the floor.

RULE 21. No member shall interrupt another while speaking, except by rising to call to order, or with the consent of the speaker to ask a question of him, in which cases the speaker shall not lose his right to the floor.

RULE 22. No member shall be permitted to stand up, to the interruption of another, while any member is speaking; or to pass unnecessarily between the President and the person speaking.

RULE 23. No member shall be permitted to serve on any committee, or vote on any question, where his private right, distinct from the public interest, is immediately concerned.

[*No member required to serve on more than two committees, etc. See Rule 35.*]

RULE 24. When any member shall be guilty of a breach of either of the Rules and Orders of the Council, he may be censured by the President, or required to make such satisfaction as the President shall deem proper.

RULE 25. The members of the Council shall not leave their places on adjournment until the President has declared the Council adjourned. The Council shall not be adjourned for want of quorum unless the fact that a quorum is not present has been ascertained by calling the roll of members; and, if on the calling of said roll no quorum votes, the President shall immediately declare the Council adjourned to the next day of meeting.

RULE 26. Standing committees on Elections and Paving shall be appointed at the beginning of each municipal year, and shall consist of five members each.

RULE 27. The members on the part of the Council of the Joint Standing Committee on Ordinances shall be a Standing Committee, to be styled the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom all disputed questions of law may be referred, and who shall, when required by the Council, obtain the opinion of the City Solicitor thereon, and report the same to the Council.

RULE 28. All special committees of the Council shall consist of three members, unless otherwise ordered.

RULE 29. All committees of the Council appointed by the President, chosen by ballot, or consisting of one or more from each ward, shall be notified of their first meeting by the Clerk of Committees. The member first named shall be Chairman, unless otherwise ordered by the committee, in which case the Council shall be notified of the change. The same rule shall apply to joint committees.

RULE 30. No meeting of any committee shall be called upon less notice than twenty-four hours, without the consent of all the members thereof.

RULE 31. No committee shall sit during the sessions of the Council without special leave.

RULE 32. It shall be the duty of all committees to keep a record of their doings in books provided by the city for that purpose.

RULE 33. No report of any committee shall be received, unless agreed to by such committee at a duly notified meeting thereof. Such report, when presented, may be ordered to be printed, and shall take its place among the unfinished business for consideration at the next meeting.

RULE 34. Committees of the Council, to whom any matter is especially referred, shall report within four weeks, or ask for further time.

RULE 35. No member shall be obliged to serve on more than two committees at the same time, nor as chairman of more than one committee.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

RULE 36. When the Council shall determine to go into a Committee of the Whole, the President shall appoint the member who shall take the chair.

RULE 37. The rules of proceeding in the Council shall be observed in Committee of the Whole, so far as they are applicable; but a motion to rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again, shall be first in order, and shall be decided without debate; and the previous question shall not be moved.

COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS.

RULE 38. At every regular meeting of the Council the order of business shall be as follows: —

First. Reading of the records of the preceding meeting, if called for by any member.

Second. Papers from the Board of Aldermen.

Third. Unfinished business of preceding meetings, and notices of motions for reconsideration.

Fourth. Communications and reports from city officers.

Fifth. Presentation of petitions, remonstrances, and memorials.

Sixth. Reports of committees.

Seventh. Motions, orders, and resolutions.

Matters not giving rise to a debate shall first be disposed of, after which the matters that were passed over shall be considered in like order and disposed of.

Rule 39. All papers addressed to the Council shall be presented by the President, or by a member; and, unless the Council shall otherwise determine, they shall be read by the President, or such other person as he may request, and be taken up in the order in which they are presented.

Rule 40. All ordinances, orders, and resolutions shall have two several readings before they are finally passed. Whenever the second reading immediately follows the first, the document may be read by its title only, unless objection is made.

Rule 41. No ordinance whatever, and no order or resolution imposing penalties, or authorizing the expenditure of money, — whether the same may have been appropriated or not, — and no order or resolution authorizing a loan, shall have more than one reading on the same day; *provided*, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the passage of an order, at any meeting of the Council, to authorize the printing of any document relating to the affairs of the city.

Rule 42. All nominations of officers who are required to be elected by ballot shall, after being reported, lie over for one week before action is taken thereon.

Motions.

Rule 43. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the President shall so direct, and no other motion shall be entertained until a reasonable time be afforded for compliance with such direction.

Rule 44. The President shall, except as hereinafter provided, propound all questions in the order in which they are moved, unless the subsequent motion shall be previous in its nature. [*See Rules 45, 46, 48, 49, 57, and 59.*]

Rule 45. In naming sums and fixing times, the largest sum and longest time shall be put first.

Rule 46. When a question is under debate, the President shall receive no motion but —

To adjourn,
To lay on the table,
The previous question,
To close debate at a specified time,
To specially assign to a time certain,

To refer to a committee,
To amend,
To refer to another board,
To postpone indefinitely.

These several motions shall not be applied to each other, except that the motion to assign, refer, or amend may be amended; and the previous question may be demanded upon an amendment, which motion shall be decided without debate. When one of these motions has been made, none of the others, inferior to it in precedence, can be made; and, in proceeding to vote, motions pending shall be put in the order of their rank, as above arranged.

RULE 47. When a matter has been especially assigned to be taken up at a fixed hour, or at a certain stage of proceedings, such matter shall, at the time appointed, or at any time subsequent thereto, during the same or succeeding meetings, be in order upon the call of any member, and take precedence of all other business.

RULE 48. When a motion is made to refer any subject, and different committees are proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order: —

A Standing Committee of the Council,
A Special Committee of the Council,
A Joint Standing Committee,
A Joint Special Committee.

RULE 49. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except upon an immediate repetition, and such motion shall be decided without debate.

RULE 50. Debate on a call for the previous question, or on a motion to close debate at a specified time, to lay on the table, or to take from the table, shall not exceed ten minutes, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. In such debate, however, the merits of the main question shall not be discussed.

RULE 51. All questions relating to priority of business to be acted on shall be decided without debate.

RULE 52. No motion or proposition of a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

RULE 53. Any member may require the division of a question, when the sense will admit of it. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but the rejection of a motion to strike out shall not preclude amendment, or a motion to strike out and insert.

RULE 54. Motions and reports may be committed or recommitted at the pleasure of the Council.

RULE 55. After a motion is stated or read by the President, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the Council and shall be disposed of by vote; but the mover may, if no objection is made, withdraw it at any time before a decision or amendment.

PREVIOUS QUESTION.

RULE 56. The previous question shall be put in the following form: "*Shall the main question be now put?*" and all debate upon the main question shall be suspended until the previous question has been decided.

RULE 57. After the adoption of the previous question, the sense of the Council shall forthwith be taken upon amendments reported by a committee, then upon all pending amendments, and finally upon the main question. [*See Rule 46.*]

RULE 58. All incidental questions of order, arising after a motion is made for the previous question, shall be decided without debate, except on an appeal; and on such an appeal no member shall be allowed to speak more than once without leave of the Council.

APPEAL.

RULE 59. No appeal from the decision of the President shall be entertained unless it is seconded; and no other business shall be in order till the question on the appeal has been decided. The question shall be put as follows: "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Council?" And it shall be deemed to be decided in the affirmative unless a majority of the votes given are to the contrary.

[*Regarding appeal, after motion is made for previous question, see Rule 58.*]

VOTING.

RULE 60. If the President is unable to decide, or if any member doubts a vote, the President shall cause a rising vote to be taken without further debate on the question. For this purpose the President shall appoint, in the month of January, two tellers for each division of the Council, who shall agree on a count, and report the result aloud to the President.

RULE 61. On all questions and motions whatsoever, whether before or after a previous question has been ordered, the President shall take the sense of the Council by yeas and

nays, provided one-fifth of the members present shall so require.

RULE 62. After the announcement of a vote not taken by yeas and nays, any member may move for a verification thereof by yeas and nays, and on such motion a debate of the original question, not exceeding five minutes, shall be permitted, and the yeas and nays shall be taken, provided one-fifth of the members voting shall so require.

RECONSIDERATION.

RULE 63. When a vote has been passed, any member may move a reconsideration thereof at the same meeting, either immediately after the announcement of such vote, or under the seventh clause of Rule 38, or, if a member who voted with the prevailing side shall give notice to the Clerk, within twenty-four hours after the adjournment of such meeting (except the final meeting of the year, or that preceding any adjournment for over two weeks), of his intention so to do, he may move a reconsideration at the next meeting, at which such motion shall be in order in the regular course of business. Debate on motions to reconsider shall be limited to thirty minutes, and no member shall speak more than five minutes. Whenever a matter has been specially assigned a notice as above specified, to reconsider any vote affecting it, shall be considered whenever such special assignment takes effect. [*Clerk to retain papers. See Rule 13.*]

RULE 64. When a motion for reconsideration has been decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered, and no question shall be twice reconsidered; nor shall any reconsideration be had upon either of the following motions:—

To adjourn,
To lay on the table,
To take from the table,
The previous question,
To close debate at a specified time.

ELECTIONS.

RULE 65. All officers receiving any compensation from the City of Boston, who are primarily elected by the City Council, shall be chosen in this branch by ballot. All confirmations of the Mayor's nominations shall be by a yea and nay ballot.

[*Nominations of officers to lie over for one week. See Rule 42.*]

Rule 66. Those members sitting at the right of the President shall constitute the first division; those at his right, and beyond the middle aisle, the second division; those at his left, and beyond said aisle, the third division, and the remainder on his left the fourth division.

Rule 67. In all elections by ballot the number of blanks and of ballots for ineligible persons shall be reported, but shall not be counted in the returns. After a ballot has been ordered it may be moved, and, by a vote of one-fifth of the members present, ordered that there be a call of the roll of members.

Rule 68. The seats of the members of the Council shall be numbered, and shall be determined, in the presence of the Council, by drawing the names of members and the number of the seats simultaneously; and each member shall be entitled for the year to the seat bearing the number so drawn against his name, and shall not change it, except by the permission of the President.

Rule 69. No person, except a member of the Council, shall occupy the seat of any member while the Council is in session.

Rule 70. The City Messenger shall allow no person upon the floor of the Council Chamber, or its anterooms, while the Council is in session and after the seats provided for spectators have been occupied, excepting members of the City Government and reporters, without the permission of the President; and the President shall order such accommodations on the floor for reporters and spectators as he shall deem proper.

Rule 71. The Council Chamber shall be used for meetings of the Council only, unless by special vote of the Common Council; *provided*, that during the summer recess the President may allow the Chamber to be used for public purposes, in all cases reporting his action to the Council at its next meeting.

The anteroom and large committee-room on the east shall be subject to the same rules; except that the President may allow committee-meetings at times when the Council is not in session.

The Clerk's room shall be assigned to the Clerk of the Common Council for occupancy and use.

The anteroom between the Council Chamber and the Clerk's room shall be used during the meetings of the Council to give access to the seats on the floor, and such other purposes as the President may direct; *provided*, that smoking there shall not be allowed on the part of visitors.

The general care and supervision of these rooms are here-

by intrusted to the City Messenger, subject to the direction of the President; but no expenditure of money shall be made except by direct vote of the Common Council.

RULE 72. All bills for refreshments or carriage-hire incurred by the Common Council, the Standing Committees of the Common Council not having charge of any appropriation, or individual members of the Common Council while engaged in the discharge of official duty, shall give the names of the persons incurring the same, and the President of the Common Council is authorized to approve such bills, after they have been approved by the committee or certified to by the members incurring the same; provided, that the President shall not approve any such bill unless it is presented to him before the end of the month next succeeding that within which the expense covered by such bill was incurred; nor shall he approve any bills for refreshments furnished members of the Common Council, on the day or evening of the regular meetings, without a special vote of the Common Council.

SUSPENSION, AMENDMENT, AND REPEAL.

RULE 73. No rule or order of the Council shall be dispensed with, altered, or repealed, unless two-thirds of the members present consent thereto.

[Document 122 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

SALARIES

OF

CERTAIN OFFICIALS FIXED BY ANNUAL ORDERS.

In Board of Aldermen, August 8, 1881.

The Committee on Ordinances, to whom were referred by the Common Council, certain orders establishing the salaries of the Harbor Master and other city officers, having considered the subject, respectfully report that the salaries of the officers enumerated in said orders should be fixed by annual orders of the City Council, and not by ordinance, as in the case of other city officers.

The committee, therefore, respectfully submit the said orders in a new draft, with the understanding, however, that the individual members of the committee are not to be considered as approving the amounts specified therein.

For the Committee,

CHAS. H. B. BRECK,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the salaries of the following-named officers shall be at the rate per annum placed against their respective names, beginning on the first day of April, 1881, payable monthly, subject to the deduction of any and all sums due from such persons to the city; and all such officers receiving moneys in their official capacity shall account for the same: —

Harbor Master, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Sealer of Weights and Measures, (*b*) one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Deputy Sealers of Weights and Measures, (*a*) one thousand dollars each.

Treasurer of the Board of Commissioners on the Sinking Funds, if the same be the City Treasurer, seven hundred dollars.

Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of Faneuil Hall Market, each one dollar, so long as they respectively receive the salaries allowed them as inspectors of provisions at said market.

(*c*) Superintendent of Faneuil Hall, five hundred dollars.

Ordered, That the City Treasurer be authorized to accept the office of Treasurer of the Board of Commissioners on the Sinking Funds for the term for which he has been elected by said Board, or until otherwise ordered by the City Council.

In Board of Aldermen, August 29, 1881.

Passed with these amendments: Strike out at (*c*) "Superintendent of Faneuil Hall, five hundred dollars. At (*b*) insert two thousand instead of one thousand eight hundred dollars, and at (*a*) insert one thousand two hundred instead of one thousand dollars.

Sent down for concurrence.

HUGH O'BRIEN,
Chairman.

[Document 123 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

CAMBRIDGE RAILROAD.

TENTH LOCATION.

In Board of Aldermen, Sept. 28, 1881.

The Committee on Paving, to whom was recommitted the petition of the Cambridge Railroad Company for an extension of location in Brighton, respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying order.

For the Committee,

LUCIUS SLADE,
Chairman.

Ordered, That, in addition to the rights heretofore granted to the Cambridge Railroad Company to lay down tracks in several of the streets of the City of Boston, said company shall have the right to lay down a single track on Washington street, Brighton, commencing at a point in the tracks now laid down on said street sixty-five feet west of the westerly line of Winship street extended, and continuing through and upon said Washington street to a point one hundred and eighty feet south of the southerly line of Cambridge street extended; also to lay down three curved tracks on said Washington street to connect the track located by this order on Washington street with the new car-house of said company on the westerly side of said street.

Said Cambridge Railroad Company shall also have the right to lay down a single track commencing at a point in the tracks of said company as now laid down on Cambridge street one hundred and thirty feet east of the easterly line of Wash-

ington street extended, and continuing over and upon said Cambridge street and Washington street to a point in the track located by this order on said Washington street forty feet south of the southerly line of Cambridge street extended. The several tracks located by this order being shown by red lines on a plan drawn by J. G. Chase, civil engineer, dated Sept. 19, 1881, and deposited in the office of the Superintendent of Streets. The right to lay down the tracks located by this order is upon condition that the whole work of laying down said tracks, the form of rail, and the kind and quality of material used in paving said tracks, shall be under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Committee on Paving and the Superintendent of Streets, and shall be approved by them; also upon condition that said Cambridge Railroad Company shall accept this order of location, and shall agree in writing to comply with the conditions therein contained, and shall file said acceptance and agreement with the City Clerk within thirty days of the date of the passage of this order;[1] otherwise it shall be null and void.

Read twice and passed.

S. F. McCLEARY,
City Clerk.

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[1]Accepted by Cambridge Railroad Company, September 29, 1881.

[Document 124 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

PUBLIC PARKS.

ORDERS FOR LOANS.

In Board of Aldermen, Sept. 28, 1881.

Read once, and ordered to be printed.

S. F. McCLEARY,
City Clerk.

City of Boston, Sept. 28, 1881.

To the City Council: —

The Committee on Finance, to whom were referred the orders relating to Public Parks, would respectfully report, without expressing an opinion in the matter, the accompanying orders.

For the Committee,
HUGH O'BRIEN.

WEST ROXBURY PARK.

City of Boston,
In Board of Aldermen, Sept. 28, 1881.

Ordered, That the City Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, under direction of the Committee on Finance, the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, the bonds or certificates of debt to be issued in negotiating this loan to be denominated on the face thereof "The Public Park Loan," and to bear such rate of interest as the Committee on Finance shall determine; and the Park Commissioners are hereby

authorized to expend said sum for the taking in fee, by purchase or otherwise, for the purpose of a public park, lands to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars in assessed valuation within the limits of the proposed West Roxbury park.

CITY POINT PARK.

City of Boston,
In Board of Aldermen, Sept. 28, 1881.

Ordered, That the City Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, under the direction of the Committee on Finance, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, the bonds or certificates of debt to be issued in negotiating this loan to be denominated on the face thereof "The Public Park Loan," and to bear such rate of interest as the Committee on Finance shall determine; and the Park Commissioners are hereby authorized to expend said sum for the taking in fee, by purchase or otherwise, for the purpose of a public park, lands to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, in assessed valuation for a marine park at City Point.

BRIGHTON PARK.

City of Boston,
In Board of Aldermen, Sept. 28, 1881.

Ordered, That the City Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, under the direction of the Committee on Finance, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the bonds or certificates of debt to be issued in negotiating this loan to be denominated on the face thereof "The Public Park Loan," and to bear such rate of interest as the Committee on Finance shall determine; and the Park Commissioners are hereby authorized to expend said sum for the taking in fee, by purchase or otherwise, for the purpose of a public park, lands to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars in assessed valuation for the proposed Brighton park.

CHARLES-RIVER EMBANKMENT.

City of Boston,
In Board of Aldermen, Sept. 28, 1881.

Ordered, That the City Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, under the direction of the Committee on Finance, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, the

bonds or certificates of debt to be issued in negotiating this loan to be denominated "The Public Park Loan," and to bear such rate of interest as the Committee on Finance shall determine; and the Park Commissioners are hereby authorized to expend said sum for the taking in fee, by purchase or otherwise, for the purpose of a public park, lands to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars in assessed valuation, for the Charles-river embankment, between Cragie's and West Boston bridges.

MUDDY-RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

CITY OF BOSTON,
IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Sept. 28, 1881.

Ordered, That the City Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, under the direction of the Committee on Finance, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the bonds or certificates of debt to be issued in negotiating this loan to be denominated on the face thereof "The Public Park Loan," and to bear such rate of interest as the Committee on Finance shall determine; and the Park Commissioners are hereby authorized to expend said sum for the taking in fee, by purchase or otherwise, for the purpose of a public park, lands to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars in assessed valuation, for the Muddy-river improvement, whenever the town of Brookline shall coöperate and appropriate a proportionate sum for said improvement.

EAST BOSTON PARK.

CITY OF BOSTON,
IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Sept. 28, 1881.

Ordered, That the City Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, under the direction of the Committee on Finance, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, the bonds or certificates of debt to be issued in negotiating this loan to be denominated on the face thereof "The Public Park Loan," and to bear such rate of interest as the Committee on Finance shall determine; and the Park Commissioners are hereby authorized to expend said sum for the taking in fee, by purchase or otherwise, for the purpose of a public park, land to the amount of fifty thousand dollars in assessed valuation for a public park in East Boston, in such available location as said Commissioners deem expedient.

[Document 125 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

AUDITOR'S MONTHLY EXHIBIT.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

FOR 1881-82.

Office of the Auditor of Accounts,
City Hall, October 5, 1881.

To the Honorable City Council: —

Gentlemen, — The undersigned, in compliance with the third Section of the Ordinance on Finance, herewith presents an exhibit of the General and Special Appropriations for the present financial year of 1881–82, as shown in the books in his office, October 1, 1881, including the October draft, — being six months' payments of the financial year, — exhibiting the original appropriations, the balances brought forward from the year 1880–81, the amount drawn October 1, the total expenditures, and the balance of each appropriation unexpended at that date. All salaries, expenses, and disbursements of the County of Suffolk are now allowed for payment by the undersigned, who is constituted Auditor of the County of Suffolk by Chap. 256 of the Acts of 1879, which went into effect May 1, 1879.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. DODGE,
Auditor of Accounts.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Object of Appropriations.	Balances from 1880–81.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1881–82.	Total Credits.	Oct. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in September.	Expenditures for 1881–82.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1881, including October Draft.
Advertising	.....	.....	$1,500 00	$1,500 00	$64 97	$521 97	$978 03	
Architect's Department	.....	.....	12,000 00	12,000 00	890 62	6,190 25	5,809 75	
Armories	.....	.....	20,000 00	20,000 00	4,333 75	9,845 33	10,154 67	
Assessors' Department	.....	.....	97,500 00	97,500 00	7,427 02	69,150 14	28,349 86	
Auditor's Department	.....	.....	18,500 00	18,500 00	1,294 95	8,168 87	10,331 13	
Board of Health, etc., viz.:								
Board of Health	.....	.....	63,000 00	63,000 00	5,098 94	32,134 38	30,865 62	
Evergreen Cemetery	$165 00	$350 00	1,500 00	2,015 00	166 60	1,049 38	965 62	
Public Baths	.....	.....	12,000 00	12,000 00	1,954 53	7,997 14	4,002 86	
Quarantine Department	.....	.....	14,400 00	14,400 00	918 55	9,036 02	5,363 98	
Abating Nuisance, Norfolk Avenue[1]	.....	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	286 40	286 40	1,713 60	
Boston Harbor	.....	.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	250 20	1,157 64	3,842 36	
Bridges:								
Bridges	.....	1,478 79	60,000 00	61,478 79	8,145 18	38,838 28	22,640 51	
Chelsea Bridge	18,118 60	.....	.....	18,118 60	.....	.....	18,118 60	$168,881 40
Mt. Washington-avenue Bridge	.....	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	.....	9,662 61	337 39	
Widening Draw, Mount Washington-avenue Bridge[2]	.....	.....	6,500 00	6,500 00	.....	.....	6,500 00	
Burnt District	82,348 53	.....	.....	82,348 53	.....	.....	82,348 53	6,363,828 12
Cedar Grove Cemetery	789 72	6,274 20	7,600 00	14,663 92	1,954 10	13,840 87	823 05	
Chestnut Hill Driveway	.....	.....	5,800 00	5,800 00	506 12	2,827 14	2,972 86	
City Debt	.....	.....	731,501 00	731,501 00	.....	.....	731,501 00	
City Loans:								
Received from Commissioners $162,000								
Revenue $137,000								
Sinking Funds 25,000	.....	162,000 00	.....	162,000 00				
Carried forward	$101,421 85	$170,102 99	$1,068,801 00	$1,340,325 84	$33,291 93	$210,706 42	$967,619 42	$6,532,709 52

[1] Transferred from Reserved Fund, $2,000.

[2] Transferred from Reserved Fund, $6,500.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.		Balances from 1880-81.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1881-82.	Total Credits.	Oct. Draft, including Treasurer's Payments in September.	Expenditures for 1881-82.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1881, including October Draft.
Brought forward		$101,421 85	$170,102 99	$1,068,801 00	$1,340,325 84	$33,291 93	$210,706 42	$967,619 42	$6,532,709 52
Redemption of City Loans Proper	$182,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000 00			
Redemption Cochituate Water Loans		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208,000 00	($46,000.00 provided for.)	
Redemption of Mystic Water Loans	$26,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,000 00			
Cost of Redemption of matured bonds									
City Hospital		.....	.....	139,900 00	139,900 00	10,833 35	76,859 45	63,040 55	
City Registrar's Department		.....	.....	10,500 00	10,500 00	693 66	3,972 39	6,527 61	
Collector's Department		.....	.....	49,000 00	49,000 00	4,469 83	24,241 73	24,758 27	
Common and Public Grounds:									
Common, etc.		.....	.....	59,000 00	59,000 00	4,321 85	42,217 84	16,782 16	
Current expenses	$36,287 90								
Trees	4,635 59								
Fences and curbs	1,294 35								
Plank walks									
Brighton Square		2,330 25	.....	.....	2,330 25	1,663 75	1,663 75	666 50	
Contingent Funds:									
Joint Committees		.....	.....	6,400 00	6,400 00	519 40	4,183 11	2,216 89	
Mayor		.....	.....	1,500 00	1,500 00	86 60	579 70	920 30	
Board of Aldermen		.....	.....	5,100 00	5,100 00	319 80	2,548 93	2,551 07	
Common Council[1]		.....	.....	6,400 00	6,400 00	137 65	3,211 96	3,188 04	
County of Suffolk		.....	.....	325,000 00	325,000 00	27,231 34	151,908 92	173,091 08	
Deeds, Real Estate Advertising, etc.		7,886 76	6,785 38	.....	14,672 14	519 39	7,275 16	7,396 98	
East Boston Ferries		.....	.....	180,600 00	180,600 00	23,264 14	95,845 84	84,754 16	
Engineer's Department		.....	.....	28,000 00	28,000 00	1,988 46	12,686 27	15,313 73	
Carried forward		$111,638 86	$176,888 37	$1,880,201 00	$2,168,728 23	$165,341 15	$845,901 47	$1,368,826 76	$6,532,709 52

[1] Transferred from Reserved Fund, $2,500.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

Object of Appropriations.	Balances from 1880–81.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1881–82.	Total Credits.	Oct. Draft, including Treasurer's Payments in Sept.	Expenditures for 1881–82.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works May 1, 1881, including Oct. Draft.
Brought forward	$111,638 86	$176,888 37	$1,880,201 00	$2,168,728 23	$165,341 15	$845,901 47	$1,368,826 76	$6,532,709 52
Fire Department:								
Fire Department	.....	.....	537,260 00	537,260 00	35,632 50	309,632 65	227,627 35	
Fire-Alarm Telegraph	.....	.....	21,800 00	21,800 00	2,066 15	9,844 95	11,955 05	
Bells and Clocks	.....	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	27 92	107 17	892 83	
Health Department	.....	.....	345,000 00	345,000 00	27,238 59	168,591 63	176,408 37	
Huntington Avenue Lot	16,875 00	.....	.....	16,875 00	.....	.....	16,875 00	
Improved Sewerage [1]	766,397 91	5,000 00	.....	771,397 91	51,732 90	230,930 92	540,466 99	2,221,533 01
Incidental Expenses	.....	381 47	60,000 00	60,381 47	4,415 71	33,114 96	27,266 51	
Inspection of Buildings	.....	.....	20,750 00	20,750 00	1,516 81	9,230 57	11,519 43	
Interest	.....	.....	1,559,711 00	1,559,711 00	124,307 06	501,113 21	1,058,597 79	
Lamps	.....	.....	431,500 00	431,500 00	32,516 62	178,879 44	252,620 56	
Law Department	.....	.....	21,880 00	21,880 00	4,178 42	10,657 19	11,222 81	
Liquor License Expenses:								
Police Commissioners $15,821 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,178 51	.....	.....	
City Clerk's Department 400 00	.....	239,801 00	.....	239,801 00	.....	75,822 64	163,978 36	
Collector's Department 203 95					51	.....	.....	
Paid State, proportion of receipts 59,397 00					4,870 75	.....	.....	
Markets	.....	.....	9,550 00	9,550 00	742 84	4,409 16	5,141 84	
Mount Hope Cemetery	4,829 46	8,583 74	13,000 00	26,413 20	2,379 05	16,549 69	9,863 51	
Northampton-street District	19,621 75	.....	.....	19,621 75	.....	.....	19,621 75	558,378 25
Old Claims	.....	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	575 47	1,424 53	
Overseers of the Poor	.....	.....	112,400 00	112,400 00	4,891 79	31,610 99	80,789 01	
Park Department	.....	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	230 22	1,849 02	8,150 98	
Office Expenses $1,451 37								
Muddy River, Survey, etc. 397 65								
Paving Department	.....	.....	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00	128,626 74	650,453 82	349,546 18	
Phillips Street Fund, Income	2,058 16	.....	.....	2,058 16	.....	25 00	2,033 16	
Police Department	.....	.....	900,000 00	900,000 00	75,381 41	444,819 43	455,180 57	
Carried forward	$921,421 14	$430,654 58	$6,926,052 00	$8,278,127 72	$669,275 65	$3,524,119 38	$4,800,008 34	$9,312,620 78

[1] Total Appropriations, $3,753,000; transferred August, 1876, by authority of an order of July 17, from Reserved Fund, $40,000, and loan authorized, $3,713,000; loan negotiated, $2,722,000.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1880–81.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1881–82.	Total Credits.	Oct. Draft, including Treasurer's Payments in September.	Expenditures for 1881–82.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works May 1, 1881, including Oct. Draft.
Brought forward	$921,421 14	$430,654 58	$6,926,052 00	$8,278,127 72	$669,275 65	$3,524,119 38	$4,800,008 34	$9,312,620 78
Printing and Stationery			34,000 00	34,000 00	2,161 71	12,535 27	21,464 73	
Public Buildings:								
Public Buildings			85,000 00	85,000 00	10,404 80	60,068 98	24,931 02	
Old State House Renovation			35,000 00	35,000 00			35,000 00	
South City Wharves			6,500 00	6,500 00		1,167 86	5,332 14	
South End Branch Library	5,500 00			5,500 00	72 75	5,189 59	310 41	
Public Institutions, viz.:—								
House of Industry			155,000 00	155,000 00	15,611 52	73,139 74	81,860 26	
House of Correction			86,300 00	86,300 00	8,093 55	42,712 62	43,587 38	
Lunatic Hospital			45,000 00	45,000 00	3,819 11	21,349 08	23,650 92	
Office Expenses			7,700 00	7,700 00	610 48	4,080 93	3.619 07	
Pauper Expenses			122,500 00	122,500 00	6,597 73	63,045 40	59,454 60	
Steamboat "J. Putnam Bradlee"			15,000 00	15,000 00	733 93	8,928 59	6,071 41	
Marcella-street Home			35,000 00	35,000 00	2,474 03	14,651 26	20,348 74	
Almshouse, Austin Farm			20,000 00	20,000 00	2,358 88	11,038 04	8,961 96	
Stone-cutting, Deer and Rainsford Islands			12,000 00	12,000 00	1,680 65	7,331 02	4,668 98	
Steam-heating, Lunatic Hospital			8,000 00	8,000 00			8,000 00	
Austin Farm, Stock, etc.			4,000 00	4,000 00	54 50	3,946 50	53 50	
Marcella-Street Home Buildings	22,561 06			22,561 06	1,428 29	20,557 81	2,003 25	106,196 75
Almshouse, Charlestown District[1]			7,500 00	7,500 00	3,049 12	3,049 12	4,450 88	
Water Supply, Deer Island[2]			4,000 00	4,000 00			4,000 00	
Public Lands			1,500 00	1,500 00	13 15	525 95	974 05	
Public Library			115,000 00	115,000 00	8,264 31	50,874 00	64,126 00	
Public Library Ventilation	2,500 00			2,500 00		1,033 16	1,466 84	
Public Parks:								
Public Park, Back Bay								
Land	21,925 21			21,925 21			21,925 21	444,074 79
Filling, etc.	118,892 95		202,000 00	320,892 95	18,555 06	84,756 56	236,136 39	351,563 61
Carried forward	$1,092,800 36	$430,654 58	$7,927,052 00	$9,450,506 94	$755,259 22	$4,014,100 86	$5,482,406 08	$10,214,455 93

[1] Transferred from Reserved Fund, $7,500.

[2] Transferred from Reserved Fund, $4,000.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

Object of Appropriations.	Balances from 1880–81.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1881–82.	Total Credits.	Oct. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in September.	Expenditures for 1881–82.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works May 1, 1881, including October Draft.
Brought forward	$1,092,800 36	$430,654 58	$7,927,052 00	$9,450,506 94	$755,259 22	$4,014,100 86	$5,482,406 08	$10,214,455 93
Covered Channel, Stony Brook	63,268 15			63,268 15	5,925 77	33,514 17	29,753 98	80,246 02
Park Nursery, Austin Farm	1,217 95			1,217 95		68 75	1,149 20	
Record Commissioners			4,500 00	4,500 00	302 00	1,639 28	2,860 72	
Registration of Voters and Election Expenses:								
Registration of Voters			25,000 00	25,000 00	1,244 84	9,098 18	15,901 82	
Election Expenses			15,000 00	15,000 00	358 76	376 76	14,623 24	
Reserved Fund[1]			152,500 00	152,500 00			152,500 00	
Roxbury Canal Improvement	1,036 06			1,036 06			1,036 06	369,963 94
Salaries			34,500 00	34,500 00	3,585 37	17,288 21	17,211 79	
Schools and School-houses, viz.:								
School Instructors			1,116,000 00	1,116,000 00	87,313 67	539,517 25	576,482 75	
School Expenses, School Committee			246,000 00	246,000 00	23,014 70	136,351 97	109,648 03	
Salaries Officers, School Committee			53,760 00	53,760 00	4,620 51	27,453 85	26,306 15	
Gibson School Fund, Income	1,837 43	154 60		1,992 03		513 55	1,478 48	
School-houses, Public Buildings			157,000 00	157,000 00	52,356 20	130,378 60	26,621 40	
English High and Latin School Buildings[2]	6,050 84			6,050 84	855 06	4,381 66	1,669 18	466,330 82
Grammar School-house, Egleston Square	26,110 07		6,500 00	32,610 07	60 07	7,144 45	25,465 62	26,034 38
Primary School-house, Avon place			5,000 00	5,000 00	2,982 28	3,048 78	1,951 22	
Primary School-house, City Point	9,000 00			9,000 00			9,000 00	6,000 00
Primary School-house, Seventh street	26,926 86		9,000 00	35,926 86	108 00	8,629 78	27,297 08	31,702 92
Prince School-house	7,602 36		12,500 00	20,102 36	3,609 82	11,508 59	8,593 77	
Sealer of Weights and Measures			9,005 00	9,005 00	621 98	5,361 68	3,643 32	
Sewer Department			150,000 00	150,000 00	25,169 24	112,589 65	37,410 35	
Sinking Fund Commissioners			3,500 00	3,500 00	349 58	586 98	2,913 02	
Soldiers' Relief	116,358 43			116,358 43	8,339 00	43,061 65	73,296 78	
Stony Brook Improvement	30,711 48		45,000 00	75,711 48	14,008 23	47,975 51	27,735 97	150,396 87
Carried forward	$1,382,919 99	$430,809 18	$9,971,817 00	$11,785,546 17	$990,[illegible]84 30	$5,154,590 16	$6,676,956 01	$11,345,130 88

[1] Transferred to Abating Nuisance Norfolk avenue, $2,000.
Almshouse, Charlestown District, $7,500.
Contingent Fund, Common Council, $2,500.
Transferred to Widening Draw of Mt. Washington-avenue Bridge, $6,500.
Water Supply, Deer Island, $4,000.

[2] Total appropriation, $468,000; loan authorized and negotiated, $350,000; transfer, $15,000; appropriations, $103,000.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1880-81.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1881-82.	Total Credits.	Oct. draft, including Treasurer's payments in September.	Expenditures for 1881-82.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1881, including Oct. Draft.
Brought forward	$1,382,919 99	$430,809 18	$9,971,817 00	$11,785,546 17	$990,084 30	$5,154,590 16	$6,676,956 01	$11,345,130 88
Suffolk Street District	872 21			872 21			872 21	2,427,376 75
Surveyor's Department			28,000 00	28,000 00	2,215 21	13,796 18	14,203 82	
Treasurer's Department			24,000 00	24,000 00	2,166 03	12,022 47	11,977 53	
Water Works: —								
Cochituate Water Works								
Revenue		194,539 27		194,539 27				
Running expenses $184,380 75					30,508 34	281,564 69	($87,025.42 provided for.)	
Interest 97,183 94					50,285 94			
Proportion paid under contract								
Additional Supply of Water [1]	160,169 69			160,169 69	672 25	45,577 61	114,592 08	5,298,294 72
New Main, Cochituate Water Works	12,221 20			12,221 20	18 48	1,313 46	10,907 74	269,092 26
Mystic Water Works								
Revenue		75,953 56		75,953 56				
Running expenses $41,243 45					7,664 53	67,298 09	8,655 47	
Interest 12,395 00					210 00			
Proportions paid under contracts 13,659 64								
Mystic Sewer	16,882 73			16,882 73	67 25	1,084 52	15,798 21	114,201 79
West Boston and other Bridges			7,000 00	7,000 00	510 50	2,694 92	4,305 08	
Widening and Extending Streets: —								
Widening Streets			100,000 00	100,000 00	12,538 73	22,157 79	77,842 21	
Broadway Extension	361,622 65			361,622 65	30,195 72	185,670 06	175,952 59	1,144,047 41
Columbus Avenue Extension			65,000 00	65,000 00			65,000 00	
Commonwealth Avenue Extension	89,252 72		50,000 00	139,252 72	8,893 61	34,650 88	104,601 84	120,398 16
D Street Extension			55,000 00	55,000 00			55,000 00	
Carried forward	$2,023,941 19	$701,302 01	$10,300,817 00	$13,026,060 20	$1,136,030 89	$5,822,420 83	$7,336,664 79	$20,718 541 97

[1] Total appropriations, $5,736,886.80; loans negotiated, premium on said loans, and transfer from Reserved Fund, $5,412,886.80; loan authorized and not negotiated, $324,000.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONCLUDED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1880–81.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1881–82.	Total Credits.	Oct. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in September.	Expenditures for 1881–82.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1881, including October Draft.
Brought forward	$2,023,941 19	$701,302 01	$10,300,817 00	$13,026,060 20	$1,136,030 89	$5,822,420 83	$7,336,664 79	$20,718,541 97
Eastern Avenue and Bridge	13,569 79	.....	.....	13,569 79	.....	.....	13,569 79	186,430 21
Essex Street Extension	28,418 12	.....	.....	28,418 12	18 00	14,313 35	14,104 77	35,895 23
Harrison Avenue Extension	.....	.....	130,000 00	130,000 00	8,600 00	8,631 08	121,368 92	
Huntington Avenue Extension	.....	.....	45,000 00	45,000 00	.....	7,506 82	37,493 18	
Washington Street Extension	24,303 00	.....	.....	24,303 00	.....	.....	24,303 00	1,645,697 00
Widening Commercial Street	20,651 38	.....	.....	20,651 38	19 55	19 55	20,631 83	479,368 17
Widening Shawmut Avenue	2,237 03	.....	.....	2,237 03	.....	.....	2,237 03	74,762 97
Widening South Street	38,180 42	.....	.....	38,180 42	.....	.....	38,180 42	101,819 58
	$2,151,300 93	$701,302 01	$10,475,817 00	$13,328,419 94	$1,144,668 44	$5,852,891 63	$7,608,553 73	$23,242,515 13
						Less prov. for,	133,025 42	
							$7,475,528 31	

[Document 126 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH LOCATIONS

OF THE

CAMBRIDGE RAILROAD.

ELEVENTH LOCATION.

City of Boston,
In Board of Aldermen, Oct. 3, 1881.

The Committee on Paving, to whom was recommitted the petitions of the Cambridge Railroad Company for leave to lay tracks on Park square, Providence, Church and Boylston streets, recommend the passage of the accompanying order.

For the Committee,

LUCIUS SLADE,
Chairman.

Ordered, That in addition to the rights heretofore granted to the Cambridge Railroad Company to lay down tracks in several of the streets in the City of Boston, said company shall have the right to lay down a single track across the square formed by the intersection of Charles street, Boylston street, and Park square, to connect the westerly track of the Metropolitan Railroad on Charles street with the northerly track of said railroad on Park square.

Also, the right to lay down a single track from the northerly track of the Metropolitan Railroad on Columbus avenue through *Providence street* to Church street, through *Church street* to Boylston street, and across *Boylston street* to the southerly track of the Metropolitan Railroad on said Boylston

street. Said company shall also have the right to lay down a curve track at the south-westerly corner of Charles and Cambridge streets, to connect the southerly track of the Cambridge Railroad on Cambridge street, with the westerly track of the Metropolitan Railroad on Charles street. The tracks located by this order being shown by red lines on a plan drawn by J. G. Chase, Civil Engineer, dated June 13, 1881, and deposited in the office of the Superintendent of Streets.

Said Cambridge Railroad Company shall have the right to enter upon and use with its horses and cars, to such extent as the Board of Aldermen may from time to time permit, the tracks located by this order, and also the tracks of the Metropolitan Railroad on Charles street between Cambridge and Boylston streets; also the northerly track of said Metropolitan Railroad Company on Columbus avenue between Boylston and Providence streets, and the southerly tracks of said company on Boylston street between Church and Charles streets.

The right to lay down the tracks located by this order is upon condition that the whole work of laying down said tracks, the form of rail, and the kind and quality of material used in paving said tracks shall be under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Committee on Paving and the Superintendent of Streets, and shall be approved by them. Also upon condition that said Cambridge Railroad Company shall accept this order of location, and shall agree in writing to comply with the conditions therein contained, and shall file said acceptance and agreement with the City Clerk within thirty days of the passage of this order; otherwise it shall be null and void.[1]

Read twice and passed. S. F. McCLEARY,
City Clerk.

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[1] Accepted by Cambridge Railroad Company, October , 1881.

TWELFTH LOCATION.

CITY OF BOSTON,
IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Oct. 3, 1881.

The Committee on Paving, to whom was recommitted the petition of the Cambridge Railroad Company for additional locations in Brighton, respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying order.

For the Committee,

LUCIUS SLADE,
Chairman.

Ordered, That in addition to the rights heretofore granted to the Cambridge Railroad Company to lay down tracks in several of the streets of the City of Boston said company shall have the right to lay down a single track on *Western avenue*, Brighton, from the dividing line between the City of Boston and the Town of Watertown to the tracks of said company as heretofore located on Western avenue near its intersection with Market street, the tracks located by this order being shown by red lines on a plan drawn by J. G. Chase, civil engineer, dated Sept. 19, 1881, and deposited in the office of the Superintendent of Streets.

The right to lay down the track located by this order is upon condition that the whole work of laying down said track, the form of rail, and the kind and quality of material used in paving said track, shall be under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Committee on Paving and the Superintendent of Streets, and shall be approved by them. Also upon condition that said Cambridge Railroad Company shall accept this order of location, and shall agree in writing to comply with the conditions therein contained, and shall file said acceptance and agreement with the City Clerk within thirty days of the date of this order; otherwise it shall be null and void.[1]

Read twice and passed.

S. F. McCLEARY,
City Clerk.

[1] Accepted by the Cambridge Railroad Company, October , 1881.

[Document 127 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL,

ON THE DEATH OF

JAMES A. GARFIELD,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In Board of Aldermen, Oct. 3, 1881.

Ordered, That the proceedings of the City Council of Boston, in commemoration of the death of James A. Garfield, late President of the United States, be printed as a city document; the expense attending the same to be charged to the appropriation for Printing.

Passed in Common Council. Came up for concurrence. Read and concurred. Approved by the Mayor October 4, 1881.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY.
City Clerk.

City Hall, Boston, September 20, 1881.

Both branches of the City Council met in their respective chambers at 12 M., in accordance with the following call: —

CITY OF BOSTON.

Executive Department, Sept. 19, 1881.

To the Honorable the City Council of Boston: —

Having been informed of the death, which occurred this evening, of James A. Garfield, the President of the United States, you are hereby requested to assemble in your respective chambers on Tuesday, Sept. 20, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of taking such action touch-

ing the solemn event as would appropriately express the sympathy of our citizens in this national sorrow, and their respect for the memory of the deceased.

FREDERICK O. PRINCE,
Mayor.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

His Honor Mayor Prince occupied the chair, read the call, and said: —

Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen: —

It becomes my painful duty to give you official information of the death of James Abram Garfield, President of the United States. Shot down by a base assassin on the second day of July last, he lingered from that date until thirty-five minutes past ten o'clock last evening, when he died. During a large part of this time he suffered great pain, which he bore with manly and uncomplaining fortitude.

This terrible event has cast a shadow over the whole country. It has made a national sorrow. During all his long weeks of suffering the hopes and sympathies and prayers of the whole people have been with him, and now that suspense and anxiety are merged in grief and mourning they feel that the nation has lost a Chief Magistrate whose talents, experience, and patriotism were assurances that the great trusts reposed in him would have been well and faithfully executed.

Recently chosen from the people, by the people, to administer the government in their behalf, all the citizens, regardless of political differences or sectional divisions, were prepared to render him the loyal and generous support which he had the right to claim, and which our countrymen — ever subordinating party spirit to patriotic duty — are accustomed to accord.

We have every reason to believe that he would have so administered the government that every political and social right secured to the citizens and to the States by the Constitution would have been conserved, and that the progress of the Republic during his official term would have been such as to demonstrate the ability of a free people to select for their rulers those who are qualified for the grave and difficult duties of government.

They who enjoyed the privilege of his intimacy represent him as possessing, in an eminent degree, all those qualities of the head and heart which beget affection and attach men to each other; so that not only the nation mourns for the loss of a wise, sagacious, and patriotic magistrate, but the

domestic circle and the large circle of devoted friends grieve for the loss of one whose kindly nature and great capacity for affection enabled him to discharge well and fully all the offices of friendship and all the obligations of natural relations.

The government of the country is never seriously disturbed by the death of any of its officials, however distinguished he may be for public or private virtues, because it is based on law, supported by free institutions, and protected by the loyalty of a patriotic people. However much, therefore, we grieve for the loss of this excellent President we are permitted to entertain, in our great bereavement, the consoling reflection that no apprehension can mingle with the regrets with which we lay his mortal remains in their last resting-place, that danger will come to the republic, that the administration of government will be impeded, or that our free institutions will be in any way imperilled through the death of a President. The assassin may murder an official, but law and government he cannot kill while patriotism survives, and the people recognize the obligations of moral and religious duties.

The destiny of nations and individuals is in the hands of Him who notes even the fall of the sparrow. We bow in submission to that Divine Will which orders all things well. We may not clearly see how a great and public evil can work for the good of a community; but there are some lessons which all may learn from it. It should teach us humiliation, the purification of the heart, the resolve that in the future there shall be larger charity in our intercourse with each other, a fuller recognition of our moral duties, and a deeper interest in the religious education of the people. Political institutions based on the affections of the people, and representing patriotism, piety, and equal rights, will survive rulers and parties, and can only perish when the public virtues which called them into existence shall decline and pass away. The Chair will receive any proposition which is appropriate to the occasion.

Alderman O'BRIEN said: —

Mr. MAYOR, — It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that I rise to offer resolutions in honor of the memory of the late President of the United States. A few weeks ago we all rejoiced, because it appeared to us at that time, that the hand of the assassin had failed to accomplish its purpose; that our President would live to serve his country with that distinguished ability and patriotism that had marked his course since his entrance on public life. An all-wise Providence has willed it otherwise. Elected but a few months ago the Chief

Magistrate of the nation, he had but just entered upon a career of usefulness to his country, when he was stricken down for no cause whatever.

Fifty millions of people now mourn their great loss. Fifty millions of people are shocked that a man could exist among them, could grow up among them, who would be guilty of so great a crime. Words almost fail to express our detestation of the act by which so distinguished a citizen has lost his life, and the country a Chief Magistrate, who was honored and respected throughout the land. In common with our fellow-citizens in all sections of the country, we mourn our great loss and honor his memory. With these brief remarks I now submit the resolutions of the City Council: —

Resolved, That the City Council of Boston, in common with other communities in this afflicted land, has learned, with the profoundest sorrow, that the long and painful illness of JAMES A. GARFIELD, President of the United States, who was shot by an assassin on the 2d of July last, has now culminated in his death.

Resolved, That, by the untimely death of President GARFIELD, this country has sustained an irreparable loss; for in him were centred all those graces which the highest culture could produce, all that political wisdom which a varied experience in the council and the field could secure, all that knowledge of men and public affairs which extensive study and thought could suggest, which united to make him in reputation and in fact the most illustrious citizen in the Union.

Resolved, That President GARFIELD exemplified, by his varied and interesting experience from boyhood to maturity, the American idea of a true and lofty citizenship, and in his wonderful career he exhibited the limitless capacity which waits at the inception of life upon every citizen, no matter how humble his birth, if he be only faithful to his duty and to God.

Resolved, That, besides his public virtues, we recognize also with grateful feeling his personal qualities, as exhibited by his patience in suffering, his fortitude in pain, his manly utterances, his sweet affections and his Christian faith, which have been so conspicuously displayed, and which have attracted to his bedside the attention of this nation and the warmest sympathy and prayers of all mankind; thus illustrating in his death, as well as in his life, the strength and courage of a noble, virtuous, and Christian character.

Resolved, That the members of the City Council, individually and collectively, extend to the afflicted family of the late President their warmest and most sincere sympathies in this sorrowful hour; and they desire especially to recognize that devoted affection, that saintlike tenderness, and that heroic fortitude, under circumstances of agonizing suffering, which the honored wife of the late President has exhibited in her unparalleled trials.

Ordered, That the Mayor cause the City Hall and Faneuil Hall to be appropriately draped, the flags to be displayed at half-mast upon the public buildings for a period of six days, and the bells of the city to be tolled during the hour set apart for the funeral of the late President.

Alderman HERSEY said: —

Mr. MAYOR, — I hardly know how to give voice to the feeling of sadness that pervades every heart consequent upon

the sad intelligence that our beloved Chief Magistrate has ceased to live. During the weary weeks in which, without a murmur, he has borne the suffering and pain of his protracted struggle for existence he has become more and more endeared to this people, and each day has intensified our desire that he might live. Over this broad land from fifty million homes are coming the sad notes of bereavement of a heart-broken, stricken people. Across the wide ocean, wherever a Christian people dwell, the sad intelligence has cast its gloom. Flashing along the wires that form a sympathetic cord uniting the continents are speeding the words of sympathy from every land, showing that our grief and loss are shared by the common brotherhood of man. Words can but feebly express our sense of sorrow. That in a time of peace, with no exciting issue to influence the passions of men, the assassin's hand should deal the blow of death, which was escaped upon many a field of battle, and that our beloved President, in the strength of his manhood, when he had but reached the summit of human ambition, should be stricken down, seems sad indeed. But so it has been ordained, — the dread messenger of Death has knocked at the door of the Nation's Capital, and all that love and human skill could do were unavailing to stay his progress. A Christian warrior has fallen; the sword that he drew in defence of human liberty and a nation's life lies forever sheathed in its scabbard; and he has passed on to that realm "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest," to receive that greater glory of those who fulfil well their mission here.

The resolves and orders were adopted unanimously by a rising vote. Sent down for concurrence.

Alderman VILES moved that the regular meeting of this Board, on Monday next, be dispensed with, as that is the day set apart for the funeral of our late President, and that when this Board adjourns it be to meet on Wednesday, the 28th inst., and that all orders of notice be made returnable on that day.

Adopted.

Alderman SLADE offered the following: —

Ordered, That a eulogy upon the life and public services of JAMES A. GARFIELD be pronounced at an early day before the City Council and the citizens of Boston, and that a committee of three members of this Board, with such as the Common Council may join, be appointed to make suitable arrangements therefor.

Passed, and Aldermen SLADE, TUCKER, and HERSEY were appointed on said committee. Sent down.

Alderman CURTIS offered the following: —

Ordered, That a delegation from the City Government, consisting of his Honor Mayor PRINCE, the Chairman, and one other member of the Board of Aldermen, the President and two other members of the Common Council, be appointed to attend the obsequies of the late President of the United States at Washington.

Passed, and Alderman CURTIS was appointed on said committee. Sent down.

Adjourned, on motion of Alderman O'BRIEN.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

President BAILEY read the call, and said: —

JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD, the 20th President of the United States, is dead. The tired heart is still, and the patient soul has gone to its home. Eleven weeks of memorable trial have been added to our country's history, — weeks of pain and anxiety for every patriotic heart. Who of us will ever forget the deep horror which prevailed on receipt of the first news of the terrible outrage, felt to be not only against the man, but against the nation itself?

Who will soon forget the gloomy anniversary of our birth as a nation, or the hunger for favorable news from the stricken President? Then the first gleam of hope, the alternating hopes and fears of these bitter days of national anxiety, the shutting out of all hope, and the stern recognition that death must come. Vividly as it now seems to us, it will stand out still more vividly in the future. Two strong characters have been blazoned on our nation's page, that will grow stronger and stronger the closer they are studied.

The noble wife, rising from all but a fatal sickness, and with heroism and fortitude never surpassed, comforting, cheering, and sustaining her stricken husband. Never despondent, never discouraged, she will stand forever as the American idea of noble, wifely devotion, and of heroic and womanly character. The respectful homage of mankind is hers, and the sympathy of a nation's sorrowing people are with her.

Our second martyr-President, elected to his high office through respect of his talents and admiration of his noble manhood, the patient courage, the cheerful and almost boyish disposition in the endurance of long and terrible sufferings, endeared him to the hearts of the people, and made him the Loved President of the American people. Our hearts are sad to-day, and the gloom of this terrible calamity will not soon pass from the nation's heart; but these examples of American manhood and womanhood will gild the gloom, and

add heroism and loveliness to American character. It rests with us, gentlemen of the Common Council, to take such action as will testify to the nation the appreciation of our community of this affliction, and our sympathy with the mourning family.

The resolutions and order passed by the Board of Aldermen were presented by Mr. PARKMAN, of Ward 9, and upon their being read by the President, Mr. PARKMAN said: —

Mr. PRESIDENT, — In moving the adoption of these resolutions I cannot but attempt to feebly express the feelings which I know animate the breasts of not only all in this chamber, but of every one throughout the length and breadth of this land, where the news has come at the end of a long and lingering illness, which we have been so long expecting. For eighty days, hourly, we have examined each bulletin as it brought to us news of the condition of the President of the United States, and we have alternated between hope and despair. During those eighty days we may say that we have been fused into one nation. Though elected to the position which he held by one of the political parties of this country, the attack of the assassin has fused us into one, the distinctions of party have been lost, and no one has been known as a Republican, a Democrat, a Labor Reformer, or Greenbacker, in our common grief. JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD, who was shot on the second of July, at his post of duty, exemplifies to us, as has been appropriately said in these resolutions, the fact that any one of us, by force of character, may reach the highest post in the gift of our fellow-citizens. His career has been watched so long by his fellow-countrymen, and is so well-known to every one in this assembly, that I will not repeat it. We all feel that the attack of the assassin was upon each one of us, but at the same time we must remember what Mr. GARFIELD so eloquently expressed upon the death of the President at another time, that, though our chief has been stricken down, our nation still lives. Though we may mourn for him as one of the best and noblest types of American manhood, yet we must endeavor to show respect for his memory by attempting to carry out what we think he would have desired. And, Mr. President, as you yourself have so well said, while undoubtedly there are many women in this broad land who, under the same circumstances, would have shown the same fortitude and spirit in their troubles, yet it has been given to this woman to show what our highest type of American womanhood is. She has stood the ordeal nobly, and we extend to her our most sincere sympathies. Mr. President, I move the adoption of these resolutions by a rising vote.

Mr. Whitmore, of Ward 12, said: —

Mr. President, — I rise to second the motion, in the name of those of us who did not aid in the election of President Garfield. And with that preface, the memory of that opposition forever ceases. As President, he was our President; the chosen head of the whole people; the visible sign of a nation's sovereignty; the object of the love and loyalty of every citizen. He has fallen a victim to the dangers of his post, — a martyr to his country, as truly as any of his associates who fell on the field of battle. Most fortunately, not a suspicion can exist that the cowardly assassin had a confederate or a sympathizer. The political framework of our government stands to-day intact and admirable; our sympathy can be freely and justly bestowed upon Garfield as a man grievously afflicted, but for that very cause nearer and dearer to us now and always.

This community, proud of its loyalty, is a unit also in its affection for the fallen chieftain. From the moment of the first announcement of the dastardly act until the stroke of the midnight bell proclaimed the mournful end, a shadow has rested on every household. The spectre of Death has been with us, day and night, as though the first-born lay stricken in every home. Day by day we have watched the bulletins, to glean a deceptive comfort from hopeful words, or to sadly anticipate the day which has now come. Kings and nobles have faced the scaffold with a firmness which awakened the pride of their followers; but for two long months our heroic President has faced Death with a courage and composure greater than theirs; a richer memory to the citizens of this republic; a higher example for them to imitate.

I most heartily support the admirable resolution of condolence with his wife and family. It will never be forgotten that his wife was his truest friend, his unfailing supporter. The few respectful glimpses we have of the sick-chamber reveal her as that crowning glory of a man, a true wife. Well and fully has she struggled, only to remain to bear a weary burden for many years. Friends may forget, children may outgrow their passionate grief, but the helpmeet of the President's life can but mourn and wait.

In behalf of every household in this community, in the name of every happy family in the land, we tender her our sympathy, our prayers for that consolation which the hope of a blessed immortality can alone afford.

One last word: the miserable cause of this calamity still lives, to learn in due season the weight of a nation's curse.

It behooves us all to see that he receives his just punishment, not in hasty wrath, but by the inflexible force of a just

vengeance. It has been said that "there is a divinity that doth hedge in a king." Let us prove that the affection of a mighty nation forever encompasses its elected chief, and that the sword of justice, inevitable and relentless, awaits whoever strikes at the Nation's heart.

The resolves and order were read a second time and passed in concurrence with the other branch, by a unanimous rising vote.

An order came down for the appointment of a committee to attend the funeral of the President at Washington. Read twice, under a suspension of the rule, on motion of Mr. SMITH of Ward 21, and passed in concurrence. Messrs. PARKMAN of Ward 9, and PRAY of Ward 5, were appointed on said committee.

An order came down for a eulogy to be pronounced upon the life and services of President GARFIELD at an early day, and appointing a committee to arrange therefor. Read twice, under a suspension of the rule, on motion of Mr. FITZPATRICK of Ward 8, and passed in concurrence. Messrs. PRATT of Ward 21, WHITMORE of Ward 12, CUMMINGS of Ward 10, BARTLETT of Ward 15, and MCLAUGHLIN of Ward 7, were appointed on said committee.

Adjourned, on motion of Mr. BROWN of Ward 23.

[Document 128 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

ORDER

IN REGARD TO

PURCHASE OF LAND

FOR

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

City of Boston, October 5, 1881.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred by the Common Council, August 25, 1881, the order authorizing the Joint Standing Committee on the Public Library to purchase certain estates adjoining the lot given by the State, as mentioned in their report, would respectfully report the order in a new draft; also an order to provide the means.

For the Committee,

THOMAS N. HART.

In Common Council, October 6, 1881, accepted.

In Common Council, October 6, 1881.

Ordered, That the Joint Standing Committee on the Public Library be and they are hereby authorized to purchase land, in addition to the lot given by the State, for a new library building, the expense not to exceed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be for an amount of land substantially as mentioned in the report of said committee.

Ordered, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, under the direction of the Committee on Finance, and at such a rate of interest as they shall determine, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the same to constitute a special appropriation for the purchase of additional land for new Public Library building, the certificates of debt issued under this authority to be made payable on November 1, 1882, from the taxes of 1882–1883.

In Common Council, Oct. 6, 1881.

Passed to a second reading, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

W. P. GREGG,
Clerk of the Common Council.

[Document 129 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION

FOR

SEWERS.

In Board of Aldermen,
Oct. 17, 1881.

The committee desire to notify the City Council that the amount appropriated for the Sewer Department will be exhausted upon the completion of work now under contract; the files of the department, however, contain orders passed by the Board of Aldermen for additional work, and petitions for sewers which the committee think should be built this year, in justice to the owners of property which will otherwise remain untenantable.

A large part of the increased expenditure will be immediately returned to the City Treasury by assessments upon the property benefited.

The deficiency has been chiefly caused by an unexpected outlay of $40,000, in the vicinity of Huntington avenue, for the drainage of new buildings and streets.

In accordance with the Rules and Orders, the committee presents a statement of the expenditures already made, and an estimate of the amount which can be profitably expended if the City Council deem it expedient: —

For sewers built by contract . .	$50,000	
" repairs and cleaning . .	19,500	
" materials	19,000	
" street drainage . . .	13,000	
" salaries, etc.	7,000	
" dredging	1,500	
" miscellaneous expenses . .	2,000	
Carried forward		$112,000

Brought forward		$112,000
Required to finish contracts . .	$7,000	
Work ordered by Board of Aldermen,	18,000	
" judged expedient by committee,	33,000	
Running expenses of department to May 1, 1881	30,000	
		$88,000
		$200,000
Appropriation		150,000
Deficiency		$50,000

For the Committee,

CLINTON VILES,
Chairman.

[DOCUMENT 130 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

REPORT

OF

PARK COMMISSIONERS,

UPON

Proposed Sanitary Improvement

OF

MUDDY RIVER.

To the Honorable the City Council of the City of Boston: —

On the 7th day of February last, the Board of Park Commissioners received the following Order: —

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, February 14, 1881.

Ordered, That the Park Commissioners be requested to ascertain and report to the City Council, what arrangements can be made between the City of Boston and the Town of Brookline, and any other interested parties, for carrying out the scheme for the improvement of Muddy River, as suggested in City Document No. 12, 1881; also the probable cost of the land and property required for the improvement, and the proportion of such cost, which will be properly chargeable to the City of Boston.

The Park Commissioners are hereby authorized, for the above purpose, to make such surveys, plans, and investigations, as they may deem necessary or advisable, the expense thereof to be charged to the appropriation for Park Department. Passed in Common Council. Came up for concurrence. Read and concurred. Approved by the Mayor, February 16, 1881. A true copy.

Attest: JOHN T. PRIEST,
Asst. City Clerk.

Agreeably thereto the Board begs leave to report the accompanying plans: the first, a plan of the land proposed to

be taken, as surveyed by the City Engineer, showing the contours and the boundary line between Boston and Brookline; the second, a plan by Mr. Olmsted for the laying out and improvement of the same; and, also, the estimated cost of the land and property within the limits of Boston.

These plans are the result of joint action between the two boards of Park Commissioners, and the expense will be divided in proportion to the land belonging to each place.

The area of the land lying in Boston is about	81 acres.
Of that in Brookline, about . . .	29 "
A total of	110 "

The assessed valuation of the part within the city limits, for 1881, was $409,130.

The provisions of the Park Act, chap. 185, 1875, which enables Brookline to coöperate with Boston in the matter, are as follows: —

SECT. 16. The mayor of any city adjoining the city of Boston may, with the approval of the city council of such adjoining city, appoint, and the inhabitants of any town adjoining the city of Boston may, at any legal meeting called for the purpose, elect park commissioners, who shall have powers similar to those herein before given to the park commissioners of the city of Boston, to lay out and improve parks within such adjoining city or town in conjunction or connection with any park laid out in Boston; and any park laid out by the park commissioners of such adjoining city or town shall be subject to similar provisions to those herein before made regarding parks in Boston, and such adjoining city or town shall have similar rights and be subject to similar duties to those herein before given to and imposed upon the city of Boston in relation to incurring debts for the purpose of defraying expenses incurred under this act: *provided, however*, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any such adjoining city that has not accepted the same by a vote of a majority of the legal voters at the annual meeting for the choice of municipal officers.

In the Sixth Report of this Board, Dec. 29, 1877, which relates especially to the establishment of the Back Bay Park under the order for the same of July 23, 1877, the Board, in considering what disposition should be made of the waters of Stony Brook and Muddy River, says: —

These streams should be diverted from their present courses and conducted into Charles River; but all sewerage which they now receive should be otherwise provided for . . .

By act of the Legislature, chap. 267, of the year 1872, the Town of Brookline and the City of Boston were empowered to divert the waters of Muddy River so as to make them flow in a more direct line to Charles River, through the lands of any person or corporation as they shall adjudge to be necessary for the public convenience or the public health. It is for the interests of the town and city that united action should be taken at once, as authorized by the act . . .

PARK DEPARTMENT.- CITY OF BOSTON.
PLAN OF
PROPOSED MUDDY RIVER IMPROVEMENT
SHOWING CONTOURS.
July 23, 1881.
Boundary Lines
Shown thus
Henry M. Wightman.
City Engineer.
MUDDY RIVER
BROOKLINE
AVENUE

It is recommended that the subject receive early attention, both for sanitary reasons and to facilitate the improvement of the park and adjacent territory.

The subject is again referred to in the report of 1879, and also in the Fifth Annual Report, Jan. 26, 1880, in which the Board says: —

Before any important work can be done in developing the Back Bay Park, it is imperative that the improvements heretofore contemplated for controlling the waters of Muddy River and Stony Brook be completed. The requisite legislation for carrying Muddy River in a direct course into Charles River, west of Brookline Avenue, by the joint action of the City of Boston and Town of Brookline, exists.

The sewerage from the lower part of Brookline is now carried into Charles River by a new drain; but nevertheless most of the surface-wash and swamp-water of that unsavory region of the town bordering upon the city is still brought into the Back Bay, adding to the defilement of the water and contamination of the air in the immediate vicinity of the most rapidly growing part of the city. . . .

The construction of the four new water-ways, namely, — first, under Beacon Street; second, under the extension of Commonwealth Avenue; third, under the Boston and Albany R.R.; and, fourth, under Boylston Street in the park, cannot be completed and used until the tidal flow of Muddy River and the ordinary flow of Stony Brook are diverted. The volume of water now flowing up and down the creek is too great to pass through the above-mentioned ways as planned, and any important enlargement of them would add greatly to the expense of construction and maintenance, and render a proper treatment of the premises impossible.

A special appropriation was afterwards made to carry Stony Brook under ground to Charles River, at a cost of $110,000.

In the last Annual Report of the Board, Jan. 29, 1881, reference is again made to Muddy River, as follows: —

In a special report to the City Council, Dec. 17, 1874, the City Board of Health says: —

There are several places in which the evil (sewage deposits) is so great that we mention them in particular: —

First. — The old Roxbury Canal, crossing under Albany Street, near Chester Park.

Second. — The Stony Brook sewer, discharging upon the Back Bay flats.

Third. — The Muddy Brook sewer, between Brookline Avenue and Downer Street in Ward 15.

In subsequent reports the same Board calls attention to the fact that the construction of a new system of sewerage will not abate the nuisances already existing at these points, and that nothing short of dredging or filling up the infected flats will remedy the evil.

The efforts of the Board have resulted in the abatement of two of these nuisances by the city governments of 1877 and 1878.

First, by the purchase and establishment of the public park on the Back Bay, a sanitary measure.

Second, by the purchase and filling of the old Roxbury Canal property at a cost of $371,000; while the third, or Muddy River, is yet unprovided for.

The delay in the latter has been due, in a measure, to the peculiarity of its position, it being the boundary between Brookline and Boston, and the difficulty of agreeing upon a remedy for the evil complained of that would be mutually satisfactory, and secure joint action by the city and town; and not from any lack of necessity for sanitary reasons.

The large cost of any measure looking to the contraction of the stream within narrow limits, by a new and straight channel to Charles River, and the filling of the old river-bed, has also operated unfavorably to the adoption of any plan promising adequate relief. Such a measure, in addition to its excessive cost, while allowing damages to property which would require to be taken, does not admit of betterment assessments, nor promise any advance in values of neighboring property, which would reimburse the city for its expenditure.

During the past summer the Board has given consideration to the subject of the comprehensive treatment of the Muddy River region, under the Act of the Legislature of 1875, chapter 185, which authorizes the assessment of betterments, and with this view has had a preliminary examination made by Mr. Olmsted, and a plan suggested which would be mutually advantageous to the city and town, and offers a solution of the matter at the least eventual cost, both from the direct returns in the way of betterments which can be assessed, and the annual increase of tax receipts from increased valuations and improvements.

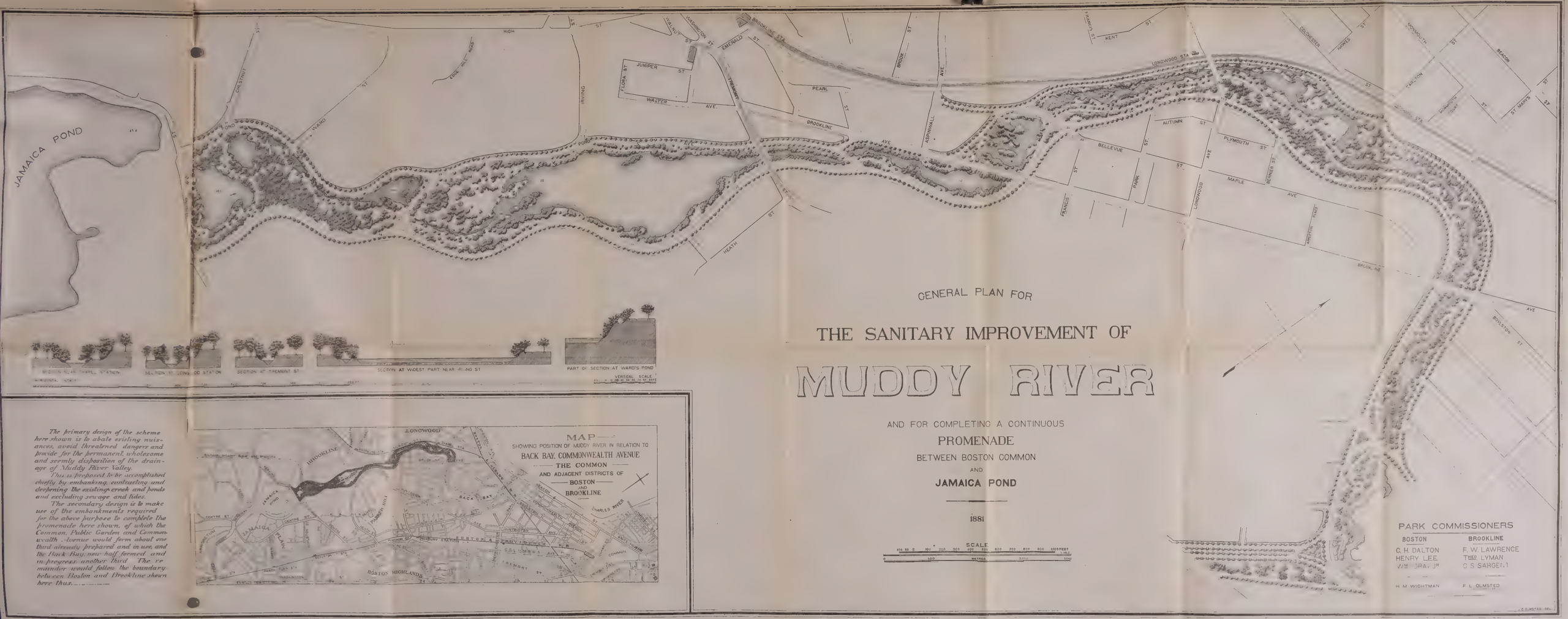
Mr. Olmsted's report will be found in the last Annual Report of this Board. (City Doc. No. 12.)

Another summer's study, with the aid of accurate surveys made under the direction of the City Engineer, has led to no material change in the plan then recommended by Mr. Olmsted, and approved by us.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES H. DALTON,
WILLIAM GRAY, JR.,
HENRY LEE,
Commissioners.

BOSTON, October 24, 1881.


GENERAL PLAN FOR
THE SANITARY IMPROVEMENT OF
MUDDY RIVER
AND FOR COMPLETING A CONTINUOUS
PROMENADE
BETWEEN BOSTON COMMON
AND
JAMAICA POND
1881
SCALE
PARK COMMISSIONERS
BOSTON
C. H. DALTON
HENRY LEE
BROOKLINE
F. W. LAWRENCE
THEO. LYMAN
C. S. SARGENT
H. M. WIGHTMAN
F. L. OLMSTED
JAMAICA POND
SECTION AT WIDEST PART NEAR IRVING ST
PART OF SECTION AT WARD'S POND
VERTICAL SCALE
MAP
SHOWING POSITION OF MUDDY RIVER IN RELATION TO
BACK BAY, COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
THE COMMON
AND ADJACENT DISTRICTS OF
BOSTON
AND
BROOKLINE
LONGWOOD
BROOKLINE
BACK BAY
CHARLES RIVER
BOSTON HIGHLANDS
The primary design of the scheme here shown is to abate existing nuisances, avoid threatened dangers and provide for the permanent, wholesome and seemly disposition of the drainage of Muddy River Valley.
This is proposed to be accomplished chiefly by embanking, contracting and deepening the existing creek and ponds and excluding sewage and tides.
The secondary design is to make use of the embankments required for the above purpose to complete the promenade here shown, of which the Common, Public Garden and Commonwealth Avenue would form about one third already prepared and in use, and the Back Bay, now half formed and in progress, another third. The remainder would follow the boundary between Boston and Brookline shown here thus.

[Document 131 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

METROPOLITAN RAILROAD.

SEVENTY-NINTH LOCATION.

In Board of Aldermen, Oct. 24, 1881.

The Committee on Paving, to whom was recommitted the petition of the Metropolitan Railroad Company for leave to lay two curved tracks to their stable on Tremont street, respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying order of location.

For the Committee,

LUCIUS SLADE,
Chairman.

Ordered, That, in addition to the rights heretofore granted to the Metropolitan Railroad Company to lay down tracks in several of the streets of the city of Boston, said company shall have the right to lay down two curved tracks to connect its car-house at the corner of Tremont and Pynchon streets with the tracks of said company as now laid down on *Tremont street*, near the Boston & Providence Railroad crossing; said curved tracks being shown by red lines on a plan drawn by Arthur Hodges, Civil Engineer, dated June 4, 1881, and deposited in the office of the Superintendent of Streets. The right to lay down the tracks located by this order is upon condition that the whole work of laying down said tracks, the form of rail, and the kind and quality of material used in paving said tracks, shall be under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Committee on Paving and the Super-

intendent of Streets, and shall be approved by them; also upon condition that said Metropolitan Railroad Company shall accept this order of location, and shall agree in writing to comply with the conditions therein contained, and shall file said acceptance and agreement with the City Clerk within thirty days of the date of the passage of this order; otherwise it shall be null and void.[1]

Read twice and passed.

S. F. McCLEARY,
City Clerk.

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[1] Accepted by Metropolitan R.R. Co., 1881.

[Document 132 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE ON HEALTH

ON

SUBJECT OF PROTECTING THE PUBLIC AGAINST SALE OF DECAYED MEATS, ETC.

In Common Council, Oct. 27, 1881.

Read, assigned to the next meeting at 9.15 P.M., and ordered to be printed.

Attest: W. P. GREGG,
Clerk of the Common Council.

In Common Council, Oct. 27, 1881.

The Joint Committee on Health, to whom was referred the question of what means should be taken to better protect the public against the sale of decayed and harmful meats, provisions, etc., having given the subject careful consideration, would respectfully recommend that the Inspector or Inspectors of Provisions be attached to the jurisdiction of the Board of Health, who shall be held responsible for the proper performance of all duties appertaining thereto; they would, therefore, offer the following: —

Ordered, That His Honor the Mayor, in consultation with the Board of Health, be requested to petition the Legislature at its next session for such legislation as may be necessary to cover the above recommendation, and also to extend the jurisdiction of the Inspectors so as to reach the source of our supply from adjoining towns and cities.

For the Committee,
FRANCIS W. PRAY.

[Document 133 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

ORDINANCE

ESTABLISHING SALARIES.

In Common Council, Oct. 27, 1881.

Ordered to be printed, and assigned to the next meeting, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Attest: W. P. GREGG,
Clerk of the Common Council.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-one.

AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING THE SALARIES OF CERTAIN CITY OFFICERS.

Be it ordained by the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows: —

Section 1. The salaries of the following-named officers shall be at the rate per annum placed against their respective names, beginning on the first day of April, 1881, payable monthly, subject to the deduction of any and all sums due from such officers to the city; and all of said officers, receiving moneys in their official capacity, shall account for the same: —

Mayor's Clerk	$1,800
City Clerk	4,000
Clerk of Committees	3,250
Assistant Clerk of Committees	1,600
Receiver of Water Rates	2,200

City Surveyor	$3,100
Water Registrar	3,000
Street Commissioners' Clerk	2,000
Inspector of Buildings' Clerk	1,500
One Assistant Inspector	1,500
Superintendent of Health	3,000
City Physician	2,700
City Registrar	2,550
City Architect	3,500
Superintendent of Sewers	3,500
Superintendent of Printing	2,000
Superintendent of Faneuil-Hall Market	2,200
Deputy Superintendent of Faneuil-Hall Market	1,300
Superintendent Public Grounds	2,200
Chairman Board of Assessors	3,500
Secretary Board of Assessors	3,200
Three Principal Assessors, each	2,700

[Document 134 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

REPORT

OF THE

Special Committee of the Common Council

ON THE

ARNOLD ARBORETUM.

In Common Council, November 17, 1881.

The Special Committee of the Common Council, to whom were referred the report of the Committee on Finance, favoring the adoption of the orders for purchasing or taking the land known as the Arnold Arboretum, and authorizing a loan of $60,000 for the purpose, also certain resolutions and petitions in aid of the scheme, having given the subject careful consideration, beg leave to submit the following

REPORT.

By reference to the documents printed in the appendices, it will be seen that the Arnold Arboretum is in successful operation, in charge of the President and Fellows of Harvard College. The college has now an income of about $8,000, which enables it to maintain a professor, and to expend a sufcient sum, annually, to keep up and extend the arboretum as fully as is desired. The land is owned under the Bussey trust, and seems to be appropriated without fear of change.

The suggestion is made that the city in some manner join with the college, on the supposition that both parties will

be gainers. It is evidently the desire of the managers to have a continuous line of driveways throughout the whole estate, winding about the curves of a tract of land, which is composed mainly of two hills.

It is also their desire to purchase a lot of land on the south-west corner to round out the lines, and a lot of meadow land on the north-west side, on which certain trees and shrubs can be grown, not elsewhere possible in the tract.

Our city Superintendent of Streets, Mr. Harris, estimates the cost of the road at $74,000; the land may be bought at $60,000, and it will be necessary for the city to provide accommodations for the public, — water, sanitaries, seats, pavilions, etc., which would bring the minimum cost to $150,000. Perhaps a safer estimate of the cost would be $200,000. The annual expense of providing policemen and maintaining the city's portion will certainly be $10,000, if not more.

In return, the college will give the public daily access to the grounds, subject only to the restrictions necessary for the proper conduct of the arboretum. The details are immaterial just at present, as there is no doubt that both parties will try to agree on a suitable plan.

The result would apparently be an attempt by the city to carry on a public arboretum, — an experiment which it is believed has never been tried elsewhere.

Of course an arboretum is more nearly allied in its purposes to the use of our Boston Common, than to a public park, as the latter is usually understood. The public will be allowed to walk around, to go over the grass and sit down upon it, but will be prohibited from athletic games, and from picnicing, except in a space of about twenty-two acres. These restrictions are necessary, and, in fact, indispensable.

The only question left for your committee to consider is whether such a use of this land is worth the price, and on that subject they are divided. The majority hereby recommend the passage of the original orders, with an amendment to the second order, to make it conform with the other park orders under consideration by the City Council, as follows.

THOMAS N. HART,
JAMES G. FREEMAN,
PRENTISS CUMMINGS.

Ordered, That the Park Commissioners of Boston be requested to take for the purposes of a public park, the land known as the Arnold Arboretum, and to purchase or take for

PLAN OF
BUSSEY FARM
AND VICINITY.
COMPILED FROM PLANS AND INFORMATION IN SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.
THOS W. DAVIS City Surveyor.
November 7th 1881.
ARNOLD ARBORETUM
ABOUT 123 ACRES
BUSSEY INSTITUTION
President and Fellows of Harvard College
Elias Skinner
Elias Skinner
Hannah B. Basto
Boston and Providence Rail Road Co.
Caroline E. Skinner 440696. Sq. Ft.
Theodore J. Kent 223583. Sq. Ft.
Annie M. Glover et als 1287286500. Sq. Ft.
Adams Nervine Asylum 1032304 Sq. Ft.
Heirs of Benjamin Goldsmith 1187849420 Sq. Ft.
Sophia A. Smith 383237. Sq. Ft.
Arthur W. Austin 643680. Sq. Ft.
Wm H. Goodwin 172628. Sq. Ft.
Weld
Scale of feet.

the same purposes, land adjoining said arboretum, for an amount not exceeding sixty thousand dollars, paying therefor not more than twenty-five per cent. advance on the assessed value of A.D. 1880; and, also, said commissioners are authorized to lease any portion of said arboretum when taken, or of said lands when taken or bought, and to enter into suitable covenants with the President and Fellows of Harvard College, in regard to any of such lands taken for a public park, substantially as set forth by said commissioners in their report, dated October 21, 1880, and printed as City Document No. 118 of said year.

Ordered, That the City Treasurer be and he hereby is authorized to borrow, under the direction of the Committee on Finance, for the purchase or taking of lands for a public park in connection with the Arnold Arboretum, the sum of sixty thousand dollars, the bonds or certificates of debt to be issued in negotiating said loan to be denominated on the face thereof "Public Park Loan," and to bear such rate of interest as the Committee on Finance may determine; and the Park Commissioners are hereby authorized to expend said sum for the purpose aforesaid.

MINORITY REPORT.

The undersigned, a minority of the committee, respectfully report that, in their opinion, any action in the matter, on the part of the City Council is inexpedient.

WILLIAM H. WHITMORE,
HORACE B. CLAPP.

APPENDIX A.

WILL OF BENJAMIN BUSSEY, OF ROXBURY.

WILL.

Be it Remembered, that I, BENJAMIN BUSSEY, of Roxbury, in the County of Norfolk, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, gentleman, being in good health and of sound and disposing mind, but sensible of the uncertainty of life, and desirous to prepare for its close, do make and declare this my last will and testament.

It is my will that all my just debts, and the charges on my estate, also all legacies hereinafter given, excepting the annuities hereby created, shall be paid by my Executors, hereinafter appointed, from the proceeds of any of my personal property not herein specifically bequeathed, or appropriated, or from the proceeds of any of my real estate, hereinafter directed to be sold, and not otherwise appropriated. And for that purpose I hereby authorize and empower my said Executors to sell and dispose of all or any of my estate, real or personal (not herein otherwise bequeathed or appropriated), at their discretion, for such consideration as they shall deem reasonable, by public vendue or private sale, and to make and execute good and sufficient conveyances in fee simple of such real estate, and suitable transfers of such personal property, and to receive the consideration or price for which the same shall be sold, and give receipts therefor.

I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife, JUDITH BUSSEY, as and for her absolute property forever, all my household goods, furniture, books, plate, wines, carriages, horses, live stock, farming utensils, and movables whatsoever, with their appurtenances in my mansion-house, and on my farm,

in Roxbury, where I now dwell; and all my household goods, furniture and movables in my house and buildings on my estate in Summer street, in Boston, — excepting, however, from this bequest to my wife, all books of accounts, and also the following articles at my mansion-house estate at Woodland Hill, in said Roxbury, viz.: all paintings, engravings, looking-glasses, statuary, the book-cases in the chamber entry; the secretary and commode in the dining-room; the chairs, French bedstead and appurtenances in the south front chamber; and the furniture which at the time of my decease may be in the drawing-rooms; and it is my will that the above-excepted articles of furniture and ornament shall always be kept at my said mansion-house estate in Roxbury, for the benefit and accommodation of those persons who shall from time to time hereafter occupy the same.

I give and bequeath to the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gray the sum of one hundred dollars.

I give and bequeath to the Boston Female Asylum five hundred dollars.

I give and bequeath to Mrs. Kelley, daughter of Avery White, of Hopkinton, in the State of New Hampshire, and granddaughter of my late sister, Olive Billings, the annuity or clear yearly sum of one hundred dollars, to hold to her for and during her natural life, and to be paid to her annually, for her own separate use, and upon her separate receipt, independently of any husband; provided, nevertheless, and the aforegoing bequest of said annuity to the said daughter of said Avery White is upon the express condition that she shall accept the same in full discharge of any and every supposed claim on my estate which she may or might make under or by virtue of the will of Jaazaniah Bussey, her great uncle, or otherwise; and that she and her husband shall release and discharge, to the satisfaction of my Executors and Trustees, all bonds and obligations, claims and demands, he or she, or either of them, have or may have against my heirs, representatives, and estate.

Before proceeding to make a further disposition of my property and estate, I think it will tend to elucidate and explain the several devises and dispositions thereof, hereinafter made, to state that in making this will I have two objects chiefly in view. My primary object has been to provide in the best and most secure manner in my power, a

comfortable and respectable living after my decease, for my family, viz.: my wife, if she shall outlive me, and my daughter and her children now living, and to make some provision for great-grandchildren. My second object has been to benefit my fellow-citizens and posterity, according to my ability, by devoting ultimately a large portion of my fortune to promote those branches of education which I deem most important, and best calculated to advance the prosperity and happiness of our common country. I have also felt a particular desire to increase the usefulness of the schools of law and theology at Harvard College, in Cambridge. In a nation whose government is held to be a government of laws, I deem it important to promote that branch of education which lies at the foundation of wise legislation, and which tends to ensure a pure and uniform administration of justice; and I have considered that in a country whose laws extend equal protection to all religious opinions, that education which tends to disseminate just and rational views on religious subjects is entitled to special patronage and support. With these purposes and views, I do hereby devise and bequeath to seven Trustees, to wit, to John R. Adan, Esq., George H. Kuhn, merchant, both of Boston; Francis C. Head, of Roxbury, merchant, my Executors; together with John Quincy Adams, late President of the United States; Samuel P. P. Fay, of Cambridge, Esq.; John C. Dexter, and Nathaniel G. Snelling, Esq., both of said Boston, or to such of them as shall accept this trust, all my property and estate whatsoever, real, personal, and mixed, in the State of Massachusetts and Maine, and wherever else situated, and however described, excepting what is herein specifically devised and appropriated; and excepting what shall be sold and disposed of by my Executors for the payment of my just debts, legacies, and the charges on my estate, — to have and to hold the same to them and their assigns, and the survivors of them and their assigns, and to the survivor of them, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns; but in special trust and confidence to hold, manage, and dispose of the same, and the rents, income, and profits thereof, as herein directed.

And as to the estate and property so devised to said Trustees, and the income and proceeds thereof that may come to their hands in trust for the uses and purposes of this my will, I order and direct that after deducting all charges for taxes, insurance, repairs, services, and expenses incident to the execution of said trusts, my said Trustees shall pay the annuity or clear yearly sum of seven thousand dollars to my

wife, in every year during her natural life, or the whole amount of said net income, if it do not exceed seven thousand dollars. And if the said net income and profits of said trust property and estates shall exceed the said sum of seven thousand dollars, but shall not be sufficient to pay all the annuities herein given, the deficiency shall fall upon the other annuities in the ratio of their respective amounts; but no part of such deficiency shall fall upon the said annuity given to my wife.

To my daughter Eliza, formerly the wife of Charles Davis, late of said Boston, Esq., deceased, I give and bequeath the annuity or clear yearly sum of three thousand dollars, to be paid to her in semi-annual payments in every year during her natural life, for her own separate use, on her individual receipt, independently of any husband; and I direct my said Trustees to pay the same accordingly.

To the said Francis C. Head, and to each of my granddaughters, Eliza Bussey Dexter and Maria Bussey Motley, during the natural life of them respectively, and the life of my wife, I give the annuity or clear yearly sum of one thousand dollars — to be paid in every year to each of them — and the sums to be so paid to each of my said granddaughters, to be paid for her separate use, on her separate receipt, independently of any husband. And each of the three last-mentioned annuities (to said Francis C. Head, and my said two granddaughters) shall cease at the death of my wife; and I direct my said Trustees to pay the same accordingly.

And the said Trustees are hereby further directed to pay out of the trust funds which may be in their hands the following annuities and sums, to wit: To the said Francis C. Head, formerly husband of my granddaughter, Eleanor, deceased, fifteen hundred dollars; — to the children of said Francis and Eleanor, and to the survivors and survivor of them, in equal shares, fifteen hundred dollars; — to my granddaughter, Eliza Bussey Dexter, wife of John C. Dexter, three thousand dollars; — and to my granddaughter, Maria Bussey Motley, wife of Thomas Motley, Junior, three thousand dollars in every year during the natural life of them respectively after the death of my wife, and during the life of my daughter. And after the death of both my wife and daughter, to pay to the said Francis C. Head two thousand dollars; to the children of said Francis and Eleanor, and to

the survivors and survivor of them, in equal shares, two thousand dollars; — to my granddaughter, Eliza Bussey Dexter, four thousand dollars; — and to my granddaughter, Maria Bussey Motley, four thousand dollars, in every year during the natural life of them respectively. And it is my will that the annuities to be so paid to each of my said granddaughters shall be for her separate use, and be paid on her separate receipt, independently of any husband. And if either of my said granddaughters (Eliza Bussey Dexter or Maria Bussey Motley) shall die during the life of her mother or grandmother, or afterwards, leaving a husband, I direct my said Trustees to pay to such husband, in every year during his natural life, one half of the annuity to which his wife would be entitled, if living; and in case either of my said granddaughters shall die, leaving a child or children, my said Trustees shall pay the other half of the annuity to which their mother would be entitled, if living, to such her child or children, the survivors and survivor of them, in equal shares, during their natural life.

To each and every the child or children of my said granddaughters respectively (including the children of said Eleanor), who may survive their mother, I give and bequeath, and direct my Trustees to pay the legacy or sum of three thousand dollars, which legacy shall be paid to each and every one of them on their arrival at twenty-one years of age, with interest from and after the decease of both their father and mother, until such their arrival at twenty-one years of age. And if any of them shall be of full age at the decease of their mother, the said legacy or sum of money shall be paid to each and every of them, as soon as may be after her decease.

To my sister-in-law, Mrs. Lucy Bussey, I give and bequeath, and direct my said Trustees to pay the annuity or sum of two hundred dollars yearly, in every year during her natural life.

I give to my aged mother-in-law, Mrs. Ruth Bussey, the use, income, and improvement of my farm in Canton, in the said County of Norfolk, on which she now dwells, and of the buildings thereon, and the appurtenances thereof, for and during the term of her natural life; — she keeping the same in suitable repair, and paying all taxes thereon; — also the right and authority to cut and take as much wood for fuel from said farm as she may require for her own use and con-

sumption, but not any to be sold, or used, or consumed by others.

To my uncle, David Bussey of Lincolnville, in the State of Maine, and to his present wife, I give and bequeath the annuity or sum of one hundred dollars, to be paid to them and the survivor of them, annually, during their lives; and I direct my said Trustees to pay the same accordingly. I also give, devise, and bequeath, to the said David Bussey, and his said wife, during their joint lives, and to the survivor of them, during his or her life, the use and improvement of all that farm, and the lands now held by them, and on which they reside. And at and after the decease of the survivor *of them* (the said David and his said wife), I devise and bequeath the use and improvement of the same farm and lands unto the wife of said David's son, Samuel Bussey, during her natural life; — and at and after the decease of said David and his said wife, and of the wife of said Samuel Bussey, I give and bequeath the same farm and lands with the privileges and appurtenances thereof to Jaazaniah Bussey, the son of said Samuel Bussey's wife, to have and to hold the same to him, his heirs and assigns, to his and their use and behoof forever.

To Elizabeth Bussey Ingalls, daughter of my brother-in-law, Daniel Ingalls, I give and bequeath the annuity or clear yearly sum of five hundred dollars, — to be paid to her in semi-annual payments, in every year during her natural life, for her separate use, on her individual receipt, independently of any husband; and I direct said Trustees to pay the same accordingly.

To Frances Catharine Greenough, wife of Walter Greenough, and daughter of my brother-in-law, Daniel Ingalls, I give and bequeath the annuity or clear yearly sum of three hundred dollars, to be paid to her in semi-annual payments, in every year during her natural life, for her own separate use, on her individual receipt, independently of any husband; and I direct my said Trustees to pay the same accordingly.

To my brother-in-law, Mr. Daniel Ingalls, during the joint lives of himself and his present wife, Lydia, I give and bequeath the annuity or clear yearly sum of one thousand dollars, to be paid by my Trustees in semi-annual or quarter-yearly payments, as they shall judge expedient; and from

and after the decease of either of them, the said Daniel Ingalls, or his said wife, I give and bequeath to the survivor of them, for and during his or her natural life, the annuity or clear yearly sum of five hundred dollars, to be paid by my said Trustees in semi-annual or quarter-yearly payments as aforesaid.

To Mrs. Mary Blasland, of Bath, in the State of Maine, daughter of my uncle, David Bussey, I give and bequeath the annuity or clear yearly sum of one hundred dollars, during her natural life, to be paid to her by my said Trustees, in every year during that term.

To Mrs. Anna Sherman, who has been in my service at my farm-house for many years, I give the annuity or clear yearly sum of fifty dollars as a reward for her fidelity; and I direct my said Trustees to pay the same to her in every year during her natural life.

It is my will and direction that the annuities hereby created shall be payable from the time of my decease, either at the end of the year thereafter, or at such periods and by such instalments, during the year and in every year, as my said Trustees may find convenient; but I desire that the payments may be at least as frequent as herein directed. And in case of the failure of the annual income and rents and profits of my estates and property, so held in trust, by reason of which the annuities hereby created cannnot be fully paid, the said annuities shall abate in manner and form as before directed. But if such failure shall proceed from temporary causes, so as to make it practicable and safe in the opinion of said Trustees, to make up the deficiency by borrowing on the credit of the future income, rents, and profits of said trust property and estates, said Trustees are authorized to do so. But it is my will that only the income, but no part of the principal of the trust property, shall be applied to the payment of the annuities herein given.

Through the goodness of Divine Providence I have lived to an advanced age, and have witnessed many and great changes with regard to property — which, with the uncertainty attending the investments of money, have brought me to a well-founded opinion, as I believe, that good real estate in the city of Boston and its vicinity will prove the safest and most durable property from which to raise a permanent fund for the accomplishment of the purposes of my will, — I do, therefore, order and direct that my real estate in Summer street,

my two houses and land in Franklin place, my five stores and land in Broad street, my three stores and land in India street, Milk street, and Batterymarch street, all in said Boston; my real estate in Roxbury, where I now live, and all my real estate in Dedham (excepting my mills, manufacturing establishments, and the lands, buildings, and the privileges and appurtenances connected, improved, or occupied therewith), be not sold or alienated, but reserved for the purposes of this will. And after the decease of my wife, as soon as sufficient funds can be obtained, from time to time, from my lands in the State of Maine, without any sacrifice thereof, or from funds (not hereby otherwise especially appropriated), to erect new houses on my said estate in Summer street, in said Boston, I hereby request, authorize, and direct, my said Trustees to cause such houses, with suitable out-buildings and appurtenances, to be built thereon. By taking down the present house and buildings on said estate in Summer street (which my Trustees are authorized to do) there will be sufficient room to build and complete four handsome houses and their appurtenances, on said estate, fronting on said street, and six houses, of a convenient but smaller size, in the rear. I desire the fronts of the said houses on Summer street may be built of the best hammered granite, and the rear of unhewn stone; and my Trustees will set off for the accommodation of each of said houses, as much of said land, for yards and other purposes, as they may deem requisite.

One of my principal objects in the erection of said houses is to provide, as soon as conveniently may be after the decease of my wife, suitable places of residence for those of my family, for whose use and benefit I have hereinafter devised the same. And I hereby request and direct my Trustees, upon the completion of said houses on Summer street, to permit said Francis C. Head and said Maria Bussey Motley, respectively, to occupy one of said houses, and the land and appurtenances belonging and appropriated thereto, or to take the rents and profits thereof during the life of them respectively; and one of said houses, and the land and appurtenances appropriated thereto, shall be assigned to each of them, the said Francis C. Head and said Maria Bussey Motley, by my Trustees, as they, the said Trustees, shall think proper. And if said Maria Bussey Motley shall die leaving a husband, such husband shall be permitted, during his life, to occupy and enjoy, and take the rents and profits of that one of said four houses, and the land and appurtenances belonging or appropriated to it, previously assigned to said Maria Bussey Motley, or which said Trustees may assign to him. And from and after the decease of said Francis C. Head, I give,

devise, and bequeath to the heir or heirs at law of said Francis C. Head and his late wife, Eleanor, then living, that one of said four houses on Summer street, and the land and appurtenances belonging or appropriated to it, previously assigned to him, or which said Trustees, in case of no such previous assignment, may assign to such heir or heirs at law of said Francis C. and Eleanor,— to have and to hold the same to such heir or heirs at law, their, his, or her, heirs and assigns, in fee simple forever. And from and after the decease of my said granddaughter, Maria Bussey Motley, leaving issue living at her decease, I give, devise, and bequeath to her heir or heirs at law, that one of said four houses on Summer street, and the land and appurtenances belonging or appropriated to it, previously assigned to her, or which said Trustees, in case of no such previous assignment, may assign to her heir or heirs at law, subject to the right of her husband, if he survive her, to enjoy the same, as hereinbefore provided, during his life, —to have and to hold the same to such her heir, or heirs at law (subject as aforesaid), and to their, his, or her, heirs and assigns, in fee simple forever. And I direct that the taxes, and expense of insurance and repairs, on said houses and estates on Summer street (herein devised for the benefit of said Francis C. Head and Maria Bussey Motley, respectively, and their respective descendants), after they shall be finished, shall be paid by the occupants thereof respectively. And I do hereby order and direct said Trustees to hold said houses and the land and appurtenances belonging or appropriated to them respectively, so occupied by said Francis C. Head, said Maria Bussey Motley, or her husband, in trust, and for the uses and purposes aforesaid, or to convey them respectively by fit and proper deeds to the uses aforesaid, so that a life estate in one of them may be secured to said Francis C. Head, and an estate in fee simple *therein* to the heirs at law of him and said Eleanor. And so that a life estate in one of them may be secured to said Maria Bussey Motley and her husband; and an estate in fee simple therein to her heirs at law.

And further I hereby authorize and direct *my Trustees* to permit my granddaughter Eliza Bussey Dexter, wife of John C. Dexter, to occupy and improve the tract of land and buildings thereon, with the appurtenances, situate near Washington street, in said Boston, recently conveyed to me by the Massachusetts Fire and Marine Insurance Company, or to take the rents and profits thereof during her life; and if said Eliza Bussey Dexter shall die, leaving a husband, such husband shall be permitted during his life to occupy and enjoy or receive the rents and income of said real estate near Wash-

ington street. And from and after the decease of my said granddaughter, Eliza Bussey Dexter, leaving issue *living* at her decease, I give, devise, and bequeath, to her heir or heirs at law, the said real estate near Washington street, subject to the right of her husband, if he survive her, to enjoy the same as hereinbefore provided, during his life: To have and to hold the same to such her heir or heirs at law (subject as aforesaid) and to their, his, or her heirs and assigns, in fee simple forever. I direct that the taxes, and expense of insurance and repairs, on said real estate near Washington street, shall be paid by the occupants thereof; and I direct my Trustees to hold the said real estate near Washington street, so occupied by said Eliza B. Dexter, or her husband, in trust and for the uses and purposes aforesaid, or to convey the same, by fit and proper deeds, to the uses aforesaid; so that a life estate therein may be secured to said Eliza Bussey Dexter and her husband, and an estate in fee simple therein to her heirs at law.

And my *said* Trustees are directed to erect as many of the other houses as they shall deem expedient, upon said other land, as before mentioned, in the rear of said Summer street, fronting Arch street, whenever they have funds sufficient for the purpose, without interfering with the general objects and avowed purposes of my will.

Provided always, and it is my will that, after my decease, my wife during her natural life shall use, occupy, and enjoy, my dwelling-house and land in said Summer street, or take to her own use the rents and profits thereof, — and also that during her natural life she shall use and occupy (but not let or demise) my mansion-house and estate in said Roxbury, called "Woodland Hill," where we now reside, with the appurtenances thereof; she keeping the buildings on said respective estates in good repair, to the satisfaction of said Trustees, and paying all taxes and duties that may be assessed thereon. And it is my will that the erection of the buildings as aforesaid, on my land in said Summer street, shall be postponed until after the decease of my wife.

As to my mansion-house estate and farm in Roxbury, where I now live, called "Woodland Hill," it is my will that it shall go successively, to the personal use and occupation of my wife, said Francis C. Head, and my said granddaughters, Eliza Bussey Dexter and Maria Bussey Motley, in the order in which I here name them, upon the conditions hereinafter mentioned, provided they shall so occupy the same. And it is my will that my said wife may occupy, use, and

improve the same, for her personal residence, in every year, or during such portions of every year as she shall elect, during the term of her natural life, on conditions that she keep the buildings, fences, and all other the improvements thereon in good repair, to the satisfaction of said Trustees, and pay all duties and taxes which may be assessed and levied thereon during said term. And from and after the decease of my said wife, or in case she shall not elect so to occupy the same as aforesaid, or shall fail to comply with said conditions, then in further trust to permit the said Francis C. Head to occupy the same for his personal residence during his natural life, upon the conditions and with the restrictions before mentioned concerning my wife. And from and after the decease of said Francis C. Head, or in case he shall not elect so to occupy the same for his personal residence, or shall fail to comply with said conditions, then in further trust to permit my said granddaughter, Eliza Bussey Dexter, so to occupy the same for her personal residence, during her natural life, upon the conditions and with the restrictions before mentioned concerning my wife. And from and after the decease of my said granddaughter, Eliza Bussey Dexter, or in case she shall not elect so to occupy the same for her personal residence, or shall fail to comply with said conditions, then, upon the further trust, to permit my said granddaughter, Maria Bussey Motley, so to occupy the same for her personal residence, during her natural life, upon the conditions and with the restrictions before mentioned concerning my wife. And I give to said Francis C. Head and to each of my said granddaughters during the time that they respectively shall personally occupy my said mansion-house and estate in Roxbury, called "Woodland Hill," in conformity to the said conditions, restrictions, and limitations, during the life of my said wife, the annuity or clear yearly sum of two thousand dollars, which annuity shall cease at the death of my wife: and said annuity, when payable to either of my said granddaughters, shall be for her separate use and benefit, and be paid to her on her separate receipt, independently of any husband; and I order and direct my said Trustees to pay said annuity accordingly.

And from and after the decease of my said wife, of said Francis C. Head, and of my said granddaughters, or in case they shall elect not to occupy my said mansion-house and estate in Roxbury as aforesaid, for their personal residence respectively, or shall fail to comply with the aforementioned conditions and restrictions, then to convey my said mansion-house and estate in Roxbury, called "Woodland Hill," and

the appurtenances thereof, by good and sufficient deed or deeds of conveyance, to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, their successors and assigns, in fee simple, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned: And such deed or deeds shall be made in such manner and form, and contain such limitations *and provisions*, as my said Trustees may deem proper and requisite for the accomplishment of my intentions.

And whereas repairs of a permanent and expensive nature may possibly be required on some of my estates, and the interest which the occupants thereof may hold therein, at the time, may be so uncertain or so brief that it might be deemed unjust or onerous for them to incur the same, now I hereby fully authorize and empower my Trustees to cause any or all such repairs to be made as they in their discretion may deem proper and expedient, and to pay for the same from the trust funds which they may hold not otherwise disposed of.

And I do further *order* and direct my said Trustees herein named and to be hereafter named and appointed, as soon after my decease as they shall deem it may be advantageously done, to sell all my lands and real estate in the State of Maine; also all my mill-pond lands in said Boston, and all other real estate herein devised to them, excepting my Summer-street estate; my houses and stores aforesaid, in said Boston and elsewhere, herein reserved and directed not to be sold, and excepting also the estates herein otherwise specifically appropriated, bequeathed, or disposed of. I also authorize and empower my said Trustees, if they shall deem it expedient, to sell my manufacturing establishments, mills, mill privileges, and all buildings and lands connected, used, or occupied with said establishments, and all rights, privileges, and appurtenances thereof, situated in said Dedham; also all my lands and granite quarries situate in Frankfort, in the county of Waldo and State of Maine; meaning and intending hereby to submit to the discretion and judgment of said Trustees the expediency of selling the said manufacturing establishments and real estate in said Dedham, and said lands and quarries in said Frankfort.

I also authorize and empower my said Trustees, if they shall deem it expedient, to lease and demise for such rents, and on such terms and conditions, as they shall deem prudent and expedient, but not in any case for a longer term than ninety-nine years, all or any of my lands or real estate situate in said Dedham. But as it would be inconsistent

with my views and objects that any of my land in Roxbury should be so disposed of, it is my will that no part thereof shall be leased or demised.

And I further order and declare, that in all cases, in which authority is hereby given to lease, demise, or sell real estate or personal property, my will and intent is, that the same may be leased, demised, sold and disposed of, in whole or in part or parcels, for cash or on credit, by public vendue or private sale, for such prices, and upon such terms and conditions, as the said Trustees shall think proper and best calculated, in their judgment, to accomplish my wishes and objects. And that my said Trustees may execute good and sufficient conveyances of all real estate so sold, to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, in fee simple or for any less estate. And in the execution of the trusts, powers, and duties, hereby created and given to said Trustees, I do hereby declare that the same and every of them may be executed and discharged by the major part of said Trustees in number, for the time being, and that all deeds executed by such majority shall convey any parcel or parcels of real estate to a purchaser or purchasers in the same manner and with the same validity as if executed by all said Trustees.

And said Trustees are further directed and fully authorized to demise and let all the estates, not otherwise appropriated or disposed of, for such time or times, and upon such terms and conditions, as they shall deem expedient — and after paying the charges and expenses incident to said trust, to hold the rents, income, and profits, of said trust property and estates, together with the proceeds of so much of said trust property and estates as shall be sold by them, for the payment of annuities and other sums hereby directed to be paid, and for building the houses on my said estate in Summer street, pursuant to this my will, whenever the amount so received and not otherwise appropriated shall be sufficient for that purpose; and as funds shall be received from the sales of said trust property, or otherwise, beyond the actual charge thereon for annuities and other payments and expenses, I hereby direct said Trustees to invest the same, from time to time, in public or private stocks of any kind, or in loans on adequate security; and said Trustees shall have power, at all times, to collect the income of such investments, to call in any or all such loans, and to sell by public vendue or private sale, for such consideration, and on such terms, as they shall deem expedient, any and all such stocks, to make good and sufficient conveyances and trans-

fers thereof; and to loan or reinvest the same or the proceeds thereof as they shall think proper: having at all times in view, in every such loan or investment, and in every such change of securities, the trusts and intentions herein expressed, and the two great objects of safety and productiveness.

As I consider my manufacturing establishment in Dedham, which has cost me over one hundred thousand dollars, a valuable and productive property, and as I have the most entire confidence in the integrity and talents of George H. Kuhn, by whom said establishment is now conducted, under a written contract which will expire in December, A.D. eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, — now if, at the expiration of said contract, or of any future contract between said Kuhn and myself, the said establishment shall be found profitable and said Kuhn shall be willing to continue the business under said contract, or under a like contract, my said Trustees, if they think it advisable, are hereby authorized to contract with him for that purpose; and the appropriation of sufficient funds therefor shall be deemed a good execution of the trusts reposed in them respectively; but I would not have them, by any means, hazard the great objects I have in view.

As my grandson, the said Francis C. Head, is well acquainted with my views and objects concerning my real estate in said Roxbury, it is my wish that he continue to reside in my farm-house, now occupied by him, on my estate called "Woodland Hill," — and I request and direct my Trustees to permit the said Francis C. Head to use and occupy the same during the life of my wife, free from the payment of rent or any compensation therefor; and said Trustees shall assign to him such part or parts of said farm-house and of the land and out-buildings near the same as they shall deem necessary for his comfort and convenience; but in no event shall less of said farm-house be assigned to him than he now occupies. In making this provision for him my principal object is that he may reside in said farm-house, near my wife, during her life, in order that she may have the same advantage I have derived from his advice and assistance.

Should I not complete all the walls and fences on my estate in Roxbury, which I deem requisite, before my decease, I direct my Trustees to make and complete the same without any unnecessary delay, — especially a new wall (in continuation of that lately relaid in front of my barn), to be constructed in the most thorough manner, with heavy top-stones,

that may not be easily disturbed, and to extend to the end of my land on the road leading towards the meeting-house. Mr. Francis C. Head is well informed of my particular wishes concerning all said walls and fences.

And my said Trustees are further ordered and required to keep regular books and accounts, to show clearly all transactions, to be open to all persons interested therein, upon reasonable request, at all times.

And I do further order and direct, that from and after the time that my said mansion-house and estate in Roxbury, called "Woodland Hill," shall cease to be occupied by any of my family, pursuant to the direction herein given, that the same be conveyed by my said Trustees to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, for the purpose hereinafter mentioned; — and I do further order and direct, that, after the payment or security of payment of all the several sums of money and annuities hereby ordered to be paid by my said Trustees, and after all the purposes of said trusts, so far as respects my family and all annuitants herein mentioned, shall have been secured and accomplished, all the residue of said trust property and estates, real, personal, and mixed, with the proceeds and accumulations thereof, shall be conveyed and transferred by my said Trustees to the President and Fellows of Harvard College.

And, further, if after a part of said annuities shall have fallen in, a larger amount of property shall remain in the hands of my Trustees than shall, in their opinion, be necessary to yield an income sufficient to pay the remaining annuities, and to accomplish the other remaining objects and purposes of said trusts, then my said Trustees are hereby authorized and directed to pay over, and transfer, and convey, so much of said trust property, real and personal, as they may deem expedient, to the said President and Fellows of Harvard College; and such transfer and conveyance shall be deemed, as far as it shall extend, a good execution of said trust. And in case the said President and Fellows of Harvard College shall, at any time after the decease of my wife, assume upon themselves and give security (to be approved by my said Trustees) for the payment of the annuities and other sums hereby given, and for the performance of all the other trusts hereby enjoined upon my said Trustees, my said Trustees are hereby ordered and directed to pay over, transfer, and convey in fee simple, to said President and Fellows of Harvard College, by good and sufficient conveyances, all the trust estates, real and personal, hereby conveyed to them,

or remaining in their hands, to and for the uses and purposes hereinafter declared.

And I do hereby direct and declare that all annuities and sums of money, herein given or ordered to be paid, are hereby charged upon the estates hereby conveyed to my said Trustees and not herein directed to be sold, with a right to the annuitants to enter upon all or any of them, and to take the rents and profits thereof, if my said Trustees shall fail to pay the annuities in manner hereinbefore directed, until the same shall be fully paid.

Provided that there shall be no such right of entry in any case where the said Trustees shall be unable to pay said annuities, in consequence of a deficiency of funds in their hands, applicable to that purpose.

And I do hereby further declare, that all the real and personal property and estate so conveyed, transferred, and delivered to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, shall stand charged and chargeable with the said annuities and payments, if not paid or provided for, and shall be taken and held by said President and Fellows of Harvard College as a permanent, public corporative body specially charged with the care and superintendence of the higher branches of education, *upon the trust and confidence* that they will manage and invest the same to the best advantage; that they will retain the estate on which I now live, in said Roxbury, called "Woodland Hill," consisting of over two hundred acres of land, as a place in my judgment well adapted, from the great variety and excellence of its soil, its hills, valleys, and water, its great diversity of surface and exposure, and, lastly, its high state of cultivation and improvement, for all the objects contemplated. That they will establish there a course of instruction in practical agriculture, in useful and ornamental gardening, in botany, and in such other branches of natural science as may tend to promote a knowledge of practical agriculture and the various arts subservient thereto, and connected therewith, and cause such courses of lectures to be delivered there, at such seasons of the year, and under such regulations as they may think best adapted to promote the ends designed; and also to furnish gratuitous aid, if they shall think it expedient, to such meritorious persons as may resort there for instruction: the institution so established shall be called the "Bussey Institution."

And it is my will that one-half of the net income of all my estates and property so conveyed to said President and Fel-

lows of Harvard College shall be appropriated to the support of said institution, and of such branches of instruction in the physical sciences, there or at Harvard College, as are subservient thereto, and connected with the great objects of said institution; and it is my will that the other half of the net income of said estates and property, so conveyed to said President and Fellows of Harvard College, shall be annually appropriated, one half thereof to the encouragement and promotion of theological education, and the other moiety to the encouragement and promotion of legal education in said College, by the endowment of professorships or scholarships in the Theological and Law schools respectively; by the purchase of books, erection of buildings, and by such other means as may, in their judgment, render the income of the property hereby appropriated most available in the accomplishment of the objects proposed.

There are two tracts of land, adjoining my said estate called "Woodland Hill," which, if purchased on reasonable terms, would, in my opinion, be highly advantageous to the above-mentioned agricultural and horticultural institutions; — one of the said two tracts of land is bounded, westerly, on my said estate called "Woodland Hill;" is part of the estate of the late Mr. Thomas Weld, deceased, and is said to be now owned by two of his children, — it is estimated to contain about fifteen acres. The other of said two tracts of land lies south-west of my said estate called "Woodland Hill;" belongs to the heirs of the late Mr. Whitney of said Roxbury, contains about sixty acres, and upon it are a house, barn, and out-buildings; and I hereby authorize, empower, and earnestly request my Trustees, the survivors and survivor of them, and their successors (in case I shall not purchase the two last-*mentioned* tracts of land), to purchase the same, or so much thereof as they can, on such terms as they may deem reasonable; and for that purpose to use and expend any of the trust funds which they may hold by virtue of my will, not appropriated for other purposes. And it is my will that the two last-mentioned tracts of land, or so much thereof as shall be purchased as aforesaid, and the income and profits thereof, shall be subject to the same trusts, limitations, and provisions, and be held and appropriated by the same persons, for the same uses, intents, and purposes, as are herein expressed and contained, concerning my said estate called "Woodland Hill." And being desirous that every proper accommodation should be secured for the officers and pupils of said institution, I hereby order and direct my Trustees, as soon as they shall deem it expedient and con-

sistent with the state of the trust funds, to cause to be erected on the "Plain-field," so called, next easterly of my farm garden, and bounded south-easterly on the road running from said "Woodland Hill" to Boston, an edifice with convenient outbuildings, suitable in all respects for said institution: the said edifice to be not less than ten rods from said road; the exterior walls thereof to be built of stone in blocks (not hammered), or to be similar to the front wall of the "Masonic Temple," so called, in said Boston. And I earnestly enjoin it upon my Trustees to have the said edifice constructed and completed, with a proper regard to durability and beauty, and so as best to secure the comfort and convenience of the inmates of said building.

In testimony of the high respect and great regard I entertain for my friend, the Hon. Lemuel Shaw, I give and bequeath to him the sum of one thousand dollars. It would gratify me to be able to appoint him one of the Executors and Trustees in this my will; but I refrain from doing so lest the performance of these trusts would interfere with his official engagements, or be incompatible with the duties of his office of Chief Justice.

I give and bequeath to John Quincy Adams, Samuel P. P. Fay, and Nathaniel G. Snelling, three aforenamed Trustees, the sum of one thousand dollars, to each of them; and I direct that the said legacies, payable to the four last-named persons, be paid one-half in one year, and one-half in two years after my decease. But I wish it to be distinctly understood, that this bequest to the three persons last-named is in no manner to be considered as forming any part of the compensation for the services which said Trustees may render in the settlement of my estate, and in carrying into effect my intentions expressed in this my last will and testament, as I make this bequest on account of the respect and esteem I entertain for them; — and it is my wish and intention that they should receive a fair and reasonable compensation for all the services they may have to perform in relation thereto.

Having entire confidence in the integrity of each of the Trustees herein appointed by me, I direct that neither of them shall be required to give bond, at any time, for the faithful performance of the trusts herein reposed in them.

And it is my will that each of my said Trustees shall be liable only for his own receipts, payments, and wilful defaults in the premises, and not otherwise; nor be answerable for

any loss or damage which may happen to the trust premises without their respective wilful default.

And in case the number of said Trustees shall, at any time hereafter, be reduced *to less than five*, it is my will that the Judge of Probate, having jurisdiction of this my will, or one or more of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of said Commonwealth, shall, from time to time, appoint some other suitable person or persons to be Trustee or Trustees in the place of the Trustee or Trustees dying, refusing to accept said trusts, relinquishing the same, or from any cause ceasing to be a Trustee or Trustees; and it shall be lawful for any of said Trustees to relinquish said trusts at pleasure; and the person or persons who may be duly appointed Trustee or Trustees in the place of the Trustee or Trustees, so dying, refusing, resigning, or ceasing to be a Trustee or Trustees, shall have the same power, rights, and interest touching the trust premises, and shall be subject to the same duties and liabilities as if herein named as Trustee or Trustees.

And, further, upon all sales which may be made by my Executors or Trustees, I will and declare that the receipts of my said Executors and Trustees, respectively, shall exempt the purchasers from being answerable for the misapplication or non-application of the purchase-money, or being concerned to see to the application thereof.

And I hereby nominate and appoint John R. Adan, Geo. H. Kuhn, and Francis C. Head, before named, to be Executors of this my last will and testament; and in case of the death, resignation, or removal, of one or more of them, I appoint the survivors, survivor, others or other of them, sole executors and sole executor of this my will; and I give to such survivors, survivor, others and other of them, all the power and direction herein given to my said Executors.

And, lastly, hereby revoking all former wills by me made, I declare this to be my last will and testament. In witness whereof, I, the said BENJAMIN BUSSEY, have set my hand and seal to this my last will and testament, contained in four sheets of paper, and have written my name in the margin of each preceding sheet thereof, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

BENJAMIN BUSSEY,
AND A SEAL.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared, by the said BENJAMIN BUSSEY, the Testator, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses. [The words "of them," on the fourth page — "therein," — "my Trustees," — "living," and "said," on the seventh page, — and "provisions," and "order," on the ninth page, — "uses and" on the twelfth page, — and "mentioned" on the thirteenth page, first interlined.]

CHARLES WELLS,
ROBT. CHAS. WINTHROP,
GEO. WM. PHILLIPS.

CODICIL.

I, BENJAMIN BUSSEY, of Roxbury, in the County of Norfolk, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, gentleman, do make this present Codicil, to be taken as and for part of my last will and testament, bearing date the thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

I hereby ratify and confirm my said will, in all respects save so far as any part thereof shall be revoked by this Codicil.

In and by my said will I have appointed John Quincy Adams, Samuel P. P. Fay, John C. Dexter, Nathaniel G. Snelling, Francis C. Head, John R. Adan, and George H. Kuhn, to be Trustees for the purposes therein expressed and contained. But inasmuch as the said John Quincy Adams is advanced in age, is much engaged in public office, and in the care of his own property, I apprehend that he may not be able to give so much time and attention to the care and management of my property as may be needful, or as would be given by a younger person; — I, therefore, revoke the said appointment of said John Quincy Adams, as one of said Trustees, and, also, the bequest of one thousand dollars to him, contained in said will. I believe he has an ample fortune.

In the stead and place of the said John Quincy Adams, I hereby appoint Thomas Motley, Jr., of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, in said Commonwealth, merchant, husband of

my granddaughter, Maria B., to be one of the Trustees under said will; and I hereby give and devise to the said Thomas Motley, Jr., jointly with the Trustees named in said will (excepting said Adams), the same estates, rights, title, interests, and powers in and concerning the trust property therein and herein mentioned, and in and concerning the management and disposal thereof; and with the same indemnity, and without any bond to be given by him as Trustee; but subject to the same trusts, duties, and requirements, in the same manner, and as effectually to all intents and purposes, as if he, the said Thomas Motley, Jr., had been orginally, and in said will, appointed Trustee together with said other Trustees.

Since the date of my said will, certain real estate, consisting of several tracts of land, with the buildings thereon, and including a piece of woodland, containing about eighty-one acres, two quarters, and eighteen rods, situate in Dedham, in said County of Norfolk, has been conveyed to me by said Motley and his wife; — and I do hereby give and devise the same real estate and tracts of land to the said Samuel P. P. Fay, John C. Dexter, Nathaniel G. Snelling, Francis C. Head, John R. Adan, George H. Kuhn, and Thomas Motley, Jr., or to such of them as shall accept this Trust: To have and to hold the same to them and their assigns, and the survivors of them, and their assigns; and to the survivor of them, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns; but in trust and confidence to hold, manage, and dispose of the same; and the rents, income, and profits thereof, as hereinafter directed; that is to say: I authorize and direct my said Trustees to permit my daughter, Eliza, now the wife of Enos Stewart, to occupy said real estate, conveyed to me as aforesaid by said Motley and his wife, and to take the rents, profits, and income thereof, for the use and benefit of her, my said daughter, during her natural life, but on the following conditions, viz.: That my said daughter shall make the said real estate her principal place of residence, and keep the buildings and fences thereon in good condition; and on the further condition that my said daughter may cut and take as much wood and fuel from said real estate as she may require for the use and consumption of herself and family, but not any to be sold to, or used or consumed, by others; and that she shall not cut, or permit to be cut, any of the ornamental trees, excepting so far as it may be necessary to trim or prune the same. And if, in the opinion of my said Trustees, or of a majority of them, my said daughter shall not make the abovementioned real estate her principal place of residence, or

shall fail to observe and keep any or either of the above-mentioned conditions, I hereby authorize and empower the said Trustees, the survivors and survivor of them, and their successors, in their discretion, to take possession of said real estate, — to demise and lease the same on such terms as they may think prudent, and sell the same, or any part or parts thereof, from time to time, for such prices or considerations as they shall deem reasonable, at public vendue or private sale, and to make good and sufficient deed or deeds of conveyance of the same in fee simple to the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

And at and upon the decease of my said daughter, I authorize and empower my said Trustees, the survivors and survivor of them, and their successors, to lease and demise the whole of the above-mentioned real estate, or so much thereof as may then be undisposed of, or to sell and convey in fee simple the whole or any part or parts thereof, in the manner above-mentioned: Provided always, and it is my will that no part of the aforementioned piece of woodland shall be sold, but the same shall be held in trust, and be used, occupied, appropriated, conveyed and disposed of (subject to the above-mentioned interest of my daughter therein), in the same manner, to and for the same uses and purposes, and upon and under the same conditions and restrictions, as are mentioned and contained in my said will concerning my estate called "Woodland Hill." And all the net income, rents, and profits of the real estate conveyed to me as aforesaid, by said Motley and his wife, which my said Trustees shall receive, and all the net proceeds of any sale or sales of that portion of the said real estate herein authorized to be sold, shall be held, applied, and appropriated by my said Trustees in the same manner, and to and for the same objects, uses, and purposes as are mentioned in my said will, concerning the proceeds of the other portions of my property and estate which may be sold by my Trustees.

I earnestly hope that after my said daughter, Eliza, shall have returned from Europe, and I shall have deceased, she will elect to reside permanently during the residue of her life on the said real estate, conveyed to me as aforesaid, by said Motley and his wife, in a town which I think must be endeared to her by many happy recollections.

Whereas, since the date of my said will, Mrs. Sally Whitney, in her own right, and as guardian of Nathaniel D. Whitney, also the children of said Sally Whitney, and of Elisha Whitney, have conveyed to me several tracts of land, with the buildings thereon, situate in said county of Norfolk, —

now, I hereby give and devise the same, and all lands and real estate, situate in said county of Norfolk, which I may purchase or acquire after the making of this codicil, and whereof I shall not make a different disposition, to the said Samuel P. P. Fay, John C. Dexter, Nathaniel G. Snelling, Francis C. Head, John R. Adan, George H. Kuhn, and Thomas Motley, Jr., or to such of them as shall accept this trust: To have and to hold the same to them and their assigns, and the survivors of them, and their assigns, and to the survivor of them, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns; but in trust and confidence to permit my wife, Francis C. Head, Eliza Bussey Dexter, and Maria Bussey Motley, successively, and in the order in which I have here named them, to occupy, use, and improve the same, each of them during his or her own life, upon the conditions and under the restrictions contained in my said will concerning their respective occupancy of my estate called "Woodland Hill;" — and from and after the decease of my said wife, of said Francis C. Head, and of my said granddaughters, or in case they shall not elect to occupy, use, and improve my mansion-house and real estate called "Woodland Hill," together with the lands and real estate, conveyed to me as aforesaid, by said Sally Whitney and others, and the real estate in said County of Norfolk I may hereafter acquire as aforesaid, as and for their personal residence respectively, or shall fail to comply with the said conditions and restrictions, — then, in trust to convey the said lands and real estate, and the appurtenances thereof, by good and sufficient deed or deeds of conveyance, to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, their successors and assigns, in fee simple, for the intents and purposes mentioned in my said will concerning my said estate called "Woodland Hill." And such deed or deeds shall be made in such manner and form, and shall contain such limitations and provisions as my said Trustees shall deem proper and requisite for the accomplishment of my intentions. And I hereby give to my said Trustees, the survivors, and survivor of them, and their successors, all the direction, power, and authority concerning the real estate conveyed to me as aforesaid by said Sally Whitney, and the children of said Sally and Elisha Whitney, and concerning any and all other real estate in said County of Norfolk, which I may purchase or acquire as aforesaid after the date hereof, which I have given to them concerning my said estate called "Woodland Hill."

To avoid any misunderstanding, I would state that my estate, called Woodland Hill, comprises many separate tracts

of land; and that by the expressions, "my mansion-house and estate in Roxbury, called 'Woodland Hill,'" and "my mansion-house estate and farm in Roxbury, where I now live, called 'Woodland Hill,'" I mean and intend all my tracts of land whatsoever situate in said Roxbury, and my land in Dorchester, — subject to such provisions and limitations as are contained in my will and codicil.

I direct that either of my family, who may occupy my said mansion-house and estate in Roxbury, called "Woodland Hill," under and pursuant to the provisions of my will and codicil, may let and demise, on such rents and conditions as they respectively may think expedient, the dwelling-house and buildings, or any of them, which are on the lands I purchased of said Sally Whitney and others, since the date of my said will, — and such quantity of land therewith as my Trustees may think proper, for and during the time that such member of my family may hold my said estate, called "Woodland Hill," in conformity to said provisions, and may receive the rent and income of the buildings and land so let and demised, to and for his or her own use and benefit.

As I shall leave the lands in said County of Norfolk, which I have under cultivation, in good condition, and it is my earnest desire that they may ever be kept so, I request the persons of my family who may, from time to time, occupy my said mansion-house estate, called "Woodland Hill," under the provisions of my will, to have the hay that may be obtained from said estate expended thereon, or the soil otherwise enriched to the same extent, and to the satisfaction of my Trustees.

And, whereas, many tracts of land situate in the State of Maine, and also rights and interests therein, have been conveyed by me and to me; and I have made or become party to many contracts and obligations concerning real estate in Maine aforesaid, and it is possible that errors or inaccuracies exist in some of the releases, conveyances, or other instruments touching some of said tracts of land, and my Trustees may deem it just and proper to make deeds or conveyances, or do some acts under or concerning such contracts, or in execution thereof, or for correction of such errors: Now, I hereby authorize and empower my said Trustees, the survivors, and survivor of them, and their successors, to receive all such conveyances as they may think proper of or concerning any such lands, rights, or interests; also to make and execute any and all such deeds of conveyance, and other instruments, as they may deem proper under any such con-

tracts, or in execution thereof, or for the correction of any such errors or inaccuracies; to convey any of my land in said State of Maine in fee simple in execution of any such contracts, or in satisfaction of such errors, or pay any moneys or other consideration, or make any compromises or adjustments they may judge expedient for or concerning the same; — it being my will that on this subject my said Trustees shall act with full power and entire freedom, as they in their discretion shall think proper.

I declare this writing, consisting of two sheets of paper, to be a codicil to my last will and testament, and direct it to be added thereto, and taken as part thereof.

In witness whereof, I, the said BENJAMIN BUSSEY, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twenty-second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

BENJAMIN BUSSEY,
AND A SEAL.

Signed, sealed, published and declared, by the said BENJAMIN BUSSEY, as and for a codicil to his last will and testament, and to be taken as part thereof, in presence of us, who, at his request, in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses.

CHARLES WELLS,
GEO. HALLET,
JOHN CENTER,
EDWARD S. RAND.

SECOND CODICIL.

I, BENJAMIN BUSSEY, of Roxbury, in the County of Norfolk, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, gentleman, do make this codicil, to be taken as and for part of my last will and testament, bearing date the thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

I hereby ratify and confirm my said will, and my codicil bearing date the twenty-second day of August last, in all respects save so far as any parts of said will have been altered or revoked by my said former codicil, — and save so far as any parts of said will and former codicil shall be altered or revoked by this instrument.

In and by my said will and former codicil I have appointed Samuel P. P. Fay, John C. Dexter, Nathaniel G. Snelling, Francis C. Head, John R. Adan, George H. Kuhn, and Thomas Motley, Junior, to be Trustees for the purposes therein expressed and contained. My granddaughter, Eliza Bussey Dexter, wife of said John C. Dexter, having recently deceased, I deem it my duty to make the alterations in my said will and former codicil hereinafter expressed.

I hereby revoke the said appointment of said John C. Dexter as one of said Trustees; — and in his stead and place, I hereby appoint George Hallet, formerly of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, in said Commonwealth, now of said Roxbury, merchant, to be one of said Trustees: And I hereby give and devise to the said George Hallet, jointly with the said Samuel P. P. Fay, Nathaniel G. Snelling, Francis C. Head, John R. Adan, George H. Kuhn, and Thomas Motley, junior, the same estates, rights, title, interests, and powers, in and concerning the trust property mentioned in my said will, former codicil, and in this codicil, and in and concerning the management and disposal thereof, and with the same indemnity, and without any bond to be given by him as Trustee, but subject to the same trusts, duties, and requirements, in the same manner, and as effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if he, the said George Hallet, had been originally and in said will appointed Trustee together with said other Trustees.

And whereas in and by my said will I have provided, in the words following, viz.: "And if either of my said granddaughters (Eliza Bussey Dexter or Maria Bussey Motley) shall die during the life of her mother or grandmother, or afterwards, leaving a husband, I direct my said Trustees to pay to such husband, in every year during his natural life, one half of the annuity to which his wife would be entitled if living." Now I hereby revoke the last recited bequest and provision so far as regards the said John C. Dexter, but no further or otherwise; and I renew and confirm the said bequest and provision in regard to said Thomas Motley, Junior, husband of said Maria Bussey Motley.

And whereas in and by my said will I have also provided, in the words following, viz.: "And further I hereby authorize and direct my trustees to permit my granddaughter, Eliza Bussey Dexter, wife of John C. Dexter, to occupy and improve the tract of land and buildings thereon, with the appurtenances, situate near Washington street, in said Boston,

recently conveyed to me by the Massachusetts Fire and Marine Insurance Company, or to take the rents and profits thereof during her life: And if said Eliza Bussey Dexter shall die, leaving a husband, such husband shall be permitted during his life to occupy and enjoy, or receive the rents and income of, said real estate near Washington street: And from and after the decease of my said granddaughter, Eliza Bussey Dexter, leaving issue living at her decease, I give, devise, and bequeath, to her heir or heirs at law, the said real estate near Washington street, subject to the right of her husband, if he survive her, to enjoy the same as hereinbefore provided, during his life: To have and to hold the same to such her heir or heirs at law (subject as aforesaid), and to their, his, or her heirs and assigns, in fee simple forever. I direct that the taxes and expense of insurance and repairs on said real estate near Washington street shall be paid by the occupants thereof: And I direct my Trustees to hold the said real estate near Washington street, so occupied by said Eliza B. Dexter or her husband, in trust and for the uses and purposes aforesaid, or to convey the same by fit and proper deeds to the uses aforesaid, — so that a life-estate therein may be secured to said Eliza Bussey Dexter and her husband, and an estate in fee simple therein to her heirs at law." Now I hereby revoke the last recited bequest and provision, and every part thereof.

I also hereby revoke all and every the devises, bequests, and annuities contained in my said will and former codicil, so far as regards any benefit, advantage, or interest, which the said John C. Dexter and Eliza Bussey Dexter respectively could or might have derived therefrom, — but no further or otherwise.

The wife of said John C. Dexter having deceased leaving no child, and he having expressed an intention to reside hereafter out of the said Commonwealth, I have deemed it my duty to make the above appointment of a new Trustee in his place, and also the aforegoing revocations; but my friendship for the said John C. Dexter continues undiminished. And in token thereof I hereby authorize and direct my Trustees to permit the said John C. Dexter to occupy and improve the said real estate situate near Washington street, conveyed to me by said Insurance Company, or to take the rents and profits thereof during his natural life, — he paying the taxes, and expenses of insurance, and repairs on said real estate. And at and upon the decease of the said John C. Dexter, I give and devise the said land and buildings near Washington

street, with the appurtenances, in fee simple, to such of the children of my deceased granddaughter, Eleanor, the late wife of said Francis C. Head, and to such of the children of my granddaughter, Maria Bussey Motley, as shall then be living, in equal shares and proportions, — and to the issue, then living, of any one or more of said children who may have deceased, — such issue to take by right of representation the same share and interest in said real estate which his, her, or their parent, if living, would have taken: To hold to them, their heirs and assigns, forever. And I authorize and direct my Trustees to hold the said real estate near Washington street, during the life of John C. Dexter, in trust and for the uses and purposes aforesaid, — and to make and execute such deeds and conveyances as may be needful or proper to give full effect to the aforegoing devise thereof.

I give and devise to the said John C. Dexter the annuity or clear yearly sum of one thousand dollars, to be paid to him in quarter yearly payments in every year during his natural life; and I direct my Trustees to pay the same accordingly.

I declare this writing to be a codicil to my last will and testament, and direct it to be added thereto, and taken as part thereof.

In witness whereof, I, the said BENJAMIN BUSSEY, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

BENJAMIN BUSSEY,
AND A SEAL.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared, by the said BENJAMIN BUSSEY, as and for a codicil to his last will and testament, and to be taken as part thereof, in presence of us, who, at his request and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses.

CHARLES WELLS,
ROBT. CHAS. WINTHROP,
GEO. WM. PHILLIPS.

THIRD CODICIL.

I, BENJAMIN BUSSEY, of Roxbury, in the County of Norfolk, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, gentleman, do make this codicil to be taken as and for part of my last will and testament, bearing date the thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

I hereby ratify and confirm my said will, and the two codicils thereto, heretofore made by me, but subject to any and all alterations and revocations made by said former codicils or either of them, and subject to such as shall be made by this instrument.

I hereby *revoke* my direction contained in said will, that my real estate in Summer street, in the city of Boston, shall not be sold or alienated, — and also revoke all and singular directions and provisions therein contained, for or concerning the erection of any dwelling-houses or buildings whatever on my land in said Summer street, — and all and singular my requests and directions to my Trustees to permit Francis C. Head and Maria Bussey Motley, respectively, to occupy one of said houses and the land and appurtenances belonging or appropriated thereto, — or to take the rents and profits thereof, — and all and singular my directions and provisions, appropriating one of said houses, and the land and appurtenances appropriated thereto, to said Head, and another to said Maria B., — and also my direction, appropriating one of said houses, and the land and appurtenances appropriated thereto, to the husband of said Maria B. during his life, in the event of his surviving her; — and my devise of one of said houses, and the land and appurtenances appropriated thereto, to the heir or heirs at law of said Francis C. Head, in fee simple; and another of said houses, and the land and appurtenances appropriated thereto, to the heir or heirs at law of said Maria B., in fee simple; — and also my directions for my Trustees to hold said houses, and the land and appurtenances appropriated thereto, in trust for the benefit of said Francis C. and Maria B., or either of them, their respective heirs or assigns, or the husband of said Maria B.; or to make any conveyances thereof to or for the benefit of them, any or either of them, their respective heirs or assigns: and, generally, I revoke all and singular directions and provisions, contained in my said will, for or concerning the erection of any house or building on my said estate in Summer street, or appropriating any of said real estate in Summer street, or

any building to be erected thereon, for the use or benefit of said Francis C. Head, said Maria B. Motley, their respective heirs or assigns, or her husband.

I confirm the provision in my said will that after my decease, my wife, during her natural life, shall use, occupy, and enjoy, my dwelling-house and land in said Summer street, or take to her own use the rents and profits thereof, on the terms therein set forth.

And, subject to the life-estate and interest given and devised by me to or for the benefit of my wife, in my said real estate in Summer street, I hereby authorize and empower my Executors, and also my Trustees, respectively, in their discretion to sell my said real estate in Summer street, or any part or parts thereof, at public auction or private sale, at such time or times, for such price or prices, on such terms and conditions, and for cash or on credit, as my Executors or my Trustees may deem expedient, and to make and execute good and sufficient conveyances thereof, in fee simple or for any less estate; and, from the net proceeds of such sale or sales, to pay my just debts, the charges on my estate, and such legacies and bequests given by me, as may be due and payable: And I direct that the net balance and surplus of such proceeds remaining (if any) shall be paid to the Trustees under my will, to be by them held, applied, and appropriated in the same manner, and to and for the same objects, uses, and purposes as they are directed, in my will, to hold, apply, and appropriate the proceeds of other portions of my real estate, and property which may be sold by my Trustees.

In a codicil made by me, and bearing date the twenty-second day of August, A.D. eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, I gave and devised several tracts of land, with the buildings thereon, including a piece of woodland situate in Dedham, and which were conveyed to me by Thomas Motley, Junior, and his wife, to my Trustees, in trust to permit my daughter Eliza, the wife of Mr. Enos Stewart, to occupy the same, and take the rents, profits, and income thereof, during her natural life, upon the terms therein mentioned, — and upon and subject to the other trusts therein set forth: which gift and devise I hereby revoke.

My uncle, David Bussey, lately of Lincolnville, in the State of Maine, and his wife, and his grandson Jaazaniah Bussey, having died since the date of my will, I hereby revoke my bequest of an annuity of one hundred dollars to said

David and his wife; — also the devise, contained in my will, of the use and improvement of certain real estate, in said Lincolnville, to said David and his wife during their joint lives, and to the survivor of them during his or her life, and to the wife of his son, Samuel, during her life, and the devise of the same real estate (after the death of said David, his wife, and the wife of said Samuel), to said Jaazaniah in fee simple: And, in lieu thereof, I give and devise the use and improvement of said real estate in Lincolnville, to the wife of said Samuel during her natural life; and, at and after her decease, I devise the same, with the privileges and appurtenances thereof, to Hugh Coleman, the husband of said Jaazaniah's sister, to have and to hold the same to him, his heirs and assigns, to his and their use and behoof forever.

I revoke the gift to John C. Dexter of an annuity or clear yearly sum of one thousand dollars, which I gave him in and by my codicil bearing the date the ninth day of September, A.D. eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and which I therein directed to be paid to him in quarter yearly payments, in every year during his natural life.

In addition to the annuity given in my will to my sister-in-law, Mrs. Lucy Bussey, I give and bequeath to her the additional annuity or clear yearly sum of three hundred dollars, to be paid to her in quarter yearly payments, in every year during her natural life; and I direct my Trustees to pay the same accordingly.

Desirous that, when my estate, called "Woodland Hill," shall come into the possession of the President and Fellows of Harvard College, it may be in good condition, I direct that, so long as my wife, Francis C. Head, or Maria B. Motley, or either of them, after my decease, shall be entitled to occupy the same, none of the trees thereon shall be cut or removed, excepting such as may have died, and excepting so far as it shall be necessary to prune the trees, or remove any of them for the beauty of the groves and walks.

I declare this writing to be a codicil to my last will and testament, and I direct it to be added thereto, and taken as part thereof.

In witnesswhereof, I, the said Benjamin Bussey, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this seventeenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.

BENJAMIN BUSSEY,
AND A SEAL.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared, by the said BENJAMIN BUSSEY, as and for a codicil to his last will and testament, and to be taken as part thereof, in presence of us, who, at his request, in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses.

CHARLES WELLS,
EDWARD S. RAND,
JOHN CENTER.

FOURTH CODICIL.

I, BENJAMIN BUSSEY, of Roxbury, in the County of Norfolk, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, gentleman, do make this codicil, to be taken as and for part of my last will and testament, bearing the date the thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

I hereby ratify and confirm my said will and the three codicils thereto, heretofore made by me, but subject to any and all alterations and revocations, made by said former codicils, or either of them, and subject to such as shall be made by this instrument.

Whereas, I have always believed that my deceased son, Benjamin, died without leaving any lawful issue living at the time of his decease, but have very recently been informed that in this opinion I may be mistaken: Now, I hereby give to each and every person, being the lawful issue of my said son, and living at the time of my decease, if any such there be, the sum of one thousand dollars,— to be paid at the expiration of one year after my decease, without interest.

I declare this writing to be a codicil to my last will and testament, and I direct it to be added thereto, and taken as part thereof.

In witness whereof, I, the said BENJAMIN BUSSEY, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

BENJAMIN BUSSEY,
AND A SEAL.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared, by the said BENJAMIN BUSSEY, as and for a codicil to his last will and testament,

and to be taken as part thereof, in presence of us, who, at his request, in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses.

John Center,
Charles Wells,
H. Sidney Waldo.

I certify the aforegoing to be true copies of the will and codicils of said Benjamin Bussey, deceased, duly proved, approved and allowed, at a Court of Probate held at Dedham, on the first Tuesday of March, A.D. 1842.

J. H. COBB,
Register of Probate.

APPENDIX B.

INDENTURE BETWEEN THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF JAMES ARNOLD, LATE OF NEW BEDFORD, AND THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD COLLEGE.*

THIS INDENTURE,

made and executed on the twenty-ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, by and between George B. Emerson, John J. Dixwell, and Francis E. Parker, Esquires, as they are Trustees under the will of James Arnold, late of New Bedford, in the County of Bristol, merchant, deceased, party of the first part; and the President and Fellows of Harvard College, party of the second part,

WITNESSETH: —

THAT, WHEREAS, the said James Arnold, by his last will, devised and bequeathed to the said party of the first part one and a quarter twenty-fourth parts of the residue of his estate "in trust, to be by them applied for the promotion of agricultural or horticultural improvements, or other philosophical or philanthropic purposes, at their discretion, and to provide for the continuance of this trust hereafter to such persons, and on such conditions as they or a majority of them may deem proper to carry out the intention of the donor;" and

WHEREAS, Benjamin Bussey, late of Roxbury, in the County of Norfolk, merchant, deceased, by his last will and testament devised to the said party of the second part an estate in remainder subject to certain life estates in the estate on which he had lived in said Roxbury, called "Woodland Hill," consisting of over two hundred acres of land, in trust and confidence that they would "establish there a course of instruction in practical agriculture, in useful and ornamental gardening, in botany, and in such other branches of natural sciences as may tend to promote a knowledge of practical

* Reprinted from Annual Report of the President of Harvard College, 1871–72.

agriculture and the various arts subservient thereto and connected therewith, and cause such courses of lectures to be delivered there, at such seasons of the year and under such regulations as they may think best adapted to promote the ends designed, — the institution so established to be called the "Bussey Institution;" and

Whereas, the said party of the first part have agreed and determined, in the exercise of the discretion given them under the will of the said James Arnold, that the disposition of the property devised and bequeathed to them as aforesaid, in the manner and for the purposes and upon the conditions hereinafter set forth, is and will be the most suitable and proper execution of their trust, and will most effectually provide for the continuance of the trust for the future, to carry out the intention of the donor, —

Now, therefore, it is agreed, bargained, and covenanted by and between the said party of the first part and the said party of the second part, as follows: —

First. The said Emerson, Dixwell, and Parker, trustees, party of the first part, in consideration of the covenants, agreements, and undertakings of the said President and Fellows hereinafter set forth, do hereby give, grant, bargain, sell, convey, assign, and transfer to the said President and Fellows of Harvard College, party of the second part, and their assigns forever, the whole property and estate devised and bequeathed to them, the party of the first part, under and by virtue of the will of the said James Arnold, which has been already received or shall be hereafter received by the said party of the first part (excepting and reserving therefrom a sum sufficient to pay the actual expenses incurred by said party of the first part), a schedule of which, so far as received, is hereto annexed, —

To have and to hold the same to the said party of the second part, and their assigns forever, in trust, with full power of sale and reinvestment, upon the trusts following, namely: —

That the said party of the second part shall hold the same as a separate and distinct fund, and shall allow the whole net income thereof (after deducting the necessary expenses of managing the same, and also deducting, if they see fit, one-third part of such net income in each year, as is hereinafter provided) to accumulate and add the same to the principal, until the said fund shall amount, at a just valuation, to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and until the land at West Roxbury hereinafter described shall come into the possession of the said party of the second part as an estate

in possession, free of all life tenancies or other encumbrances.

SECOND. When both said events shall have happened, that the said party of the second part shall accumulate five per centum of the said net income, in every year, and add the same to the capital, as a part of the said permanent and separate trust fund.

THIRD. That the said party of the second part shall devote the remainder of the said net income in every year to the establishment and support of an Arboretum, to be called the

ARNOLD ARBORETUM,

which shall contain, as far as is practicable, all the trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, either indigenous or exotic, which can be raised in the open air at the said West Roxbury, — all which shall be raised or collected as fast as is practicable, and each specimen thereof shall be distinctly labelled, — and to the support of a professor, to be called the ARNOLD PROFESSOR, who shall have the care and management of the said Arboretum, subject to the same control by the said President and Fellows to which the professors in the Bussey Institution are now subject, and who shall teach the knowledge of trees in the University which is in the charge of the said President and Fellows, and shall give such other instruction therein as may be naturally, directly, and usefully connected therewith.

And as the entire fund, increased by the accumulations above named, under the best management and with the greatest economy, is barely sufficient to accomplish the proposed object, it is expressly provided that it shall not be diminished by supplementing any other object, however meritorious or kindred in its nature.

But the said President and Fellows shall be allowed to obtain from said Arboretum, free of cost, any trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, which, in the judgment of the Arnold Professor, can be spared from said Arboretum without injury thereto, the same to be used for the ornament of the College grounds, at Cambridge or elsewhere.

FOURTH. Until the happening of both of the events named in the first clause, the said party of the second part may expend one-third part of said net income in every year, and no more, in such preparation of the land hereinafter named, and in such collecting or raising of specimens, and the necessary superintendence thereof, as will promote the general and ultimate purpose above stated, but in no other way.

FIFTH. For the purpose of ascertaining the said net income, it is agreed that the fund shall be subject to no charge, except for actual expenses; and in the management of the said fund it is to be charged only such a part of the actual expense of managing the property of the College as the said fund bears to the entire property of the College.

SIXTH. The said party of the second part acknowledge the receipt of the property and money named in the schedule aforesaid, and agree to hold the same, and all future property so received, upon the trusts herein declared; and further, in consideration of said transfer and payment, they agree to dedicate exclusively to the purpose of said Arboretum a parcel of land lying in West Roxbury, in the County of Norfolk, shown on the plan accompanying, and to be recorded with this indenture, and bounded and described as follows, namely: beginning at the junction of South street and Bussey street, in said West Roxbury, and bounded southerly and south-easterly on said South street, about three thousand one hundred and eighty-five feet; northerly and north-easterly on land of Bradstreet, about one thousand four hundred and thirty-eight feet; north-easterly on land of Goldsmith, about nine hundred and fifty-five feet; north-westerly on land of Weld, about nine hundred and thirty feet; north-westerly and northerly on land of Lewis, about twelve hundred and twelve feet; north-westerly on Centre street, about thirteen hundred and twenty feet; southerly and south-westerly on land of Howard, about thirteen hundred and four feet; westerly on land of Smith, about two hundred and ninety feet; and south-westerly on Bussey street, about thirteen hundred feet, to the point of beginning.

The said land is part of the land devised to the said President and Fellows of Harvard College by the said Benjamin Bussey, as before recited, by his will, which is of record in the County of Norfolk; and the interest of the said President and Fellows therein is an estate in remainder, which will become an estate in possession upon the expiration of certain lives now in being; and it is hereby agreed, that, from and after the time when said estate becomes an estate in possession, the said President and Fellows will hold the same as hereinbefore declared, and not otherwise. But it is agreed and provided, nevertheless, that the said President and Fellows may reserve out of said land, for the purpose of sites for school buildings, greenhouses, tool-houses, and other like buildings, and of the grounds appurtenant to such buildings, and of the mansion house, such a parcel, or such parcels, of land as they may deem necessary, not exceeding in all fifteen acres; and it is provided, also, that for the purpose of fixing

the time when the said President and Fellows shall be entitled to use the entire income (less five per centum) of the said accumulated fund, the life estate now existing of Thomas Motley, Esquire, in one parcel of said land, shall not be considered as a life estate or encumbrance within the intent of this agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said George B. Emerson, John J. Dixwell, and Francis E. Parker, Trustees, party of the first part, and the said President and Fellows of Harvard College, party of the second part, by Charles W. Eliot, President, and Nathaniel Silsbee, Treasurer of said College, have hereunto set their hands and seals on the day and year above named.

(Signed) GEO. B. EMERSON, [L.S.]
J. J. DIXWELL, [L.S.]
FRANCIS E. PARKER. [L.S.]

In presence of

ROBERT LEVI TO { G. B. E., J. J. D., F. E. P.

E. R. HOAR TO F. E. P.

The President and Fellows of Harvard College by

(Signed) CHARLES W. ELIOT, *President.* [L.S.]
NATH'L SILSBEE, *Treasurer.* [L.S.]

F. P. VINTON TO { C. W. E. N. S.

SCHEDULE.

Thirteen shares Pittsfield and North Adams Railroad.
Forty-four shares Michigan Central Railroad.
Ten shares Quincy Railroad Bridge Company.
One hundred and ten shares Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad.
Ten shares New Bedford Copper Company.
Eight shares New Bedford and Taunton Railroad.
Five shares Merchants' National Bank of New Bedford.
Eighty shares Wamsutta Mills.
Fifteen shares Milwaukee Iron Company.
Thirty-five hundred dollars, U.S. 6 per cent. Bonds, due in 1881.
Sixty-five hundred dollars, U.S. 5-20 6 per cent. Bonds of 1865.
Two thousand dollars, U. S. 5-20 6 per cent. Bonds of 1867.

Ten thousand dollars New Boston Coal Mining Co. Bonds.

One thousand dollars Chicago, Dubuque, and Minn. R.R. Bond.

Note of Wamsutta Mills, dated Dec. 13, 1870, with interest at 6 per cent. for $8,000. (Interest accrued to this date is $621.33.)

Note of Wamsutta Mills, dated January 27, 1871, with interest at 6 per cent, for $20,000. (Interest accrued to this date is $1,406.67.)

Cash, $9,951.28 (note, $8,000, April 18, 1872).

APPENDIX C.

[Chap. 144 of Acts of 1880.]

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE CONNECTION OF THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM WITH THE SYSTEM OF PARKS OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows: —

Section 1. In case the board of park commissioners of the city of Boston deem it desirable to take that tract of land in that part of the city of Boston known as West Roxbury, held by the president and fellows of Harvard College, and by them dedicated to the use of the Arnold Arboretum, so called, together with certain adjoining tracts, the property of other parties, deemed by said commissioners convenient and necessary for use in connection therewith, for the purposes and under the powers and limitations set forth in chapter one hundred and eighty-five of the acts of eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and acts in addition thereto and amendment thereof, the city of Boston is hereby authorized to lease such portion of said Arboretum and adjoining tracts so taken as the said board of park commissioners may deem not necessary for use as parkways and grounds, to the president and fellows of Harvard College, to be held by them to the same uses and purposes as the Arboretum is now held under the trusts created by the wills of Benjamin Bussey and of James Arnold; and for such a term and upon such mutual restrictions, reservations, covenants, and conditions as to the use thereof by the public, in connection with the uses of the same under said trusts, and as to the rights, duties, and obligations of the contracting parties, as may be agreed upon between said commissioners and said president and fellows.

The board of park commissioners on the part of the city of Boston, and the president on behalf of the president and fellows of Harvard College, are respectively authorized to execute and deliver said lease.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

[Approved March 29, 1880.]

APPENDIX D.

[From City Document 118 of 1880.]

MEMORANDUM OF TERMS OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CITY OF BOSTON AND THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY, IN RESPECT TO THE JOINT USE OF THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM.

The city agrees: —

I. To secure certain tracts of land adjacent to the land now dedicated by the college to the Arboretum, containing in all about forty-four acres, for the bounds of which general reference is to be had to plan annexed.

II. To take the entire tract now dedicated to the Arboretum for park purposes.

III. To convey to the President and Fellows the above-mentioned tracts, excepting such portions thereof (about eleven acres) to be reserved for roads, an open space on hill-top (marked A on plan), not to exceed eleven acres in extent; also a space of about fourteen acres for a park-way and grove connected, and about five acres more which will be required for an entrance, and which is marked B on plan, by lease or otherwise, in perpetuity for the same uses and trusts as the Arboretum land is now held by the president and fellows under the will of Mr. Bussey, and indenture of trust with the trustees of Mr. Arnold's will.

IV. To build and maintain the roads as laid out upon the plan annexed, or upon some similar plan to be agreed upon; to police the roads, grounds, and Arboretum; to suffer the water-works and water-supply of the Bussey Institution to remain as they now are, or guarantee an equally good one to the houses and grounds of the reserved fifteen acres (marked M on plan); also to secure to said reserved fifteen acres, and the buildings now or hereafter standing thereon, a right to drain upon, through, or under lot marked N on plan.

V. To covenant that the President and Fellows shall always enjoy the use of said Arboretum grounds, free from all interference or control of the city of Boston, for the purposes of the trusts above declared.

VI. To enter into binding stipulations that the lands so specifically dedicated to these trusts shall be subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as to their use by the public as may be found necessary in order to secure the efficient execution of the purpose of said trusts, of which the President and Fellows are to be the judges.

In consideration of such agreement on the part of the city, the president and fellows are to agree: —

I. To release all claim for pecuniary damage.

II. To suffer all their goods and plantations to be open to the inspection of the public at all reasonable times, subject to the regulations above mentioned, excepting: —

III. That the President and Fellows will reserve a tract, not to exceed ten acres, for administrative purposes, such as nurseries and buildings for the preparation and supply of plants for the grounds.

APPENDIX E.

The following table contains the ownership, area, assessed valuation of 1880, and price asked for the tracts of land referred to in Article I., to be purchased by the city: —

		Area.	Val. of Land.	Val. of Buildings.	Total.	Price Demanded.
Edward M. Skinner,	about	10 acres.	$4,400	$3,500	$7,900	$35,000
Daniel H. Kent,	"	5 "	2,200	3,400	5,600	30,000
*Annie M. Glover and others,	"	3.6 "	2,350		2,350	
Adams Nervine Asylum,	"	5.3 "	2,300		2,300	2,650
Wm. H. Homes,	"	1,250 sq.ft.	150		150	313
Wm. Minot, Jr., Trustee,	"	12,950 "	1,425		1,425	6,475
Reuben Marsh,	"	5,529 "	800	500	1,300	4,500
Eben Murray,	"	6,954 "	834		834	3,477
Wm. Condry,	"	5,756 "	691		691	2,878
Geo. W. Goldsmith,	"	11½ acres.	7,500		7,500	30,000
Robt. and Fred. Seaver,	"	8,400 sq. ft.	700		700	1,260
Thos. and Honora Reardon,	"	5,400 "	450	800	1,250	will not sell
Sophia A. Smith,	"	4 acres.	2,200		2,200	3,000
*Arthur W. Austin,	"	3½ "	12,000		12,000	
	"	44 acres.			$46,200	

Showing an asking price of $119,553 against an assessed value of $30,600.

* No price obtained.

APPENDIX F.

Office of the Superintendent of Streets,
City Hall, Boston, Nov. 14, 1881.

Wm. H. Whitmore, Esq.: —

Dear Sir, — I estimate the cost of a driveway, twenty-five feet in width, shown on the plan of the "Arboretum" by the Park Commissioners, at seventy-four thousand dollars ($74,000).

The cost of the footpath would be about five thousand dollars ($5,000).

The cost of the two driveways suggested by you, one leading from Centre street, at Orchard street, and one from South street, would be forty-eight thousand dollars ($48,000).

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES HARRIS,
Supt. of Streets.

[Document 135 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

REPORTS

ON

SYSTEM OF IMPROVED SEWERAGE.

In Board of Aldermen, Oct. 31, 1881.

The following reports, on subjects connected with the administration of the system of Improved Sewerage, were submitted, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

DORCHESTER-BAY TUNNEL.

The Committee on Improved Sewerage, who were directed to report what progress has been made in the construction of the Dorchester-bay Tunnel, and whether the contractor for building said tunnel surrendered his original contract, and was given a new contract for completing the work, without bonds being required for the performance of the same, beg leave to report as follows: —

The three tunnel shafts, with their surrounding bulkheads and iron cylinders, are completed with the exception of some brick-lining. Of the total length of tunnel, amounting to 7,004 lineal feet, 5,329 feet are excavated, and the excavation of the remainder is at present progressing at the rate of about 200 feet per month.

Mr. Malone, the contractor for building the tunnel, in a communication to your committee, dated June 16, 1881, abandoned his contract, alleging his inability to complete it for the prices therein stipulated. Pending the action of the

committee, to prevent damage to the work already accomplished, Mr. Malone continued to prosecute it. By the terms of the contract, as construed by the corporation counsel, two courses were open to the committee, — either to finish the work by day-labor, or to enter into a new contract for its completion, either with Mr. Malone or other parties. Mr. Malone offered to complete the work for prices about one-half greater than those of his previous contract. Considering the fact that Mr. Malone had the requisite plant on hand, and had acquired valuable experience concerning the character and best methods of conducting the work, and also that the bad reputation which the tunnel would have, if abandoned, would probably deter other bidders from making reasonable offers, it was thought, for the best interests of the city, to allow Mr. Malone to continue to carry it on, — especially as his prices seemed reasonable to the committee and the Engineer, and were not in excess of figures of cost derived from the force-account kept by the city.

A new contract was, therefore, made with Mr. Malone for completing the tunnel. This contract was not accompanied by a bond — Mr. Malone not being in a position to furnish one. It should be understood, however, that the bond upon the original contract has been in no way vitiated or impaired — the sureties having agreed that their liability should not be affected by these proceedings; and the amount of this bond, together with the reserve held back under the first contract, is still applicable to making good the loss incurred by the city through the abandonment of the original contract.

For the Committee,

LUCIUS SLADE,
Chairman.

THE POLAND CONTRACT.

The Committee on Improved Sewerage, who were directed to report what progress has been made in the construction of the Works at Moon Island, under the contract with William C. Poland & Son, and also whether said contractors have surrendered their contract, beg leave to report as follows: —

The following tabulated statement will show the approximate total quantities of different classes of work required by Mr. Poland's contract, and the amounts now done, as per Engineer's estimate, dated October 21, 1881: —

Class of Work.	Total Amount.	Amount Done.
Earth-work .	369,100 cubic yds.	201,287 cubic yds.
Masonry . .	59,520 " "	4,461 " "
Ballast . .	23,000 " "	10,865 " "
Rip-rap . .	55,000 tons.	15,470 tons.
Lumber . .	336 M.	170 M.
Drain-pipe .	2,000 feet.	0 feet.
Brick gate-houses	2.	0.

By the terms of the contract the masonry of the reservoir, and the easterly two thousand feet of sewer, should be completed November 15, 1881. About one-twentieth part of the masonry is in place, and no part of the sewer is yet built. A large part of the cut-stone for the reservoir and its adjuncts, is on the ground. The reservoir proper is about one-half excavated. The total value of the contract, as estimated from the contractor's bid, is $620,943.50. The value of work now done, according to the engineer's approximate estimate of October 21, 1881, is $133,268.19.

The contract has not been surrendered; but the work is not now, nor has it been for some time past, progressing in a satisfactory manner. In view, however, of the fact that the Dorchester-bay Tunnel could not be completed in the time originally intended, your committee have not, until now, thought it necessary to take vigorous measures to forward the completion of the Poland contract. Arrangements are now in progress which, it is intended, shall result in an engergetic prosecution of the work in the future.

For the Committee,

LUCIUS SLADE,

Chairman.

THE CARSON CONTRACT.

The Committee on Improved Sewerage, who were directed to report what part of the work under their charge is being constructed by day-labor, in different sections of the city, under the superintendence of H. A. Carson, beg leave to report that Mr. Carson is superintending the construction of two sections of sewer, both in Albany street.

One is an extension of the south-side intercepting sewer in Albany street, from its present terminus at Dover street, through Albany and Lehigh streets to Federal street; the other is a sewer which takes the drainage of the Hampden and Northampton street districts, and conveys it to the intercepting sewer.

For the Committee,

LUCIUS SLADE,

Chairman.

[Document 136 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

AUDITOR'S MONTHLY EXHIBIT.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

FOR 1881-82.

Office of the Auditor of Accounts,
City Hall, November 3, 1881.

To the Honorable City Council: —

Gentlemen, — The undersigned, in compliance with the third Section of the Ordinance on Finance, herewith presents an exhibit of the General and Special Appropriations for the present financial year of 1881–82, as shown in the books in his office, November 1, 1881, including the November draft, — being seven months' payments of the financial year, — exhibiting the original appropriations, the balances brought forward from the year 1880–81, the amount drawn November 1, the total expenditures, and the balance of each appropriation unexpended at that date. All salaries, expenses, and disbursements of the County of Suffolk are now allowed for payment by the undersigned, who is constituted Auditor of the County of Suffolk by Chap. 256 of the Acts of 1879, which went into effect May 1, 1879.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. DODGE,
Auditor of Accounts.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Object of Appropriations.	Balances from 1880–81.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1881–82.	Total Credits.	Nov. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in October.	Expenditures for 1881–82.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1881, including November Draft.
Advertising	.....	.....	$1,500 00	$1,500 00	$21 15	$543 12	$956 88	
Architect's Department	.....	.....	12,000 00	12,000 00	979 95	7,170 20	4,829 80	
Armories	.....	.....	20,000 00	20,000 00	408 00	10,253 33	9,746 67	
Assessors' Department	.....	.....	97,500 00	97,500 00	5,362 76	74,512 90	22,987 10	
Auditor's Department	.....	.....	18,500 00	18,500 00	1,268 81	9,437 68	9,062 32	
Board of Health, etc., viz.:								
Board of Health	.....	.....	63,000 00	63,000 00	4,425 56	36,559 94	26,440 06	
Evergreen Cemetery	$165 00	$550 00	1,500 00	2,215 00	198 20	1,247 58	967 42	
Public Baths	.....	.....	12,000 00	12,000 00	1,293 10	9,290 24	2,709 76	
Quarantine Department	.....	.....	14.400 00	14,400 00	861 76	9,897 78	4,502 22	
Abating Nuisance, Norfolk Avenue[1]	.....	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	291 80	578 20	1,421 80	
Boston Harbor	.....	.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	150 00	1,307 64	3,692 36	
Bridges:								
Bridges	.....	3,336 93	60,000 00	63,336 93	6,146 43	44,984 71	18,352 22	
Chelsea Bridge	18,118 60	.....	.....	18,118 60	.....	.....	18,118 60	$168,881 40
Mt. Washington-avenue Bridge	.....	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	.....	9,662 61	337 39	
Widening Draw, Mount Washington-avenue Bridge[2]	.....	.....	6,500 00	6,500 00	523 82	523 82	5,976 18	
Burnt District	82,348 53	.....	.....	82,348 53	.....	.....	82,348 53	6,363,828 12
Cedar Grove Cemetery	789 72	7,917 20	7,600 00	16,306 92	2,220 45	16,061 32	245 60	
Chestnut Hill Driveway	.....	.....	5,800 00	5,800 00	583 23	3,410 37	2,389 63	
City Debt	.....	.....	731,501 00	731,501 00	.....	.....	731,501 00	
City Loans:								
Received from Commissioners $467,000; Revenue $298,000 00; Sinking Funds 169,000 00	.....	467,000 00	.....	467,000 00				
Carried forward	$101,421 85	$478,804 13	$1,068,801 00	$1,649,026 98	$24,735 02	$235,441 44	$946,585 54	$6,532,709 52

[1] Transferred from Reserved Fund, $2,000.

[2] Transferred from Reserved Fund, $6,500.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.		Balances from 1880-81.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1881-82.	Total Credits.	Nov. Draft, including Treasurer's Payments in October.	Expenditures for 1881-82.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1881, including November Draft.
Brought forward		$101,421 85	$478,804 13	$1,068,801 00	$1,649,026 98	$24,735 02	$235,441 44	$946,585 54	$6,532,709 52
Redemption of City Loans Proper	$441,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	259,000 00			
Redemption Cochituate Water Loans		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	467,000 00		
Redemption of Mystic Water Loans	$26,000 00								
Cost of Redemption of matured bonds									
City Hospital		.....	.....	139,900 00	139,900 00	11,850 34	88,709 79	51,190 21	
City Registrar's Department		.....	.....	10,500 00	10,500 00	652 35	4,624 74	5,875 26	
Collector's Department		.....	.....	49,000 00	49,000 00	4,523 41	28,765 14	20,234 86	
Common and Public Grounds:									
Common, etc.		.....	.....	59,000 00	59,000 00	2,189 22	44,407 06	14,592 94	
Current expenses	$38,303 12								
Trees	4,809 59								
Fences and curbs	1,294 35								
Plank walks									
Brighton Square		2,330 25	.....	.....	2,330 25	644 50	2,308 25	22 00	
Contingent Funds:									
Joint Committees		.....	.....	6,400 00	6,400 00	585 95	4,769 06	1,630 94	
Mayor		.....	.....	1,500 00	1,500 00	97 55	677 25	822 75	
Board of Aldermen		.....	.....	5,100 00	5,100 00	542 00	3,090 93	2,009 07	
Common Council[1]		.....	.....	6,400 00	6,400 00	1,404 60	4,616 56	1,783 44	
County of Suffolk		.....	.....	325,000 00	325,000 00	30,560 37	182,469 29	142,530 71	
Deeds, Real Estate Advertising, etc.		7,886 76	6,854 88	.....	14,741 64	162 90	7,438 06	7,303 58	
East Boston Ferries		.....	.....	180,600 00	180,600 00	14,182 97	110,028 81	70,571 19	
Engineer's Department		.....	.....	28,000 00	28,000 00	2,270 18	14,956 45	13,043 55	
Carried forward		$111,638 86	$485,659 01	$1,880,201 00	$2,477,498 87	$353,401 36	$1,199,302 83	$1,278,196 04	$6,532,709 52

[1] Transferred from Reserved Fund, $2,500.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1880–81.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1881–82.	Total Credits.	Nov. Draft, including Treasurer's Payments in October.	Expenditures for 1881–82.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1881, including November Draft.
Brought forward	$111,638 86	$485,659 01	$1,880,201 00	$2,477,498 87	$353,401 36	$1,199,302 83	$1,278,196 04	$6,532,709 52
Fire Department:								
Fire Department	.....	.....	537,260 00	537,260 00	39,659 03	349,291 68	187,968 32	
Fire-Alarm Telegraph	.....	.....	21,800 00	21,800 00	1,715 28	11,560 23	10,239 77	
Bells and Clocks	.....	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	418 51	525 68	474 32	
Health Department	.....	.....	345,000 00	345,000 00	28,175 22	196,766 85	148,233 15	
Huntington Avenue Lot	16,875 00	.....	.....	16,875 00	.....	.....	16,875 00	
Improved Sewerage[1]	766,397 91	10,000 00	.....	776,397 91	69,596 61	300,527 53	475,870 38	2,291,129 62
Incidental Expenses	.....	381 47	60,000 00	60,381 47	1,709 03	34,823 99	25,557 48	
Inspection of Buildings	.....	.....	20,750 00	20,750 00	1,557 96	10,788 53	9,961 47	
Interest	.....	.....	1,559,711 00	1,559,711 00	250,858 59	751,971 80	807,739 20	
Lamps	.....	.....	431,500 00	431,500 00	34,653 52	213,532 96	217,967 04	
Law Department	.....	.....	21,880 00	21,880 00	1,779 33	12,436 52	9,443 48	
Liquor License Expenses:								
Police Commissioners $18,321 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,499 44	.....	.....	
City Clerk's Department 400 00								
Collector's Department 203 95	.....	246,806 00	.....	246,806 00	.....	80,054 83	166,751 17	
Paid State, proportion of receipts, 61,129 75					1,732 75	.....	.....	
Markets	.....	.....	9,550 00	9,550 00	748 68	5,157 84	4,392 16	
Mount Hope Cemetery	4,829 46	9,786 09	13,000 00	27,615 55	2,534 44	19,084 13	8,531 42	
Northampton-street District	19,621 75	.....	.....	19,621 75	.....	.....	19,621 75	558,378 25
Old Claims	.....	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	575 47	1,424 53	
Overseers of the Poor	.....	.....	112,400 00	112,400 00	7,049 53	38,660 52	73,739 48	
Park Department	.....	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	243 64	2,092 66	7,907 34	
Office Expenses $1,665 70								
Muddy River, Survey, etc. 426 96								
Paving Department	.....	.....	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00	91,746 80	742,200 62	257,799 38	
Phillips Street Fund, Income	2,058 16	.....	.....	2,058 16	.....	25 00	2,033 16	
Police Department	.....	.....	900,000 00	900,000 00	73,587 67	518,407 10	381,592 90	
Carried forward	$921,421 14	$752,632 57	$6,926,052 00	$8,600,105 71	$963,667 39	$4,487,786 77	$4,112,318 94	$9,382,217 39

[1] Total Appropriations, $3,753,000; transferred August, 1876, by authority of an order of July 17, from Reserved Fund, $40,000, and loan authorized, $3,713,000; loan negotiated, $2,727,000.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1880–81.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1881–82.	Total Credits.	Nov. Draft, including Treasurer's Payments in October.	Expenditures for 1881–82.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1881, including November Draft.
Brought forward	$921,421 14	$752,632 57	$6,926,052 00	$8,600,105 71	$963,667 39	$4,487,786 77	$4,112,318 94	$9,382,217 39
Printing and Stationery			34,000 00	34,000 00	1,216 79	13,752 06	20,247 94	
Public Buildings:								
Public Buildings			85,000 00	85,000 00	10,295 30	70,364 28	14,635 72	
Old State House Renovation			35,000 00	35,000 00			35,000 00	
South City Wharves			6,500 00	6,500 00		1,167 86	5,332 14	
South End Branch Library	5,500 00			5,500 00		5,189 59	310 41	
Public Institutions, viz.: —								
House of Industry			155,000 00	155,000 00	20,588 50	93,728 24	61,271 76	
House of Correction			86,300 00	86,300 00	8,182 96	50,895 58	35,404 42	
Lunatic Hospital			45,000 00	45,000 00	4,766 14	26,115 22	18,884 78	
Office Expenses			7,700 00	7,700 00	597 91	4,678 84	3,021 16	
Pauper Expenses			122,500 00	122,500 00	26,618 38	89,663 78	32,836 22	
Steamboat "J. Putnam Bradlee"			15,000 00	15,000 00	1,224 29	10,152 88	4,847 12	
Marcella-street Home			35,000 00	35,000 00	4,623 24	19,274 50	15,725 50	
Almshouse, Austin Farm			20,000 00	20,000 00	1,677 51	12,715 55	7,284 45	
Stone-cutting, Deer and Rainsford Islands			12,000 00	12,000 00	2,371 02	9,702 04	2,297 96	
Steam-heating, Lunatic Hospital			8,000 00	8,000 00			8,000 00	
Austin Farm, Stock, etc.			4,000 00	4,000 00		3,946 50	53 50	
Marcella-street Home Buildings	22,561 06			22,561 06	1,103 56	21,661 37	899 69	107,300 31
Almshouse, Charlestown District[1]			7,500 00	7,500 00	1,646 27	4,695 39	2,804 61	
Water Supply, Deer Island[2]			4,000 00	4,000 00	442 13	442 13	3,557 87	
Public Lands			1,500 00	1,500 00	33 95	559 90	940 10	
Public Library			115,000 00	115,000 00	8,296 96	59,170 96	55,829 04	
Public Library Ventilation	2,500 00			2,500 00		1,033 16	1,466 84	
Public Parks:								
Public Park, Back Bay: —								
Land	21,925 21			21,925 21			21,925 21	444,074 79
Filling, etc.	118,892 95		202,000 00	320,892 95	33,629 99	118,386 55	202,506 40	385,193 60
Carried forward	$1,092,800 36	$752,632 57	$7,927,052 00	$9,772,484 93	$1,090,982 29	$5,105,083 15	$4,667,401 78	$10,318,786 09

[1] Transferred from Reserved Fund, $7,500.

[2] Transferred from Reserved Fund, $4,000.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1880-81.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1881-82.	Total Credits.	Nov. draft, including Treasurer's payments in October.	Expenditures for 1881-82.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buidings and works, May 1, 1881, including November Draft.
Brought forward	$1,092,800 36	$752,632 57	$7,927,052 00	$9,772,484 93	$1,090,982 29	$5,105,083 15	$4,667,401 78	$10,318,786 09
Covered Channel, Stony Brook	63,268 15	. . . . .	. . . . .	63,268 15	7,181 45	40,695 62	22,572 53	87,427 47
Park Nursery, Austin Farm	1,217 95	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,217 95	27 75	96 50	1,121 45	
Record Commissioners	. . . . .	. . . . .	4,500 00	4,500 00	219 53	1,858 81	2,641 19	
Registration of Voters and Election Expenses:								
Registration of Voters	. . . . .	. . . . .	25,000 00	25,000 00	3,973 48	13,071 66	11,928 34	
Election Expenses	. . . . .	. . . . .	15,000 00	15,000 00	649 49	1,026 25	13,973 75	
Reserved Fund[1]	. . . . .	. . . . .	*134,500 00	134,500 00	. . . . .	. . . . .	134,500 00	
Roxbury Canal Improvement	1,036 06	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,036 06	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,036 06	369,963 94
Salaries	. . . . .	. . . . .	34,500 00	34,500 00	2,965 66	20,253 87	14,246 13	
Schools and School-houses, viz.:								
School Instructors	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,116,000 00	1,116,000 00	93,745 81	633,263 06	482,736 94	
School Expenses, School Committee	. . . . .	. . . . .	246,000 00	246,000 00	17,501 71	153,853 68	92,146 32	
Salaries Officers, School Committee	. . . . .	. . . . .	53,760 00	53,760 00	4,756 66	32,210 51	21,549 49	
Gibson School Fund, Income	1,837 43	188 00	. . . . .	2,026 03	. . . . .	513 55	1,512 48	
School-houses, Public Buildings	. . . . .	. . . . .	157,000 00	157,000 00	10,225 03	140,603 63	16,396 37	
English High and Latin School Buildings[2]	6,050 84	. . . . .	. . . . .	6,050 84	. . . . .	4,381 66	1,669 18	466,330 82
Grammar School-house, Egleston square	26,110 07	. . . . .	6,500 00	32,610 07	4,048 10	11,192 55	21,417 52	30,082 48
Primary School-house, Avon place	. . . . .	. . . . .	5,000 00	5,000 00	1,594 40	4,643 18	356 82	
Primary School-house, City Point	9,000 00	. . . . .	. . . . .	9,000 00	. . . . .	. . . . .	9,000 00	6,000 00
Primary School-house, Parker street[3]	. . . . .	. . . . .	18,000 00	18,000 00	. . . . .	. . . . .	18,000 00	
Primary School-house, Seventh street	26,926 86	. . . . .	9,000 00	35,926 86	6,600 00	15,229 78	20,697 08	38,302 92
Prince School-house	7,602 36	. . . . .	12,500 00	20,102 36	124 37	11,632 96	8,469 40	
Sealer of Weights and Measures	. . . . .	. . . . .	9,005 00	9,005 00	586 00	5,947 68	3,057 32	
Sewer Department	. . . . .	. . . . .	150,000 00	150,000 00	25,243 66	137,833 31	12,166 69	
Sinking Fund Commissioners	. . . . .	. . . . .	3,500 00	3,500 00	. . . . .	586 98	2,913 02	
Carried forward	$1,235,850 08	$752,821 17	$9,926,817 00	$11,915,488 25	$1,270,425 39	$6,333,978 39	$5,581,509 86	$11,316,893 72

[1] Transferred to Abating Nuisance, Norfolk avenue, $2,000.
Almshouse, Charlestown District, $7,500.
Contingent Fund, Common Council, $2,500.
Transferred to Primary School-House, Parker street, $18,000.
Widening Draw, Mt. Washington-avenue Bridge, $6,500.
Water Supply, Deer Island, $4,000.

[2] Total appropriation, $468,000; loan authorized and negotiated, $350,000; transfer, $15,000; appropriations, $103,000.
[3] Transferred from Reserved Fund, $18,000.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1880–81.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1881–82.	Total Credits.	Nov. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in October.	Expenditures for 1881–82.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1881, including November Draft.
Brought forward	$1,235,850 08	$752,821 17	$9,926,817 00	$11,915,488 25	$1,270,425 39	$6,333,978 39	$5,581,509 86	$11,316,893 72
Soldiers' Relief	116,358 43			116,358 43	8,333 00	51,394 65	64,963 78	
Stony Brook Improvement	30,711 48		45,000 00	75,711 48	11,102 78	59,078 29	16,633 19	161,499 65
Suffolk Street District	872 21			872 21			872 21	2,427,376 75
Surveyor's Department			28,000 00	28,000 00	2,249 61	16,045 79	11,954 21	
Treasurer's Department			24,000 00	24,000 00	1,977 46	13,999 93	10,000 07	
Water Works:—								
Cochituate Water Works								
Revenue		258,824 41		258,824 41				
Running expenses $205,994 02					21,613 27	511,335 46	($252,511.05 provided for.)	
Interest 305,341 44					208,157 50			
Proportion paid under contract								
Additional Supply of Water [1]	160,169 69			160,169 69	5,868 34	51,445 95	108,723 74	5,304,163 06
New Main, Cochituate Water Works	12,221 20			12,221 20		1,313 46	10,907 74	269,092 26
Mystic Water Works								
Revenue		92,140 00		92,140 00				
Running expenses $46,370 08					5,126 63	91,774 72	365 28	
Interest 31,745 00					19,350 00			
Proportions paid under contracts 13,659 64								
Mystic Sewer	16,882 73			16,882 73	153 80	1,238 32	15,644 41	114,355 59
West Boston and other Bridges			7,000 00	7,000 00	313 59	3,008 51	3,991 49	
Widening and Extending Streets:—								
Widening Streets			100,000 00	100,000 00	7,583 42	29,741 21	70,258 79	
Broadway Extension	361,622 65			361,622 65	37,209 28	222,879 34	138,743 31	1,181,256 69
Columbus Avenue Extension			65,000 00	65,000 00			65,000 00	
Carried forward	$1,934,688 47	$1,103,785 58	$10,195,817 00	$13,234,291 05	$1,599,464 07	$7,387,234 02	$6,099,568 08	$20,774,637 72

[1] Total Appropriations, $5,736,886.80; loans negotiated, premium on said loans, and transfer from Reserved Fund, $5,412,886.80; loan authorized and not negotiated, $324,000.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONCLUDED.

Object of Appropriations.	Balances from 1880–81.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1881–82.	Total Credits.	Nov. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in October.	Expenditures for 1881–82.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works May 1, 1881, including November Draft.
Brought forward	$1,384,688 47	$1,103,785 58	$10,195,817 00	$13,234,291 05	$1,599,464 07	$7,387,234 02	$6,099,568 08	$20,774,637 72
Commonwealth Avenue Extension	89,252 72	. . . . .	50,000 00	139,252 72	9,369 29	44,020 17	95,232 55	129,767 45
D Street Extension	. . . . .	. . . . .	55,000 00	55,000 00	. . . . .	. . . . .	55,000 00	
Eastern Avenue and Bridge	13,569 79	. . . . .	. . . . .	13,569 79	. . . . .	. . . . .	13,569 79	186,430 21
Essex Street Extension	28,418 12	. . . . .	. . . . .	28,418 12	8,730 00	23,043 35	5,374 77	44,625 23
Harrison Avenue Extension	. . . . .	. . . . .	130,000 00	130,000 00	. . . . .	8,631 08	121,368 92	
Huntington Avenue Extension	. . . . .	. . . . .	45,000 00	45,000 00	. . . . .	7,506 82	37,493 18	
Washington Street Extension	24,303 00	. . . . .	. . . . .	24,303 00	. . . . .	. . . . .	24,303 00	1,645,697 00
Widening Commercial Street	20,651 38	. . . . .	. . . . .	20,651 38	10 00	29 55	20,621 88	479,378 17
Widening Shawmut Avenue	2,237 03	. . . . .	. . . . .	2,237 03	. . . . .	. . . . .	2,237 03	74,762 97
Widening South Street	38,180 42	. . . . .	. . . . .	38,180 42	. . . . .	. . . . .	38,180 42	101,819 58
	$2,151,300 93	$1,103,785 58	$10,475,817 00	$13,730,903 51	$1,617,573 36	$7,470,464 99 Less prov. for,	$6,512,949 57 252,511 05	$23,437,118 33
							$6,260,438 52	

[Document 137 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

REPORT

OF THE

BOSTON WATER BOARD

ON THE NECESSITY FOR

ADDITIONAL HIGH-SERVICE WORKS

IN THE WATER DEPARTMENT.

In Board of Aldermen, Nov. 7, 1881.

Ordered to be printed and referred to Committee on Water.

Attest:

JOHN T. PRIEST, *Asst. City Clerk.*

City of Boston, City Hall,
Boston Water Board Office, Nov. 7, 1881.

To the City Council: —

The Water Board have, in their annual reports to the City Council of several years past, called attention to the necessity for new high-service works, and in their last annual report said: "An appropriation for constructing new high-service works will be asked for at an early date." The Board herewith transmit the City Engineer's estimate of the cost of such works as it is deemed advisable to build, and as the estimate was accompanied by an explanatory report the Board transmit the communication of the City Engineer in full.

In addition to the reasons which have been given heretofore for the building of these works the Board would state that there has been great complaint from residents of the districts closely bordering upon the high-service limits, of an insufficient supply of water, especially whenever in extreme cold or hot weather the consumption has been large on the low-service. This difficulty can only be remedied by lowering the high-service line and increasing the area supplied from the high-service, or by increasing the number of mains leading from Chestnut-Hill Reservoir to the city. The laying of one new main, at a large expense, has but just been completed, and the complaints have been only slightly abated thereby, and the Board foresee that unless the new high-service works are soon built the demand for another main will soon become imperative.

The Board would therefore respectfully ask for an appropriation for the building of these works, in accordance with the City Engineer's estimate of cost, and also for authority to construct the works; and, preliminary thereto, would request the City Council to accept the act of the Legislature authorizing their construction; such construction being necessary to render the act operative, as specified in Section 5 of chapter 129 of the acts of 1881.

BOSTON WATER BOARD,
By LEONARD R. CUTTER,
Chairman.

APPENDIX.

Office of City Engineer, City Hall,
Boston, Oct. 17, 1881.

Leonard R. Cutter, Esq., *Chairman of Boston Water Board:* —

Dear Sir, — The necessity for new high-service works has been recognized by the present Water Board, and those which have preceded it, ever since the careful investigation and report of the former City Engineer, Mr. Jos. P. Davis. (City Doc. No. 117, 1875.) This necessity has been tided over until the present time by temporary expedients, such as the Brighton high-service works, and the addition of the 3,000,000 gallon Worthington pumping-engine at the Highland Pumping-Station, and also by a refusal to extend the high-service system except where it was imperatively demanded, It is not, I think, necessary for me to repeat in this communication my reasons for recommending early action to be taken for the construction of these works. They are contained in my reports of the two past years to your Board, and have been deemed of sufficient importance to receive your indorsement.

The necessary authority for construction has been obtained from the Legislature, provided the act is accepted by the City Council, and I have, in accordance with your request, made the following estimate of the cost of construction, etc., of such portions of the scheme as are in my opinion demanded at the present time. The plan of the works is substantially that recommended by Mr. Davis, a more complete study not suggesting any very material change except in the location of one of the reservoirs; but the estimate of cost is less, as it does not include the present construction of the entire works, as contemplated by him.

In making the estimate I have taken into consideration the necessity for a new eight-million gallon pumping-engine at the Mystic Pumping-Station, and propose to utilize the five-million gallon engine which it will replace as a relief engine at these works. This can be safely done as, for quite a number of years, the reservoir capacity in addition will be sufficient to tide over any emergency that is liable to arise from an accident to the regular engine.

ESTIMATE OF COST.

Engine buildings, wells, engine foundations, etc. .	$149,000
One engine, capacity 10,000,000 gallons . . .	75,000
One relief engine, capacity 5,000,000 gallons . . (Based on using one of Mystic Pump Eng.)	18,000
Lands and reservoir (No. 1), capacity 15,000,000 gallons	169,000
Land damages for reservoir[1] (No. 3), and pipe lines .	28,000
Pipe mains (force and supply)	237,000
	$676,000
Add 10 per cent. for superintendence, engineering, and contingencies	67,600
Total	$743,600

I estimate the time for completion to be two years from Jan. 1882, and the amount which could be advantageously expended during the present financial year at $150,000.

Respectfully,

HENRY M. WIGHTMAN,
City Engineer.

[1] These reservoirs are designated as Nos. 1, 2 and 3. No. 2 is the Parker-Hill Reservoir, which is already built.

[Document 138 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS

ON

ORDER TO PAY WILLIAM DOOGUE,

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON AND PUBLIC GROUNDS,

FOR USE OF GREENHOUSE, ETC.

In Board of Aldermen, July 18, 1881.

Ordered, That there be allowed and paid to William Doogue, Superintendent of Common and Public Grounds, the sum of $1,500, on account of the use of his greenhouse and furnishing fuel and pots; the expense to be charged to the appropriation for Common and Public Grounds.

Read twice and passed. Sent down for concurrence.

HUGH O'BRIEN,
Chairman.

In Common Council, July 21, 1881.

Referred to a Special Investigating Committee, consisting of Messrs. Maguire, Parkman, and Gove.

W. P. GREGG,
Clerk of the Common Council.

MAJORITY REPORT.

In Common Council, November 10, 1881.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the order to pay William Doogue $1,500, for the use of his greenhouses and for furnishing fuel and pots, having considered the subject, beg leave to submit the following

REPORT.

In the absence of specific instructions the committee took the view that the purpose of the Common Council in referring the order was to ascertain whether Mr. Doogue has done anything for which he is entitled to receive compensation, and if so how much he should be paid; whether the city has received any benefit from the transaction, and whether it was a proper arrangement for a committee to enter into.

The aim of the committee has been to obtain all the information possible on these points; and to that end they have consulted experts and heard the testimony of many different individuals who had a knowledge of the subject.

It should be understood, in the first place, that the city is not legally bound to pay Mr. Doogue anything for the use of his greenhouses. The agreement, if any there was, was made by the Committee on Common and Public Grounds of 1880, without the sanction of the City Council, and in defiance of the ordinance in relation to the department, which expressly forbids the expenditures, unless authorized by the City Council. Such an agreement would have had no binding effect upon the City Council of last year, much less upon the present City Council, which is now called upon to ratify an illegal act. This fact must have been known to the committee of 1880, and to Mr. Doogue, and the only explanation that can be afforded for their action is that they believed the present City Council would consider the subject from an equitable stand-point, or would pass the order without critically examining into the merits of the case. The Common Council has not seen fit to do the latter; and the question would now seem to be whether Mr. Doogue is equitably entitled to payment for what he has done; or, in other words, whether the city has received an equivalent for the sum which it is proposed to pay him.

The committee are decidedly of the opinion that Mr. Doogue is not entitled to any payment, for several reasons : —

First. The order is misleading. It proposes to pay fifteen hundred dollars for the use of certain houses and for furnishing certain articles, without specifying the length of time for which the houses were used, or the quantities of materials furnished. The inference would be that the houses were used only during the season of the year when plants are required to be housed, or when the work of propagating is performed, and, therefore, that the expenditures for labor, and other expenses borne by the city, are limited in amount and confined to a short season. Further, the inference is that the sum specified represents the total amounts which it costs to preserve and propagate all the plants that are used to decorate the public grounds during the summer months. This is not the case. The committee find that the city paid for labor in the greenhouses, as well as can be learned from the manner in which the accounts are kept, not far from $2,310 ; for teaming to and from the houses about $250 ; for plants purchased for individuals about $1,500, making, with the sum that it is proposed to pay Mr. Doogue, the cost to the city for plants during the past year about $5,560.

Second. The committee are informed and believe that much of the expense for labor is entirely unnecessary. The houses could be run, and would be if in the hands of private parties, with one-third the number of men that have been employed. The employment of so many more men than are required for the ordinary work of the greenhouse can only be explained on the ground that they were employed on other than city work. The committee are credibly informed that Mr. Doogue carries on his private business at the greenhouse, and has been in the habit of using men paid by the city, ostensibly for taking care of the city's plants, in transacting this business, and it does not appear that the city has been credited for the use of these men. This would account for the unusually large number of men that were employed.

Third. The committee find that material belonging to the city and labor paid for by the city have been used in constructing additional houses upon the land which Mr. Doogue hires. These houses, of course, become the property of Mr. Doogue. The city receives no credit for the material and labor. As a matter of equity, these improvements, made at the city's expense, and which will at some future time inure to Mr. Doogue's benefit, should, as far as they go, be an offset to any claim that he may have for the use of the property. Certain bills have been submitted to the committee, which are said to have been paid by Mr. Doogue personally

for articles used in the care and propagation of the city's plants, and are shown as evidence that he is actually paying more than he receives. These bills are, however, in the judgment of experts, much in excess of what would be proper; and, further, it is impossible to tell how much of said bills should properly be charged to the account of Mr. Doogue's private business. The impossibility of distinguishing between the city's and Mr. Doogue's business, in matters connected with the greenhouse, makes the evidence of these bills comparatively worthless.

In the course of the investigation the attention of the committee was drawn to other matters relating to the department, which seem to call for inquiry. For instance, there is evidence that men have been paid for services not rendered, and also that men have been paid less sums in some months than they have earned, and in others more than they were entitled to, — leaving it a doubtful question as to how much they should really receive. These evidences of mismanagement, although not germane to the subject under consideration, have weight with the committee as showing that the want of proper care in one direction may extend to others, even to the management of the greenhouse.

The committee are fully agreed in the opinion that the city should build and manage its own greenhouses. They believe that this would not only be the most economical plan, but that it would also do away with the objectionable practices which must exist as long as the present system is continued.

In conclusion, the committee believe that, in view of the fact that Mr. Doogue has had the services of the city's employees, free of charge, and that his private property has been improved and benefited at the city's expense, he has received all the compensation for the use of his greenhouses to which he is entitled, and, therefore, that the order ought not to pass.

Respectfully submitted,

P. J. MAGUIRE, *Chairman.*
JESSE M. GOVE.

MINORITY REPORT.

In Common Council, November 10, 1881.

The undersigned, a member of the Special Committee, to whom was referred the order to pay William Doogue the sum of $1,500, respectfully dissents from the conclusions of the majority of said committee, and begs leave to briefly submit his reasons therefor.

It was formerly the custom to purchase annually all the plants required for the public grounds. In the fall the plants were dug up, and thrown away, and the next year the proceeding would be repeated. In the fall of 1878 it was suggested to the Committee on Common and Public Grounds that a considerable saving might be effected, and the floral display greatly increased, if a proper place could be found for the preservation and propagation of these plants, and a sub-committee was appointed to ascertain whether a suitable place could be secured. A thorough search was made of the city and suburbs, but without success; and finally, in order to save the plants from frost, Mr. Doogue tendered the use of his houses to the committee, and the offer was accepted. The experiment resulted so successfully that succeeding committees continued the arrangement, and their action has, until the present time, been confirmed by the City Council.

The order, now before the Council, was offered by the Committee on Common, of this year, to carry out an agreement made by their predecessors. It may or may not be that the committee of 1880 ought to have made such an agreement; but the fact remains that they followed the example set by their predecessors, and it is fair to presume that they acted for what they believed to be the best interests of the city. Whether or not these successive committees acted wisely can now only be shown by the financial results, because the proof which earlier in the season would have been afforded by the greatly increased floral display upon the public grounds, mainly attributable to the system thus adopted, cannot be had at the present time.

The following figures, taken from the Auditor's Reports, show the amount expended for plants for the four years pre-

ceding the hiring of Mr. Doogue's greenhouses, and the four succeeding years: —

1874–5 to 1877–8		$28,791 72
1878–79 to the present time		11,427 05
Showing a saving of.		$17,364 67
From which deduct the amount paid for use of greenhouses two years, at $1,200,	$2,400	
And the amount which the majority of the committee claim it costs for labor two years	4,620	
And even deducting the amount which the majority claim it cost to run the greenhouses during the past year, including the proposed rent . . .	4,060	
		11,080 00
Leaves a net saving in four years of . .		$6,284 67

together with a stock of plants on hand estimated to be worth from $5,000 to $10,000.

In this connection it should also be stated, that the area of flower-bed in 1877 was 34,351 square feet, and in 1881, 99,859 square feet, — an increase of nearly 200 per cent.

With the above showing, the undersigned believes it to be unnecessary to submit any further arguments on this point.

In answer to the assertion that material owned by the city has been used in enlarging the greenhouses, the undersigned would say that the additions that have been made, which are very inconsiderable, were necessitated by the increased number of the city's plants, and that all the material used that belonged to the city consisted of some old fencing which was removed from Madison square, and some hot-bed sashes that are not claimed by Mr. Doogue, and can be returned at any moment. On the other hand, Mr. Doogue has gone to considerable personal expense in enlarging the greenhouses, putting in additional heating apparatus, etc., for which he receives no return beyond the amount which the City Council may see fit to allow, and which has cost very much more than it is contemplated to pay him. The charges that Mr. Doogue has used men paid by the city on his private work rest upon the evidence of certain persons who were either discharged from the department, or left in consequence of disagreements, and who may reasonably be supposed to be biassed against the superintendent. These charges date back to 1878, when Mr. Doogue entered the service of the city, and was closing

up his extensive private business. The charges are emphatically denied by Mr. Doogue, and the denial is supported by other evidence. It is true that members of Mr. Doogue's family carry on business on his premises; but it does not appear that Mr. Doogue has any connection with it, and the undersigned fails to find any evidence that will warrant the sweeping assertions of the majority of the committee.

The expenses incurred by Mr. Doogue during the past year in connection with the greenhouses, including rent, coal, pots, heating apparatus, and repairs, amount to $2,398.55, and the bills for the same have never, notwithstanding the assertion of the majority of the committee, been submitted to an expert. It should be distinctly understood that the difference between what the city is asked to pay Mr. Doogue and what he has expended is borne by himself. The undersigned is satisfied that the bills above referred to were legitimately contracted, and that the city received the benefit of the expenditure; and he further believes that the amount which it is proposed to pay is an extremely reasonable proportion of the expenses incurred.

The evidence upon which the majority of the committee base their conclusions is, in the opinion of the undersigned, of a most unreliable character. It should be understood that it was mostly *ex parte*, was not taken under oath, and the animus of most of the witnesses was so evident as to affect their credibility. Of the two experts examined by the committee one was a dealer in plants, who thought that the city ought to purchase its plants annually, and was prejudiced against hiring any greenhouses; while the other commended in the highest terms the floral display made on the public grounds during the past year, but had no personal knowledge of Mr. Doogue's greenhouses.

The undersigned has from the outset taken the ground that the committee were confined to investigating the special subject of the greenhouse, and considers it unnecessary to discuss any matters not connected therewith. The department being in charge of a joint standing committee of the City Council, the undersigned assumes that the Common Council, if it had desired an investigation of the department, would, if only out of courtesy to the other branch, as well as to its own members who are on the standing committee, have requested the Board of Aldermen to join in appointing a special committee of investigation.

In conclusion, the undersigned fully agrees with the majority of the committee in the opinion that the city should have its own greenhouses, and believes that his associates, in

expressing that opinion, show that the experiment with Mr. Doogue's houses has been a success.

He further believes that Mr. Doogue is equitably entitled to the sum that has been reported, and, therefore, recommends the passage of the order.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY PARKMAN.

APPENDIX.

[NOTE. — The notes of the following testimony were taken for the use of the committee, and not with a view to publication. The hearings were not reported in full.]

First Hearing.

AUGUST 9, 1881.

The committee met at 2 o'clock P.M. All present.

The Chairman read the order under which the committee acted.

The CHAIRMAN. — Well, Mr. Doogue, we want to know what the $1,500 is for?

Mr. DOOGUE. — I am very glad to have an opportunity to explain.

The CHAIRMAN. — Go on and explain.

Mr. DOOGUE. — I submitted some figures to Mr. Parkman.

Mr. PARKMAN. — Well, go on and explain. I think Mr. Doogue should begin when the arrangements were first made; then the committee can understand it better.

Mr. DOOGUE. — When Mr. Curtis Guild was chairman of the committee, in 1878, we found a good deal of trouble in getting bedding plants. We could get some, but to get quantities to carry out any designs was impossible. The plants we could get were propagated three months before. We thought that, for the Public Garden, things should be done different. We thought that plants grown this year should be carried over, because plants could not get any display before frost came. I suggested to the committee to try and get a greenhouse. We thought we could get one reasonable, because business at that time was so dull. A sub-committee was appointed to get one; but they could not. In the mean time I made arrangements to save the plants. It got most into frost and a place could not be found. Then I proposed, sooner than lose the plants, to offer them my greenhouse at a given sum, $1,600. They said they could not pay that. I found we were going to lose the plants unless something was immediately done, and told them to give me what they thought was reasonable. They said my greenhouse was worth what I asked, but thought the full committee would not pay such a sum, not knowing what the necessities were. In my report for the following season I dwelt particularly — (*Read report of 1880*) — I gave up my own business for the benefit of the city. What I got in return had not compensated me for my loss in dollars and cents. I had several thousand plants that I put on the Public Garden and did not charge a cent for. I gave the use of my tropical plants to the city, and they are on the Garden.

The city owns some tropical plants, about $1,500 worth, the bills for which are in the auditor's office. I think Mr. Galvin bought $600 or $700 worth, and I bought lots here and there, as I could get good bargains.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) What does the city own in the greenhouse?

A. They own the pots and plants; not the buildings. They own all the plants that are in the greenhouse now. They are tropical plants, that have to be kept in there for the purpose of throwing out their fronds. There are ferns in there for the same reason. The coleas all belong to the city.

Q. I suppose that you have heard what has been said for the last few years. Statements have been made that, in case there was a change, the city could not claim anything in your greenhouse. How is that?

A. I have a strain of coleas that is entirely new, that I would not give up for $2,000. I bought the seed myself. I would sooner put them in the Public Garden than have $20,000. I have no doubt that other growers would give $2,000 for them. They belong to the city. The city's money has been spent in growing and propagating them.

Q. (By Mr. GOVE.) Are there any plants there that belong to any one else?

A. I think there are two century plants, that belong to Mr. Nason, that he asked me to pot for him.

Q. Do all the rest belong to the city?

A. All except two sago palms.

Q. You never bought any sago palms?

A. No, sir.

Q. Last winter, when the weather was cold, you took up plants and put them in your greenhouses, — so they were full. Did you have any plants in them except what belonged to the city?

A. Only my own, that are in the Garden now.

Q. Nothing but tropical plants?

A. No, sir.

Q. Well, how many tropical plants were there?

A. Between two and three hundred.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Before you were appointed Superintendent, you used to carry on business?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You occupy the same grounds now?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Your expenses are about the same now?

A. About the same, except that I do not employ as much help.

Q. And you do not do as much business?

A. Well, it has dwindled down to almost nothing. My children attend to what is left. I have done some decorating, perhaps two or three orders. Turned over some to Mr. Galvin.

Q. Do you say that persons employed by the city did not work on decorations?

A. If they did I paid for it.

Q. They were not paid by the city? They claimed so?

A. No, sir; never. They claim a good deal.

Q. (By Mr. GOVE.) Have you done any decorating in the last two years?

A. Nothing but what my girls could handle. Something that might amount to 20 or 30 dollars. Nothing that would amount to $2,000 or $3,000. I left it entirely to my family, such as they could attend to.

Q. It is mostly done in the fall?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you done any within the last year?

A. Only what my young man could do.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) What is that young man's name?

A. Hall.

Q. Does he work for you or the city?

A. For me.

Q. (By Mr. GOVE.) Did you do any decorating winter before last?

A. My family did. I have not put up $10 worth of decorations myself.

Q. You have surrendered all your private business to your family?

A. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. — Well, it is said that the men working for the city were ordered to work on this decorating by you.

A. If they were they were paid for it.

Q. Did you decorate Trinity Church?

A. Yes, sir; and I told Mr. Kenfield to be sure and see that the men's time was taken off the books, so that there would be no chance that any one could say that I had used the city's men on my private work. There is only one man employed in the greenhouse, and I will guarantee that he never worked on decorations, or any other of my private work.

Q. Have you brought your time-books?

A. No, sir; if books and papers are to be produced, I want this investigation should be made public, and conducted by a joint committee. I want an opportunity to answer these charges.

The CHAIRMAN. — The opposition to you is not confined to one, two, or three men. Well, the first year you came in — well before we go further with that, one of the committee of that year says that you had no plants.

A. No, sir.

Q. How much did you spend for plants that year?

A. It will be found in the report.

Q. How many men do you keep employed in the greenhouse?

A. From December to March, 3; then, later, 4 or 5. It will not average 3 throughout the year. Have got 2 now; but as soon as the coleas are potted there will be only 1.

Q. On wet days, when men cannot work on the grounds, you send them to the greenhouse?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Don't you, on stormy days, have as many as 15 or 20 men at work there?

A. I have not got 15 or 20 men that I could use in the house.

Q. All the men that you pay $2.00 or $2.50 a day to, you could use in the greenhouse, couldn't you?

A. No, sir; I have men that are first-class out-door men that could not work in the greenhouse.

Q. The men that are there now are competent, aren't they?

A. Yes, sir; I could not take a man that is good at cutting down trees, or hoeing, and put him to work in the greenhouse.

The CHAIRMAN. — There are men working in the greenhouse that are no more competent than I am.

A. Well, I will tell you; we have no store-room, and it is cheaper to send the pots to my greenhouse, and laborers are employed to put in the loam and pots.

Q. Don't you have 15 or 20 men at work there, including gardeners?

A. No, sir.

Q. How many have you had at most?

A. Not more than 10 at one time, I think.

Q. What does the carting of plants cost?

A. About $200 or $250 a year.

Q. What does your loam cost;

A. $1.00 a load.

Q. How much do you use?

A. I cannot tell.

Q. How much would the loam and teaming cost altogether?

A. From $100 to $150 a year, I think.

Q. (By Mr. GOVE.) How many fires do you keep going in the greenhouses?

A. Two large ones. Last winter I ran one additional furnace and three stoves, so I have actually ran the capacity of two big furnaces. I paid $6 a ton for coal. I buy the best I can get.

Q. That would make 70 tons. Did you have anything to do with running greenhouses before starting one of your own?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever run one as large as yours?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much coal did you use?

A. I cannot tell.

Q. Did all this coal go into your greenhouse, and was it burnt there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Don't you think it a pretty large amount of coal to burn?

A. I think not. I think it a very small amount.

Q. Well now, to get at it, your greenhouse is not so much exposed as it would be if it was in the suburbs, is it?

A. Well, we get about the same temperature. I find we get it just about as cold as out of town.

Q. Then, in your judgment, a man in Hyde Park or Brighton, who had the same amount of room, with the same kind of plants, or plants not any more hardy, would require full as much coal?

A. I should think he would, for a greenhouse of the same capacity. Low houses do not require as much heat as taller ones.

Q. (By Mr. PARKMAN.) How do the greenhouses at Forest Hills compare with yours?

A. I think they are not as large as mine.

Mr. PARKMAN. — They burn over 120 tons there.

Q. (By Mr. GOVE.) How will Mr. Grundel's compare with yours as to size?

A. I think they are about the same size. I know Mr. ——— burns over 200 tons, but they are very low houses. The lower houses are built the warmer they are.

Q. How do his compare with yours as to size?

A. They are much larger.

Q. Fully five times?

A. Not so much. I think that Mr. Galvin burns over 300 tons.

Q. How will his compare with yours?

A. They are very much larger.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Do you burn any other coal?

A. Yes, sir; in my house, — and pay for it.

Q. How much coal did you burn in your house?

A. That is not a proper question to ask.

Q. I mean how much coal did you burn, — well, are the plants that belong to you heated by the same coal?

A. Yes, sir; the city has the use of my plants during the summer.

Q. Do you buy any loam for yourself? What you use you take from the city's, don't you?

A. I have a good deal come in old frames. There is no need of my buying any for myself; I haven't sold any plants.

Q. Haven't you sold any plants within a year or two?

A. Yes, sir; I sold one plant for $75, and another for $30.

Q. Don't you sell pot plants?

A. No, sir.

Q. (By Mr. PARKMAN.) What does your business consist of now?

A. It is simply a cut-flower business.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) You wouldn't sell pot plants, anyhow?

A. No, sir.

Q. You don't consider any of the greenhouses belong to the city?

A. No, sir; they cost me $8,000.

The CHAIRMAN. — Well, the city's men worked on them.

A. The city was not charged for it.

Q. Didn't Mr. Dow work there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Wasn't he paid by the city?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What do you consider there is there that belongs to the city?

A. Only the loam and pots.

Q. (By Mr. GOVE.) How much will be the amount paid for pots in a year?

A. When pots get sour, we find it is cheaper to buy new ones than to clean them. Then, in handling them, a great many get broken.

Q. You state that the city's men did not work on any of your private work, and get paid by the city?

A. I do, sir.

Adjourned.

Second Hearing.

AUGUST 15, 1881.

The committee met at 2 o'clock P.M. All present.
Mr. DOOGUE was absent on account of sickness.

EXAMINATION OF MR. T. X. LAWLESS.

Q. (By Mr. GOVE.) Have you any remembrance, outside of and independent of your books, of the number of men that were working at the greenhouse in the months of January, February, and March last?

A. Some days there were 5 or 6, and some 3 or 4.

Q. Now, where were you stationed?

A. At the deer park.

Q. During the winter, as well as the summer, you take the time of the men at the deer park?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were there any men employed outside of the deer park and greenhouse during that time, except the men who cleared the snow off the Common?

A. On the Common and Garden?

Q. Yes, and the squares outside?

A. There is not much doing outside at that time. There was a man at Independence square.

Q. During that time, the men report to you at the deer park?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you tell, from the pay-roll, which of the men were engaged at the greenhouse?

A. Some days, when they would require extra help, there would be more men there. Then they would be taken off and sent on the Common (*Referring to roll*): Mullaly, Regan, Dillon, and Kelly.

Q. Only 4?

A. That's all in the summer. Perhaps one or two laborers might be sent there for a day or two, if required.

Q. James Doogue is on the Common all the time, isn't he?

A. All the time. I never knew him to spend any time at the greenhouse.

Q. Now, then, here is the roll for March 21st. How many of the men here were engaged at the greenhouse, and which were they?

A. Dillon was there 10 or 12 days; Dow was there for a few days; Griffin was there, I don't know how long; Mullaly was there part of the time; Sheehan was there for a week; Dillon worked every day, Sunday and all; the fireman worked Sundays and all.

Q. (*Referring to roll.*) There are none there that worked all the month?

A. We had to let them go part of that month. I went down and saw the chairman one morning, and he told me we must let them go.

Q. April 21st to May 20th: here are some credited with 30 days?

A. All through the year we have men working every Sunday. Every Sunday morning in the summer we have men at work, sweeping the Common and watering plants on the Garden.

Q. How many regular men do you keep at the greenhouse during the months of June, July, August, September, October and November?

A. This year there are 2. Last year there was 1 only part of the time. We have had men working there two or three times for half a day.

Q. Well, now, you, as clerk of the department, keep charge of all stock that is purchased?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And keep it in separate books for that branch of the department?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you tell, from memory, how many pots have been bought?

A. I do not have anything to do with that. It is Mr. Doogue's private business. I never kept any account of it.

Q. How long have you been clerk of the department?

A. A year and 4 months.

Q. And during that time you never made any memorandum of the pots owned by the city?

A. No, sir; I never had any bill of pots.

Q. So, as clerk, you do not know that the city owns any pots?

A. No, sir.

Q. What stock do you keep account of?

A. All the gravel and other things that we pay for out of the appropriation. Mr. Doogue buys all the pots, and pays for them on his private bill.

Q. Do you know anything about buying the fuel?

A. No, sir. Mr. Doogue buys the fuel and pays for it.

Q. Do you know — let's see if I understand you — you do not know how many pots the city owns, or whether it owns any?

A. No, sir.

Q. And the bills for pots are not turned over to you, and you do not make any entry of them?

A. No, sir. It is kept in his private books.

Q. Did you ever receive any orders from Mr. Doogue, in regard to keeping account of pots?

A. Never, sir.

Q. How can you, when you draw up the annual report, tell how much property the city owns?

A. I never mention anything in regard to the greenhouse. Only what we pay for out of the appropriation.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Can you tell how much stock the city owns, such as tools?

A. Yes.

Q. Do the items in the report, in regard to stock, tell what is purchased during the year?

A. Yes, sir. Every 3 or 6 months a list is furnished the auditor. Our report gives all the stock we have on hand.

Q. Then this year you began without any stock?

A. No, sir; the amount we purchased is added.

Q. Then you don't credit the city with what you have on hand?

A. Yes, sir. The list includes everything.

Q. What do you do with the old tools, — sell them?

A. Nothing has been sold since I have been there.

Q. (By Mr. GOVE.) Who does Doogue buy his pots of?

A. I think he buys of Bullard & Scott and McCarty.

Q. McCarty of Somerville?

A. I think so.

Q. Does he ever buy of Whittemore Brothers?

A. I don't know that he does. I don't know that they deal in that kind of stock.

Q. (*Referring to Auditor's report.*) Do you know what has been purchased of these different parties?

No answer.

Q. This is a list of property in charge of the department, — what does that refer to?

A. Mowing machines, shovels, etc.

Q. In your return to the Auditor of the amount of property belonging to the city there is no account made of the pots at all?

A. No, sir. I could not bring that in any more than the coal, as we do not pay for it.

Q. There is some stock sent up there, such as sashes, etc.?

A. There are no sashes sent there.

Q. (By Mr. PARKMAN.) Didn't you buy sashes this year?

A. Yes, sir. They are now at the deer park.

Q. (By Mr. GOVE.) Are any of the tools that are purchased sent to the greenhouse?

A. There may be a shovel or two. If any are sent, they are charged to the greenhouse.

Q. How about loam?

A. If any is sent there, it is charged.

Q. So, as a matter of fact, of all the property that goes there the city owns simply one or two loads of loam and the plants?

A. That is all. We do not keep account of anything he buys under his contract.

Q. Your books will show how you keep the time of each man, — where he has been at work?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do they show the actual time each man worked?

A. Yes, sir. When a man works at the greenhouse, I charge him to the Garden.

Q. Then everything that is put down to the Public Garden is what is done on the Garden and at the greenhouse too?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. There were some men that did not get their pay this year until the new appropriation was received?

A. I do not know that there were any.

Q. Where was Mr. Nelson at work?

A. He worked for us sometimes. He has been at work for Mrs. Doogue at times until Mr. Doogue could give him a chance again. He has been working Sundays lately. He was away for most 6 months.

Q. How many men do you have at work Sundays?

A. During March and April we would have 20 men at work some Sundays, when there was snow.

Q. How many in April, when we did not have any snow?

A. We had some at work on Sunday at that time.

Q. (By Mr. PARKMAN.) What are the busiest months at the greenhouse?

A. March and April and the latter part of May, sometimes in June.

Q. (By Mr. GOVE.) Well, if the greenhouse was stored full of plants so that they had to run boards across to hold them, as it was said that Mr. Doogue did do last winter, how could you employ 10 or 12 men potting during that time?

A. There wasn't 10 or 12 men; there were only 4 or 5. Some of them were regular men, employed on the grounds.

Q. (By Mr. PARKMAN.) Then all the men marked at full time were not at the greenhouse?

A. No, sir; they were at work on the grounds. From May to June there were only 3 men at work in the greenhouse.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Where was Greenwood at work?

A. On the Common.

Q. Where was Dillon at work?

A. On the Garden.

Q. Denehay?

A. At Charlestown.

Q. Kelly is at the greenhouse?

A. Yes, sir; he is the regular man.

Q. Mullaly?

A. He is not employed now.

Q. Burke?

A. At Washington Park.

Q. Conroy?

A. On the grounds.

Q. Coughlan?

A. He is on the Garden.

Q. Where is Jerry Coughlan?

A. Not working for us.

Q. John Fitzgerald?

A. He is the man that feeds the deer, makes frames, etc.

Q. John Drinan?

A. On the squares.

Q. He does not work Sundays, does he?

A. He works some Sundays.

Q. O'Connell?

A. On the Common.

Q. Minton?

A. He works on the Common. He works on Sunday sometimes.

Q. You don't know whether the men work at the greenhouse or not, do you?

A. Oh, yes, I go there once a day to call the roll.

Q. Do you always find the men at work there?

A. Yes, sir; when men are sent there they report when they go and when they get back.

Q. Where are Dow and Warren at work?

A. Warren is a sort of handy man. He repairs machines, etc. He does not work at the greenhouse.

Q. How about Dow, — he works all the time?

A. He did not work for us last winter. He was discharged and came to work again in the spring.

Adjourned.

Third Hearing.

August 26, 1881.

The committee met at 3.30 o'clock P.M. All present.

Mr. Lawless was called before the committee.

Q. (By the Chairman.) Mr. Lawless, have you brought your time-books with you?

A. Yes, sir.

(*The time-books produced.*)

Q. (By Mr. Gove.) Are these the books in which you keep your daily accounts?

A. Yes, sir; daily and monthly.

Q. When are they made up?

A. Every evening.

Q. Are these transcripts of your pocket memoranda?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Didn't you understand that those were the books we wanted?

A. No, sir. I only keep a little memorandum that I call the names from, and then fill them out in the evening.

Q. I see by the time-book that at this time there were quite a number of men working, and by the pay-roll that only 4 were paid that month. How is that?

A. They were on a "discharge" roll. I think you will find it further on. (*Roll found.*)

Q. There is one man who is credited with 27 days, and paid for 30.

A. I suppose there was some time due him. Sometimes when I do not see a man in the morning I dock him, and at the end of the month allow him for his time if the foreman can explain the reason of his absence.

Q. Here is one credited with 9 days, and paid for 10.

A. There was some time due him. There were 4 men that agreed to stay after the rest of the men were discharged, and get their pay when they could. They said they were willing to stay and take their chances of getting paid.

Q. How happens it that —— does not appear on the pay-roll?
A. Mr. Doogue was going to discharge him, but he preferred to stay, and Mr. Doogue finally told him that if the committee would not allow the pay he would pay him himself.
Adjourned.

Fourth Hearing.

OCTOBER 5, 1881.

The committee met at 4 o'clock P.M. Mr. GOVE absent.
Certain persons now or formerly employed in the department were called and examined, as follows: —

J. H. DILLON.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Have you worked in the greenhouse?
A. Yes; off and on.
Q. You have been in the department a number of years?
A. This makes the third year.
Q. And have been confined much of that time to the greenhouse?
A. No.
Q. Where has your business been?
A. On the Garden mostly.
Q. Are you a gardener?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you know how many plants the greenhouse can store?
A. I don't.
Q. In your opinion, are the greenhouses fit to put plants in, or to propagate them in?
A. I refuse to answer.
Q. When the Reardon matter was before the City Council, did you write a note in opposition to him?
A. No, sir; I think you will find the name of Nicholas Dillon signed to it.
Q. (By Mr. PARKMAN.) Have you worked in the department each winter?
A. No, sir.
Q. Did you work there last winter?
A. Not the whole time.
Q. Are you foreman on the Garden?
A. That was what I was hired for.
Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Do you know how many plants were sent from the greenhouse to the Garden?
A. No, sir.
Q. (By Mr. PARKMAN.) Do you know how many plants were set out in the Garden?
A. No, sir.
Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) You say you were hired as foreman?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, are you not a foreman?
A. I can't say that I am.
Q. Will you explain what you mean?
A. I don't know that it has got anything to do with this committee.
Q. Who is the foreman?
A. Mr. Doogue is, I guess; but that is a matter between him and the committee.
Q. When you was hired as foreman, what did they agree to pay you?
A. $75 a month.
Q. What does he pay you?
A. $2.25 a day.
Q. And he expects you to lay out the Garden?
A. No, to look after the men.

John B. Greenwood.

Q. (By the Chairman.) Do you work in Mr. Doogue's greenhouse?
A. Off and on, — a little.
Q. How long?
A. Sometimes a month or two in the fall, and a little in the spring.
Q. Was you there last winter?
A. I was there until the holidays.
Q. (By Mr. Parkman.) Do you mean Christmas?
A. Until a day or two after New Year's; I am not sure of the day.
Q. (By the Chairman.) While working in the greenhouse, did you have anything to do with Mr. Doogue's private work?
A. No, sir; most decidely not.
Q. You are principally on the Garden?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. What was the trouble with the plants in the greenhouse last winter?
A. I don't know.
Q. What was the trouble between you and Mr. Doogue? What did he discharge you for?
A. He did not discharge me. I left. I thought a man who was fit to work in a greenhouse was worth more than $1.75 a day, and so I left.
Q. Didn't he discharge you because you did not take proper care of the plants?
A. No, sir; you must have got hold of the wrong man. I never had charge of the plants in the greenhouse.
Q. Who worked in the greenhouse at the time you did?
A. I think Dillon was there. Mr. Mulkearn was there, I think, but am not sure. Don't know whether Mr. Kelly was there or not. While I was there we were merely putting in plants, and there were a lot of men, laborers and others, at work.

Q. Was there a lot of plants neglected? A lot thrown out of the pots, and the blame laid on you?

A. That is a mistake; the plants were not all potted when I left.

Q. You know there was a lot of plants destroyed?

A. I don't. There may have been some coleas, and other plants that were worthless, thrown away.

Q. Then there was no difficulty between you and Mr. Doogue?

A. No, sir; Mr. Doogue and I have never had any difficulty.

Q. Then Mr. Doogue knew why you left?

A. Yes, sir; for I told him in his office.

Q. Did you draw pay from the department last February?

A. No, sir.

Q. The last pay you drew was in December?

A. I drew my pay in January for the time up to which I worked.

Q. Then Mr. Doogue did not owe you anything when you left?

A. No, sir; I got my pay in full.

Q. You are sure there was nothing due you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you ever been paid for time you have not worked?

A. No, sir. I have worked time that I did not get pay for.

Q. Were you not paid for about a month you were absent last summer?

A. No, sir. I worked a month once when the appropriation was not available. Some of the men who worked at the same time went before the Committee on Claims in regard to it, and I went with them.

Q. You got paid in August for work done in March, didn't you?

A. I came here on a notice in regard to the greenhouse, and I did not work a winter in the greenhouse. I told Mr. Doogue that I was going to take a vacation in August, and if I got paid for it well and good. I don't remember what was said about it. I have forgotten about it.

Q. What reasons did they give for not paying you? Did they say the appropriation had run out?

A. I do not say anything about it.

Q. One thing you do know: you worked a month and did not get pay for it until the following August?

A. That might be so; perhaps so.

Q. That was a gift, wasn't it?

A. I don't know whether it was or not.

Q. (By Mr. PARKMAN.) Did you work in the greenhouse in the spring of 1879?

A. It appears to me that I came back in April, 1879, and that I worked in the greenhouse a week or two; but I won't swear to it.

Q. Have you worked in the greenhouse since the holidays?

A. No, I went on the Garden.

Q. What were your duties in the greenhouse?

A. I potted and watered, and did a lot of things.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Wasn't you the responsible head?

A. No, sir; Mr. Mulkearn was the man in charge.

Q. And you was not discharged for neglect?

A. No, sir.

Q. Wasn't it the intention of the men who came here this afternoon to know as little as possible?

A. The men have not been posted at all. Any conversation on the subject has been tabooed altogether. We may have joked about it, but there has been no preconcerted plan among the men in regard to our testimony.

Jeremiah Hennessey.

Q. (By the Chairman.) How long have you worked for Mr. Doogue?

A. Four seasons.

Q. Have you worked steady all the time?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were you in the greenhouse all the time?

A. No, sir; on the Garden and Common.

Q. When were you discharged last winter?

A. In November.

Q. When did you go back again?

A. In May, or the latter part of April.

Q. How much back pay was due you when you commenced work this spring?

A. None.

Q. Are you sure of that?

A. I got paid up when I left.

Q. Do you work 30 or 31 days in a month?

A. Sometimes I work Sundays.

Q. Often?

A. No, sir; I've been out of town most of the time.

Q. Did you work there every Sunday?

A. No, sir.

Q. (By Mr. Parkman.) Did you work in the greenhouse last winter?

A. I worked there when they were taking in plants, the same as I am doing now. Have not worked there since Thanksgiving.

Q. (By the Chairman.) You did not work in the greenhouse after Thanksgiving?

A. No, sir.

Q. You have worked on Mr. Doogue's private work part of the time?

A. If I have, it has nothing to do with you. He paid me for my work.

Q. How do you know that?

A. He paid me out of his own pocket. It is none of my business where he gets his money.

Q. How long did you have charge of Washington Park?

A. Don't know exactly when we went there.

Q. Well, you have worked steadily for Mr. Doogue from the first of May up to the present time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Haven't you received full months' pay from the city since that time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Haven't you worked on private work this summer? Didn't you work on a gentlemen's place? Do you mean to say that you have not?

A. I don't intend to answer such questions.

Q. Do you mean to say you were not paid for that?

A. I shall not answer.

Q. Haven't you done work for Mr. Doogue on his residence?

A. I have worked for Mr. Doogue lots of times and he has always paid me for it. I did no private work for Mr. Doogue that the city paid for.

Q. Don't you break wood for Mr. Doogue in the city's time?

A. No, sir; not a day.

Q. When you went to do private work you took a 12-inch mowing-machine and left it, didn't you?

A. No, sir.

Q. Didn't you scratch the Common stamp off a mowing-machine?

A. No, sir.

Q. Wasn't you told to?

A. No, sir.

EDWARD SMITH.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Have you worked in Mr. Doogue's greenhouse?

A. A little while last fall and this fall.

Q. How long did you work there last winter?

A. Not at all.

Q. When did you leave the department?

A. In November.

Q. When did you come back?

A. In May.

Q. Did they owe you anything?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you ever been sent from the greenhouse to do work not connected with the city?

A. No, sir. I worked on the Garden all summer but about 2 weeks.

Q. Do you know anything about the cutting of the plants on the Garden?

A. Me? No, sir; I only saw them after they were cut.

Q. Did you ever say that Nelson was the man that cut them?

A. No, sir.

Q. Are you sure you did not make that statement?

A. Yes, sir. I never made it.

Q. How many men are there at work in the greenhouse to-day?

A. What? — men working on repairs or other things?

Q. Working at anything.

A. 4 or 5 are working on plants, and some are at work cleaning flues.

Q. Well how many are there; about 12?
A. About 9.
Q. How long will the 9 stay there, — until Thanksgiving?
A. They generally do.
Q. (By Mr. PARKMAN.) You worked in the greenhouse until Thanksgiving?
A. Yes, sir; then I went away for a couple of days, and then went back to work for two or three days.
Q. What did you do?
A. Worked on potting, shifting plants, etc.
Q. What are you doing now?
A. Potting most of the time; then I am making cuttings and setting plants.
Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Do you work Sundays?
A. I did last season.
Q. Have you worked any this year?
A. There were two Sunday mornings in the spring that I worked.
Q. What were you allowed for that?
A. Half a day.

ROBERT COLEMAN.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) How long have you worked in the department?
A. Went to work there May 20th, 1878.
Q. Then you went on with Mr. Doogue?
A. A few days after.
Q. What is your position?
A. Taking charge of tools, and sundry other work of different kinds.
Q. (By Mr. PARKMAN.) Ever work in the greenhouse?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. State when.
A. The last three winters, more or less.
Q. State exactly how long you were there last winter.
A. 6 or 7 weeks. It may be more and may be less.
Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Was it after December?
A. I can't tell exactly; I know that I had about 6 weeks there.
Q. And you went back at what time in the spring?
A. I think the last of March.
Q. Previous to this year, wasn't you steadily at work in the department?
A. No, sir; always laid off in the winter.
Q. This year when you went back, or previous to the first of May, did they pay up all they owed you?
A. There was an instance where I was injured, and lost time that I was never paid for.
Q. Do you consider that the department owes you anything?
A. Yes, sir; I got hurt a year ago and was absent 6 months. I had confidence that Mr. Doogue would bring my case before the committee; but he never has, to my knowledge. He pledged himself to do so in a written note.

Q. Have you the note here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Show it to the committee. (*Note read.*)

Q. (By Mr. PARKMAN.) Where were you injured?

A. I can't exactly describe it. I employed Dr. Green, and he treated me at my house for I can't say how long. I found it was not getting better, and sent for Dr. Joyce. He advised me to go to the Massachusetts General Hospital, and the next morning I went there. As near as I can find out, the injury consisted of a wrench of the sinews or nerves of the knee. I can't bend my leg yet.

Q. What were you doing when you were injured?

A. I was standing upon a bench arranging plants. Mr. Doogue came in and said he had a message that the deer had broken into the beds, and broken some sash and destroyed plants. He came in in a great hurry and excitement and ordered me down; in my haste I made a misstep and was injured.

Q. Then the department does not owe you for anything except what you consider due you for the time you lost?

A. No, sir. I know a man that got paid for the time he was sick, and he was drunk when he was injured.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) What was his name?

A. I don't remember.

Q. Do you always sign the pay-roll when you are paid?

A. Yes, sir; except a couple of weeks when my pay was assigned. When we are paid off in the deer park I sometimes touch the pen.

Q. You say you have charge of tools?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know a man named Henessey?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever let him have any tools?

(Mr. Parkman objected.)

Q. (By Mr. PARKMAN.) Were you working in the greenhouse at all this summer?

A. No, sir, I was not.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Do you know anything about sash being sent from the deer park and Public Garden to Mr. Doogue's?

A. I'd rather not answer that question.

Q. I wish you would answer.

A. I had rather not; but if I must I will. I do know of it.

Mr. PARKMAN. — State all you know.

A. In the construction of one of his houses he made it longer and wider, and a portion of the stuff used in the work was sent from the deer park.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Did you have charge of tools that were sent to the greenhouse?

A. Yes, sir; no matter where tools were sent I had charge of them.

Q. (By Mr. PARKMAN.) You've been discharged from the department?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you returned your list of tools yet?

A. No, sir. I heard that a note had been sent to my house to-day for a return of them and the keys.

Q. Did you suppose the keys were yours?

A. They were mine; I paid for them.

Q. Was the book yours?

A. No, sir; but when a man leaves a department it is not generally in the best of humor and — it was forgetfulness on my part.

Q. State how long you worked in the greenhouse.

A. I worked in the greenhouse in the early spring. I left there to take charge of the tools just about the time the men began to work on the Common.

Q. Well, when did you leave the greenhouse?

A. I cannot fix the date particularly.

Q. About when?

A. Should think about the last of March. Left there for the purpose of going to the deer park to take charge of tools. I worked a little during snow time, and was discharged at the usual time. Then I went to work in the greenhouse and left there when the men begun work in the spring.

Q. (By the Chairman.) Did you ever send lawn-mowers to the greenhouse?

A. Yes, sir; I sent one there.

Q. When?

A. On the 18th of August, last year. I think it was the 18th of August. (*Referring to book.*) Am positive it was the 18th of August.

Q. (By Mr. Parkman.) What is that? Your tool book?

A. Yes, sir; one of them. I keep one at home. I carry this one with me, and, for fear I should lose it, I copy it at night into the other one.

Q. You say you sent a lawn-mower to the greenhouse last August?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What kind of a one; what make?

A. A Philadelphia machine.

Q. A hand-mower?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By whose orders?

A. Mr. Doogue's.

Q. Has it been returned?

A. It had not before I left the department.

Q. (By the Chairman.) There has been a great many tools sent off in the same way, hasn't there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And never returned?

A. No, sir; not before I left.

Q. Have you sent off many machines this year?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you sent any hand hose to the greenhouse?

A. Yes, sir; that is a usual article to send there.

Q. Do you know anything about cutting the plants on the Garden?

A. No, sir, I do not.

Q. Ever heard anything about it?

A. Have heard different rumors about it.

Q. What have you heard?

(*Mr. Parkman objected.*)

Q. (By Mr. PARKMAN.) (*Pointing to memorandums used by the Chairman.*) Is that your handwriting?

A. No, sir.

STEPHEN DOW.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) You work in the Department of Common and Squares?

A. Now?

The CHAIRMAN. — Yes.

A. No, sir.

Q. When did you leave?

A. I did not leave. I work for Mr. Doogue.

Q. What kind of work?

A. I am fixing up his greenhouse.

Q. Well, you've been doing that for the last couple of years?

A. Yes.

Q. Did Mr. Doogue pay you for it?

A. No, sir.

Q. Then the city must have paid you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you commence to work privately for Mr. Doogue?

A. On the 18th or 19th of last month.

Q. Well, what conversation did you and Mr. Doogue have in making the arrangement?

A. I don't know that I am at liberty to state what Mr. Doogue's private conversations are.

Q. Was you at work enlarging the greenhouses?

A. I was at work building new ones. This year I am repairing old ones.

Q. How many houses are there, — 4 or 5?

A. 8 or 9.

Q. How long have you worked in the department?

A. I went to work on the 8th of April, the year Mr. Doogue was elected, and have worked steadily ever since.

Q. And your work has been what?

A. Taking care of tools, repairing mowing-machines, and doing general mechanical work.

(*The witness here described certain houses that he built during the winter on Mr. Doogue's place.*)

Q. You had assistance?

A. Yes, sir; Mr. Marden.

Q. He has worked with you all the time?

A. No, not all the time. He has worked at other work; but I have always had him when I wanted him.

Q. I don't see why you should not tell your conversation with Mr. Doogue.

A. There was a private understanding between Mr. Doogue and myself, and I don't think I should repeat what was said. When I commenced the work, Mr. Doogue told me that he supposed he should have to pay for it himself, and, since then, I have found my name was off the pay-roll.

Q. And it is the first time it has been off since you worked in the department?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Everything you wanted, you ordered?

A. Yes, sir; through the clerk.

Q. Will you state where the sash you used came from?

A. Mr. Doogue told me to figure up what I wanted, and make a list, and hand it to Mr. Kenfield, or Mr. Lawless, and they would order it.

Q. Well, did you not use material that was in the department?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Didn't you use some fencing from Madison square and some lumber from the deer park?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The material you are using now came from the same sources?

A. No, sir; when I ordered it I told them to charge it to Mr. Doogue. There was very little lumber in the department that was fit to use. There were a few pieces of hemlock that had been lying in the dirt and were worth very little.

Q. You say you came to work about the same time Mr. Doogue did. You know that in that time he has had a good deal of private work, where he would want a handy man like yourself, and I suppose you have assisted him; making stands for plants, etc.?

A. Not to any great extent.

Q. You worked at Horticultural Hall?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. At the Turner's Ball?

A. No, sir.

Q. At Trinity Church?

A. Yes, sir, I went there to help unload; it took about ten minutes.

Q. (By Mr. PARKMAN.) Where did the plants used there come from?

A. Mr. Doogue's.

Q. They were his own plants?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) You say you commenced to work on this private work the 18th of last month?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who does the painting at Mr. Doogue's place?

A. I have done the most of it.

Q. You painted Mr. Doogue's office, didn't you?

A. No, sir; I never put a brush on it. His private clerk paints his office and another man out in Dorchester, Mr. Brennan. He was paid by Mr. Doogue. I was in the office at the time and saw him receipt the bill.

Q. Well, you reconstructed a bath-room for Mr. Doogue in his own house, didn't you?

A. I don't care to answer any more questions. I don't feel that I ought to be asked such questions. Let Mr. Doogue answer them.

WARREN MARDEN.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) How long have you been at work in the department?

A. This is my fourth season.

Q. Do you work all the time for the most part of the year?

A. I work generally to the first week in December, and then begin the second week in April.

Q. Don't you work at all through the winter?

A. No, sir; the first season I worked until about Christmas, then laid off a week or two, then went to work shovelling snow until the 1st of February; that is the latest I have worked in the winter.

Q. How was it last year?

A. I left about the 4th of December, and didn't come back until the 12th of April.

Q. You work principally with Mr. Dow?

A. Most of the time. The first season I worked on the grounds.

Q. Didn't you assist him in reconstructing the greenhouses?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When was that done?

A. About this time. I worked at the greenhouse until a day or two before Thanksgiving.

Q. Has your name always been on the pay-roll? Have you been paid by the city for your work?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have worked direct for Mr. Doogue?

A. Not in the city's time. I have in the evening, after we got through on the Common, but not in the city's time.

Q. What are you working at now?

A. On the greenhouse, assisting Mr. Dow fixing up for the winter.

Q. Have you and Mr. Doogue any understanding about who you are working for?

A. I understood that I was at work for Mr. Doogue until he found out whether the city would allow him to fix the greenhouses.

Q. Have you been paid this month?

A. Was paid up to the 20th of December. I understand now that I am to be paid by him, and not by the city.

Q. How long will it take to finish the job you are on now?

A. Cannot say.

Q. A month or two months?

A. It might take that; perhaps not so long.

Q. Are you working anywhere else except at the greenhouse?

A. No. All the work is done there.

Q. Have you any idea when you will finish?

A. Certainly by Thanksgiving.

Q. Well, you understand from Mr. Doogue that you are working for him until you finish, say about Thanksgiving?

A. I understand that he is to pay me.

Q. (By Mr. Parkman.) Did you work with Mr. Dow in the greenhouse, last fall?

A. Yes, sir.

Adjourned.

Fifth Hearing.

October 14, 1881.

The committee met at 3 o'clock P.M.

All present.

Examination of witnesses resumed.

H. A. May.

Florist and landscape gardener in Boston for 19 years; place of business on Tremont street; have no greenhouses; am familiar with the care and requirements of greenhouses; have been called as an expert in cases in court; have been in Mr. Doogue's greenhouses three times; was there in the fall, about a year ago; would not advise the storage of plants there, on account of the amount of shade; may be good; not sun enough for propagation of plants. Have not estimated cost of storing plants on Public Garden; think buying plants is a cheaper and better way. My idea has always been that the city should advertise for proposals for plants; think they can be obtained cheaper and better. Never grow plants myself; judge from what the city has formerly paid; grower should have 60,000 or 75,000 plants to do a profitable business; average three to five months' growth. A propagating house should have a low, lean-to roof within 2½ feet of the plants. Don't think that Mr. Doogue has a regular propagating house; must have plenty of sunshine. Could get 35,000 plants, small size, in Mr. Doogue's greenhouse; have never been there when they were full; have been across the Public Garden half-a-dozen times in July, August, and September; it might make the plants weaker having them in Mr. Doogue's houses; coleas and rock plants on the Garden were a nice quality; different qualities of plants there. Different plants should be grown in different houses, and will do better than where a mass of plants are grown together. Think Doogue's houses are arranged for decorative plants, and for his business they are not so good for growing; should think the first cost of plants for the public squares would be $5,000 or $6,000; should think there were 75,000 to 80,000 plants on the squares, three-fourths of them on the Public Garden; it is a rough estimate, there might have been more. About ten years ago figured up the number of plants required; don't think there were as many plants then as now; if there was three times the superficial area to plant the plants would not cost three times as much; I base my

figures on previous measurements that do not correspond with the present number of beds. Should judge that 100,000 plants would make as good a display as the city would want; how many are used I could not say. Made my measurements ten or eleven years ago; don't remember the area of beds then; estimated it would require from $4,000 to $5,000 worth of plants at that time; if there is three times as much area planted now as there was then my estimate of the cost of good plants would be three times as much; would be willing to take a contract to furnish such plants as were used this year for $6,000; that is, I would furnish the same as have been furnished this year; would furnish 200,000 plants next year for $6,000.

Q. (By Mr. PARKMAN.) Supposing the Committee on Common should want to make a contract for furnishing plants for next year, — is that the way you would draw the contract?

A. I would take the beds that were used this season, and fill them just as good as they were this year for $6,000.

Q. Who is to judge of the quality, etc., of the plants?

A. The committee.

Q. But the committee are not experts?

A. But they would know something about plants.

Q. If you saw a contract, drawn by Mr. Healy, to furnish plants the same as last year, would you, as a citizen and taxpayer, think it a proper contract to enter into?

A. I should not.

Q. You say a florist, to do a good business, ought to have 60,000 or 75,000 plants in his house, — what would be your estimate of the value of such a florist's stock in trade?

A. Do you mean the net value, or what he would sell for?

Q. What they would be worth to him. What would anybody have to give for them that wanted to purchase?

A. Probably $3,500 or $3,600; it might be nearer $4,000 for good plants, — I mean bedding plants, no large plants.

Q. (By Mr. GOVE.) Do I understand you to say that you would furnish for $6,000 — to fill all the beds, as now laid out on the garden and squares — the same kind of plants that are now used, including all plants; including pot plants as well as annuals?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Including tropical plants?

A. No, sir.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) You are in business in the city?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you have to compete with Mr. Doogue?

A. No; he does more decorating than I do.

Q. He does as much now as before he was elected Superintendent of Common?

A. I think not.

Q. He is looked upon as being in the business, is he not?

A. He is; but I don't think he devotes as much time to it.

Q. Will you give your opinion about his system of mixing up the public business with his private business; mixing up the plants, etc. I could not tell what part of the business belonged to Mr. Doogue, and what to the city.

A. I have always deprecated the idea of the city's owning or running a greenhouse. I really think it is a very bad thing for the city, whose business is in the same greenhouse. I think it ought to be kept separate and distinct.

Q (By Mr. GOVE.) I suppose your opinion is the result of general observation and talk in the trade?

A. Yes, it is talked of. I don't know that he owns any plants. I always thought it looked bad. I speak my mind right out. I think it a very poor rule for any city officer to have his private business mixed up with the city's. It is open to suspicion, and causes comment. If my best friend was to be elected superintendent I should advise him not to mix his business up with the city's; there will always be suspicion.

Q. (By Mr. PARKMAN.) If you were to be elected Superintendent, and did not know whether you would be elected another year, would you give up your private business?

A. Yes, sir; my business does not pay me. I think the position would take up a person's whole time. I think Mr. Doogue has devoted the most of his time to it.

Q. What is Mr. Doogue's business?

A. A florist, greenhouse man, and gardener. He makes up funeral work. Don't think he raises any flowers; I think he buys them, the same as I do.

Q. (By Mr. GOVE.) What necessity is there for Mr. Doogue to have a greenhouse?

A. There is no reason for it. I think he had them to put large tropical plants in; plants used in decorating. When I went into the business some years ago, Mr. Doogue had the most of the decorative business; he had the best of the trade.

Q. Who does it now?

A. It is divided up; there are some 30 in the business. Doogue does some.

Q. (By Mr. GOVE.) Did he lose part of the business before he was elected?

A. I don't know why he gave it up. It might not have been so profitable.

Q. Did all the persons now in the business come in after he was elected?

A. No; it commenced 11 years ago.

JOHN P. KELLY.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) You worked for Mr. Doogue?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long ago?

A. I think I left in December, 1879. I don't know whether it was in December or January.

Q. (By Mr. PARKMAN.) You mean you were discharged?

A. No, sir; I went to Mr. Kenfield and told him to give me my money, as I was going to leave.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) What was your business?

A. I was hired as a sub-foreman, at $2.00 a day.

Q. How long were you there?
A. Two seasons.
Q. Did you work steady the whole time?
A. No, sir; I had to take a vacation in the winter.
Q. Did you get paid for that time?
A. No, sir; but the other foremen did.
Q. Were they working?
A. It looked as if they were volunteering their services, but the following summer they sent in a petition to the committee and got their pay. They were discharged, and then got their pay afterwards. Mr. Minton told me that he got $125.
Q. Did you ever work in the greenhouse?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. What kind of work did you do there?
A. I used to count pots and see that things were in order, etc.
Q. What part of the season did you work there?
A. All the season when it was wet weather; principally in the fall.
Q. (By Mr. GOVE.) Did you work there much in the summer?
A. No, sir; in the fall and spring.
Q. What part of the fall?
A. Would say in October.
Q. (By Mr. PARKMAN.) When they were taking in the plants?
A. Yes, sir, in the spring; we worked in May.
Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) What time did you leave?
A. I think it was in December.
Q. You was in the greenhouse at that time?
A. Not constantly.
Q. How many men were working in the greenhouse at that time?
A. Four regular men.
Q. But on wet days all the men were sent there?
A. Pretty much all. There would be 15 or 20.
Q. (By Mr. GOVE.) Would 15 or 20 men have any work to do?
A. Well, about half were working, and half smoking cigars and doing as they pleased.
Q. Was there more work than 4 men could do?
A. Well, there might be room for 6, and find something for them to do.
Q. How was it in the spring?
A. Some were watering plants, some would trim off the dead leaves, and some were propagating.
Q. How many of the men found anything to do?
A. It is impossible for me to say; they were in one another's way. Not more than 6 men could work to advantage there.
Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) What was your opinion of the men that worked there?
A. Well, some were good men; some did not know a colea from a geranium. There was a mixture of all sorts. Some were machinists, and some were tailors, and some were common bummers. The most them had no experience in the business.

Q. (By Mr. Gove.) How many were there of that class?

A. I could not tell. There were men that never handled a spade and couldn't tell which side a sod should be laid.

Q. What is your business?

A. I used to work at the provision business. Worked in Forest Hills Cemetery for four years previous to going to work for Mr. Doogue.

Q. Then your knowledge of gardening is only that which relates to planting flowers?

A. I understand when walks are made properly, how sods should be laid, and how a bed should be planted.

Q. Then you don't pretend to be a gardener?

A. No, sir; I was mostly on the Common, where there was no gardening done.

Q. Were you ever at the greenhouse when it was filled up with pots?

A. Yes, sir; I used to visit the greenhouse once a week.

Q. (By the Chairman.) Well, do you know how large a force worked in the greenhouse on fine days?

A. From 6 to 4 men.

Q. Well, in the spring time?

A. From 10 to 12.

Q. Were they experienced men?

A. Some were and some were not.

Q. How many of the men that worked there were common laborers, and how many were experienced in flowers?

A. Should say there were 6 or 8 that knew how to handle plants and flowers.

Q. What were the others doing; I am speaking of those working in the spring?

A. Well, they might be washing pots and running errands.

Q. Were many pots broken?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. (By Mr. Gove.) Did you work at washing them?

A. Yes, some. I was piling them up and counting them.

Q. Do you remember how many they figured up?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know how many you left there?

A. The greenhouse was filled.

Q. I mean empty ones.

A. I do not know.

Q. What was done with the pots when the plants were taken out?

A. They were sent to the greenhouse.

Q. (By the Chairman.) You worked two years for Mr. Doogue?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. During that time do you know of any private business not connected with the department being done?

A. Yes, sir.

The Chairman. — Tell the committee about it.

A. The first year I worked I was sent with Mr. Minton to lay out a place belonging to Mr. Clark, on the corner of Alleghany and Parker streets.

Q. (By Mr. GOVE.) What Clark, — Michael Clark?

A. Yes, sir. We went there in the forenoon and got back at six o'clock. Afterwards I was sent out there with other men and worked there. I got my pay from the city, and I suppose the others did. Their names were Sweeney and Flynn. Flynn told me after he got discharged he would get square with Mr. Doogue. We used about $25 worth of loam and sods. Should think the plants and labor and all would amount about to $51.

Q. Where did you get the sods?

A. From Mr. Ford's.

Q. And the loam?

A. From McCarthy's.

Q. And the flowers?

A. I could not say whether they came from the greenhouse or not.

Q. (By Mr. PARKMAN.) Where did you get them?

A. The men brought them out.

Q. You do not know that they came from the deer park?

A. No, sir; but I saw a bushel of hay-seed that came from the deer park.

Q. (By Mr. GOVE.) Were there any other places that you worked?

A. I did not. I saw the men mow Mr. Fay's lawn, near Washington park, where they used to put in their tools.

Q. What Fay? — Martin Fay, the safe-mover, on Sudbury street?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Any other place?

A. Not to my own knowledge, only by hearsay.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Can you give the committee any knowledge as to the department being run in the interest of politics?

A. I can, but think I ought not to. A man told me that he sent men from Ward 12 to Ward 13 to help elect men that were on the committee.

JAMES MINTON.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) You used to work in the department?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long ago?

A. From 1878 to November, 1879; I left then.

Q. How long had you been working there?

A. Two years about; it would have been two years the following July.

Q. (By Mr. PARKMAN.) Did you ever work in the greenhouse?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When was that?

A. In the winter of 1878.

Q. Was you there in January, February, and March, '79?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By Mr. GOVE.) How much of the time during the winter did you work there?

A. The greatest portion of the time except just after storms; then I was sent out to shovel snow.

Q. What part of the work did you have in charge?

A. The Garden.

Q. Did you have men under your charge?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many?

A. It varied; sometimes 25 or 30 — sometimes less.

Q. When you went to the greenhouse to work what did you do?

A. I was only a helper there.

Q. You were employed constantly, or nearly so?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you get the same pay as helper as foreman?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many men were there working with you?

A. It varied very much; from 3 and 4 to 8 or 9. In fine weather we were sent out to shovel snow and sand walks. There was a portion of 1878–79 when there were very few men employed in the department. The funds ran low and the men could not be kept on.

Q. What was the smallest number of men that you knew being employed there at any one time?

A. The day after a snow-storm there would be only one.

Q. That wouldn't last long, would it?

A. No, sir.

Q. After getting through shovelling snow they would go back to the greenhouse?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many men would there be then?

A. Not more than half a dozen.

Q. Were the greenhouses full of plants?

A. Yes, sir, chock full.

Q. Did you ever count them?

A. Yes, sir. I counted them in February, 1879. Made something over 47,000 plants and cuttings that were rooted.

Q. Have you been there since then?

A. No, sir.

Q. You don't know what alterations have been made since then?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was there any opportunity to get more plants in?

A. Most every foot of room was occupied. It would have been very hard to get any more in. In the spring, frames were put in the deer park and a large number of plants were moved out there.

Q. How many? — 100,000?

A. Should think not quite as many as that.

Q. How long have you been a gardener?

A. Have been in this country 31 years, and worked at it ever since.

Q. Commenced to work when you arrived, and continued at it ever since?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Ever do anything else?

A. No, sir.

Q. Here in Boston?

A. Yes, sir; Boston and vicinity. Worked for a short time in Rhode Island.

Q. Do you know of men doing any work outside of the city work?

A. Not much.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Did you do any yourself?

A. A couple of days.

Q. Where?

A. At Mrs. Appleton's, on Beacon street.

Q. When was that?

A. In 1878.

Q. Did you have anything to do with Clark's place?

A. No, sir, — which Clark?

Mr. GOVE. — Mike Clark's, corner of Alleghany and Parker streets.

A. I was out there, but did not do any work there.

Q. What was you doing there?

A. Was out to Brookline buying plants and —

Q. Well, did you go to Clark's place at all?

A. I stopped there, I think, on my way coming back from Brookline.

Q. Who was with you?

A. Kelly, I think. I went there to measure the grounds.

Q. How long did it take you?

A. About half an hour.

Q. Did you go directly from here out there?

A. No, sir; I went to Brookline first to buy plants.

Q. And on your way back you measured the place?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Laid it out?

A. No, sir. In the evening I called at Mr. Clark's and told him how many plants he would want to fill his beds.

Q. Who sent you?

A. Mr. Doogue or Mr. Kenfield.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Have you ever had any connection with any private work while you were in the department other than what you speak of?

A. I think I went to one or two other places. I went to Horticultural Hall and put some plants in there for the bird show. Went to Mr. Copeland's once.

Q. Where did you get the plants?

A. Took some from the Public Garden for the wedding at Mrs. Appleton's.

Q. (By Mr. GOVE.) Were they any of the plants you got at Brookline?

A. Oh, no; those were all bedding plants.

Q. Do you know whose plants they were that you used?

A. Some were the city's, and some were Mr. Doogue's.

Q. When did you do the decorating at Horticultural Hall?

A. I think it was in the winter of 1878 or 1879. It might have been in December or January.

Q. (By the Chairman.) You had charge of the Public Garden?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The men were under your charge?

A. Yes, when Mr. Doogue was absent.

Q. You received all the flowers that came into the department?

A. No, not all; some were sent to the deer park.

Q. When Mr. Doogue was absent, if anything of that kind was sent the bill was sent with it?

A. Not always.

Q. Well, if anything came with a bill would the things be checked off?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, during your time were there any discrepancies between the number of plants received and the bill? Suppose I put it in another way. Were there more plants charged than were received?

A. No, sir; I don't remember. Mr. Greenwood told me that six rododendrons came; the price charged was $100, and he would not receive them; but they were afterwards received and paid for.

Q. During your time did you have any trouble about plants being cut in the garden?

A. One night there were some plants destroyed. The officer told me that some nobs did it.

Q. Do you know the cost of the plants that were destroyed?

A. No, sir; there were two or three trees broken, — two young ashes and a purple birch.

Q. What was done about it?

A. I don't know, sir.

Q. And you do not know who destroyed them?

A. No, sir; it was not done in the daytime.

John Galvin.

The Chairman. — The committee are considering whether it is better to buy plants or to house them over the winter, and what it is worth; and whether it is best to use Mr. Doogue's greenhouse for the purpose.

Mr. Parkman. — Well, Mr. Galvin, suppose you give us your ideas on the subject; whether it is advantageous for the city to keep a stock of plants and propagate, or otherwise.

Mr. Galvin. — My idea always was that the city should have a greenhouse of its own. Without a greenhouse to fall back upon the Superintendent cannot make any calculation. He cannot trust to others about getting plants. They do not look upon you as a purchaser, and will not grow for you. The city is such a large purchaser that private growers could not supply it. I raise 100,000 plants a year, and find a ready sale for all of them. I never was in Mr. Doogue's greenhouse.

Q. (By Mr. Parkman.) Have you looked over the Public Garden this year?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many times?

A. I don't know. I have noticed the squares particularly, and should say that the city would have had to pay $10,000 for the number and quality of plants that I have seen on them.

Q. Do you base that estimate on the number, or quality?

A. On both. Mr. Doogue had some of the finest geraniums in the country. Should think he had 150,000 plants out this year. It could not be short of that.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Do you mean to say that 150,000 would cost $10,000?

A. Yes.

Q. Dealers vary in prices, don't they?

A. Not much. You cannot get good qualities of plants, in 4-inch pots, for less than $10 a hundred. The best geraniums I have seen for years were on the Public Garden this summer. You could not buy the plants of any one dealer in Boston, no matter who he is. I understand that Mr. Doogue has a great many beds, and hot-bed sashes, and in them he can raise 10,000 plants in 4-inch pots, and in some kinds of plants he can raise double that number. It is time now to make calculations for next season.

Q. (By Mr. PARKMAN.) You had experience in advertising for plants?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the result of that?

A. It was a failure. We got plants of different sizes and qualities. It would have been impossible to make them look well.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Suppose that the city was to buy its plants, and gave notice now, wouldn't the growers raise them?

A. Yes, sir. The only way you could do would be to send out your orders now for next year, so that the Superintendent could make his calculations.

Q. You had a greenhouse on the Public Garden?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And propagated some plants there?

A. Yes, sir. The greenhouse was removed, because it became unsafe, and after that we bought our plants.

Q. (By Mr. PARKMAN.) Whether or not there is a larger area planted with flowers than there was three years ago?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is your idea of the comparison? Is there twice or four times as much?

A. I think there is very near twice as much.

Q. Did you do more planting in the out-of-town squares than there is done now?

A. No, not as much. I used to plant in Charlestown and Chester park. Mr. Reardon had a contract for planting in Lowell and Worcester squares. You have a great many high-cost plants now that you did not have before. The Public Garden was a credit to the city this year. If you want a good variety of plants, you must pay for them. It costs something to raise plants. Coal and labor are high. I don't think you are paying any more

to Mr. Doogue than it is worth. I do not approve of the system, for I think the city should own its own greenhouse.

Q. (By Mr. GOVE.) You say there were 150,000 plants on the garden this summer. Of those how many would be proper plants to take up in the fall to propagate from?

A. You have got to take up all your sub-tropical plants, and you have got to take in your geraniums, and take cuttings from them.

Q. How many plants should be taken?

A. It depends on the mode a man adopts. You have got to house stock enough to get all the cuttings from; 20,000 or 30,000 plants would be enough to start with.

Q. How many men would it take to make cuttings, etc.?

A. I employ 8 men. I have 3 houses, each 350 feet long, 2 each 100, and 2 each 90 feet long.

Q. And you employ 8 men?

A. Yes, sir. They are all the time at work. We raise different kinds of plants in different departments, — roses in one, violets in another, etc.; the plants do better.

Q. (By Mr. PARKMAN.) It takes more labor to propagate plants than to grow flowers?

A. Double the labor?

Q. In doing the sort of work Mr. Doogue has to do, there would be more labor required in the spring, when they are potting, than during the winter, when they are merely taking care of the plants?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By Mr. GOVE.) Taking the number of plants and cuttings that it would be proper to take from the Garden, how many men would it require to take care of them properly?

A. I don't know what kind of houses they are to work in. Very much depends upon the houses. I should think they are a little crowded, and, consequently, it would take more work.

Q. (By Mr. PARKMAN.) Did the committee, three years ago, when looking for a greenhouse, come to you?

A. No, sir.

Q. What I want to get at is, — you never saw Mr. Doogue's greenhouses?

A. No, sir, I never did.

Q. You have some idea of the size of a greenhouse that it would take to house the number of plants taken from the Garden and propagate from them, could you give us some idea of the proper price to pay for such a house?

A. I should say from $10,000 to $12,000 was a proper price to pay for rent alone.

Q. And if the person from whom we hired had to pay for coal and pots, you would say it was an extremely reasonable price?

A. He could not do that without cheating himself.

Q. For two years we have paid Mr. Doogue $1,200, and out of that sum he has paid for coal and pots, and other expenses; whether that is an unreasonable sum to pay?

A. No, I call it a very reasonable sum indeed. If he lets the

house for that he is cheating himself. He is killing his business. He could make more by selling plants.

The CHAIRMAN. — You understand that Mr. Doogue houses his own plants there, and you will also bear in mind that the city pays for the men who assist in taking care of the plants, and that men and material, paid for by the city, were used by him in constructing new greenhouses.

Mr. GALVIN. — If you build new houses it is for the city's benefit. I think with the cheap rent you get you can afford to lay out a little money. I think that at one time Mr. Bowker asked me $1,000 a year for the land where the greenhouses are, without anything on it. I call what you are paying a very reasonable rent for such a location. I don't know the expense of running the place or anything of that kind.

The CHAIRMAN. — You understand that, in addition to the services of the men in taking care of the city's plants, he has the benefit of them on his own work?

Mr. GALVIN. — I will tell you this: if you have to buy the plants to make your garden look as well as it did this summer, it will cost you $10,000.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) In your opinion, what could the department be run for to look as well as it did this summer?

A. That is a very difficult thing to say.

Q. I mean if the city furnishes you with a greenhouse, from which you can get the plants to decorate with, in your opinion what would it cost to run it?

A. Well, it is a very peculiar department to estimate on.

Q. Well, with your former experience, what would it cost, — I don't include building any new squares, but simply running the department?

No answer.

Q. (By Mr. GOVE.) From your knowledge of the grounds, and the needs of the department, and knowing how well it has been kept this year, what should you say, as a rough guess, you could take and run the department for next year?

A. And you to furnish the plants, did I understand that?

Q. (By Mr. GOVE.) No; take it without any plants. We furnish the tools, and you to furnish all the plants, labor, and everything, — what would be your rough estimate of the cost of running the department next year?

A. Now, I tell you: When I first came here I had a contract for taking care of the grounds, and took it for $8,000. Mr. Hatch asked me to take it. At first I declined, but he persuaded me; and every year since then I had to fight my way, as Mr. Doogue has to now. I took the contract for $8,000, and every year my extras amounted to more than the contract. If I had my own way of doing the work, I would furnish everything connected with the department for $30,000.

Q. In your opinion what would a proper greenhouse cost?

A. You don't want an elaborate house?

The CHAIRMAN. — No; a plain structure.

Mr. GALVIN. — $10,000 will give you just what you want for the

time being, and as time passes on you will want to make additions. Such a house will be good for 25 years.

Q. Having that greenhouse to draw from, the expenses of running the department would be not more than $30,000?

A. No, sir; providing the city government does not force men upon the Superintendent.

Q. (By Mr. PARKMAN.) How would it do to put the department under the Park Commissioners?

A. Well, I think you have got to give it out by contract, or give it to the Park Commissioners, and not keep it as a political place.

The CHAIRMAN. — Then you say that the City Council could not elect a man who would be free from political influence?

A. No, I did not say that.

Q. (By Mr. GOVE.) What would be the percentage of broken pots in the course of the year?

A. There is a large percentage; but the pots do not cost much. I use pots three or four years. The pot bill had not ought to amount to much. You would not have to buy many; the accumulation would be sufficient.

Q. (By Mr. PARKMAN.) Do you mean to say that you would not have to buy any?

A. The pots would not amount to anything. You have pots this year and they will do for next. When you bought your plants you bought your pots. Three years ago you had no pots, and you had to buy pots to increase your cuttings.

Q. (By Mr. GOVE.) Should you think that $250 could have been spent during the last three years for pots alone, none of them larger than 4-inch, with the number of plants that have been bought?

A. Were annuals potted?

Q. No.

A. Then I don't see how the pots could have been used. The first year, say you bought 60,000, the next year you would have those, and any additional plants you bought would have pots with them, and so on.

HORACE B. CLAPP.

Mr. Clapp informed the committee that he insured the plants in Mr. Doogue's greenhouse, and that it was not specified in the policy that they were the property of the city.

Adjourned.

Sixth Hearing.

OCTOBER 21, 1881.

The committee met at 5 o'clock P.M. All present.

Examination of witnesses resumed.

S. P. HIBBARD.

Q. (By Mr. PARKMAN.) Mr. Hibbard, you were on the Committee on Common and Public Grounds in 1878?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When Mr. Guild was chairman?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you state what you know in relation to hiring the greenhouses that year?

A. Mr. Danforth and myself were appointed a sub-committee to look into the matter, it having been thought best to preserve the plants rather than to buy new ones every spring. I think we advertised, but only one was offered for rent, and that belonged to Alderman Breck. Florists told us that we did not want that, because it had a high, peaked roof.

Q. Higher than Mr. Doogue's?

A. Oh, yes, sir; it was very high, 20 or 30 feet. While we were investigating it came on very cold, and the committee induced Mr. Doogue to put the plants into his house. No terms were made, because he wanted $1,800, I think, and the city to pay for the coal. However, the plants were put in, and we did not trouble ourselves much more about it. I remember that it was quite late in the fall, because when we went to look at Mr. Breck's houses the ground was frozen. Mr. Danforth can tell more about it than I, because he was very much interested in the matter.

Q. Do you remember any prices that were asked for greenhouses?

A. I do not. I think Mr. Breck told us to take his house, and pay him what was right. We did not examine any others.

Q. I believe that previous to that the committee always bought the plants?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the suggestion to hire a greenhouse came from whom?

A. I think from some member of the committee. The bill for plants had been so high that the committee were led to look into it.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Did you calculate what the expense would be for storing plants in that house?

A. We were satisfied that it would be cheaper to save them than to buy the following spring. We thought that if Mr. Doogue would house the plants for $1,200 or $1,400, it would be cheaper to store than to buy every year.

Q. And you thought it would be cheaper to pay $2,000 than to buy the plants next year?

A. Well, we didn't estimate it would cost that.

Q. (By Mr. GOVE.) Did you take into consideration, when the subject was before you, what it would cost to keep men to take charge of the plants?

A. I don't remember. I remember that Mr. Doogue said that the men kept during the winter to shovel walks — a few steady men — could take care of the plants. I know he was opposed to hiring a greenhouse out of town, not that he wanted us to take his house,

but he thought it would be inconvenient to have the plants so far away.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) But the committee did not calculate that it would take 15 or 20 men to take care of the plants?

A. No.

Q. (By Mr. GOVE.) Did you consider how many plants would be taken off from the garden?

A. I do not remember. My principal work on the committee — I don't know why, unless it was that I was raised on a farm — was chairman of the sub-committee on loam and trees. When this matter came up I thought it was worth looking into, and offered to take my buggy and drive around town to look up a place. I did not know anything about greenhouses, but Mr. Danforth did, so Mr. Guild put us on the sub-committee. During the summer we looked around considerable. I remember that the following spring I was asked by a member of the committee if I thought Mr. Doogue had ought to be paid $2,400, and said I thought not. My ideas in regard to it were formed from what I saw the year before, and from dropping into the greenhouse occasionally during the winter.

Q. Supposing that the city, through its employés, had built two or three additions to his house with property belonging to the city, — such as sashes, etc., — should you think he ought to be paid $1,500 for the use of the house?

A. That is something out of my line. I remember that he told us at the time what he paid for the use of the land, and I thought it was a high price.

Q. You must remember that the city has built some greenhouses on his land, and we think that ought to offset the bill.

A. That is something I know nothing about.

Q. You remember there was quite a space that was not covered at all?

A. Yes; there was an open space of a horse-shoe shape.

Q. There was one greenhouse clear around, and one parallel with the office?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The committee would like to have you look at the place now and see what changes have been made. We meet again next Tuesday, and would be glad to have your opinion. It would be considerable help to the committee.

A. I can drop in there. I suppose I could tell what additions have been made. I think Mr. Danforth would remember more about the matter, especially what was talked with Mr. Breck. I remember that the following spring Mr. Rosnosky asked me if I thought $2,400 was too much to pay for the use of the greenhouses. I said I thought not; and I remember talking with Mr. Danforth about it. When I saw what the city had paid, I remarked that the city had got off very cheap, considering what it had got for the money.

Mr. Parkman presented a bill of Hovey & Co., containing a charge of $3 for one bushel of grass-seed sent to M. T. Clark, and moved that it be placed on the record. The motion was not put.

The Clerk was directed to notify Mr. Doogue, John P. Kelly, and M. T. Clark to attend the next meeting.

Adjourned.

Seventh Hearing.

OCTOBER 25, 1881.

The committee met at 5 o'clock P.M. All present.

Examination of witnesses resumed.

JOHN P. KELLY.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) There is a dispute in regard to laying out Mr. Clark's place, and we want you to give us some more definite information in regard to it.

A. We commenced working there on a Saturday. I believe previous to that Mr. Doogue was doing it, but it was not finished. We were sent out on the 8th of June, and got through on the 11th. We did not finish out the day.

Q. You had charge of the men?

A. Yes, sir. I paid their car-fares. Mr. Doogue gave me extra time for it. Allowed me my time when I was off. I did not lose anything. I have got the day and date at home. Had it here the last time, but the committee did not ask for it. If I had known of this meeting in time I would have brought it.

Q. You say you finished on the 11th?

A. Yes, sir, except planting the mound. I am not prejudiced against Mr. Doogue.

Q. (By Mr. PARKMAN.) You said that a bushel of hay-seed that was used there came from the deer park?

A. Yes, sir. Mr. Sheehan carried it out. When he was discharged he made some trouble about it, and Mr. Doogue took him back again because he threatened to expose him. Mr. Parkman knows of it. When I reported it to him he said that these persons made all sorts of assertions, but they were working in the department and would not testify.

Q. How did you know it came from the deer park?

A. I went out with it. Mr. Kenfield said, "There is a bushel of hay-seed there, and you had better take it out with you." He said there was a little square to fix up. We took it with us on the first day we went out.

Q. Was it in a basket or a bag?

A. In a bag.

Q. Was there any tag on it?

A. I did not see any. I only know that it came from the deer park. I do not know whether it belonged to the city or whether the city paid for it. I only know that it was taken from the deer park.

Q. How is it that you are so accurate about the time when this happened?

A. Because I kept the men's time. I had the book here at the last meeting, but it was not called for. I have known Mr. Doogue to send to every alderman for pasters at election time. He wanted every man to be his friend.

Q. (By Mr. GOVE.) You say this grass-seed came from the deer park?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there any other seed there?

A. I don't know.

Q. Who took it to the deer park?

A. I don't know.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) You know the city paid you for your work?

A. Yes, sir, and the other men got paid for their work. I don't know who paid for the things, but I know we were paid. I was ashamed of it, and used to go out of the place by way of Parker street, so as not to be seen. There were other investigations on foot at the time.

Q. (By Mr. CLARK.) How long did you work out there?

A. Two and one-half days, I think. Don't think it was quite three days.

Q. (By Mr. PARKMAN to Mr. CLARK.) Did you ever see Mr. Kelly at your place?

A. I did, one morning; but I did not know that he worked there.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Who were the men with you?

A. Sheehan, McSweeney, and Flynn.

Q. Minton did not work with you?

A. No, sir; he went out with me and surveyed the place. It was three weeks before he went to work with me.

Mr. PARKMAN. — Well, now, Mr. Clark, you know what Mr. Kelly, — I suppose it would be better to read the testimony.

(*The Chairman objected, and some discussion took place.*)

Mr. MICHAEL J. CLARK. — I don't know whether Kelly worked on my place or not. My wife would know better than I.

The CHAIRMAN. — He says that he superintended the work there.

Mr. CLARK. — He did not; Mr. Collins superintended it. I saw Kelly there once; but cannot say whether he worked any. When I moved there the place was all run down. I knew Mr. Doogue, and knew that he understood all about fixing it up, so I asked him to attend to it for me. He sent Collins and Daly there, and they worked for two or three weeks. I saw Kelly there one morning; but don't know what he was doing. Could not say whether Collins and Daly were there that morning. The men came out early in the spring, and spaded the place, and, afterwards, Collins came out and sowed it. Mr. Doogue bought some trees for me, and some grass-seed, and I paid for them.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) You don't pretend to say that these men didn't work there?

A. I did not see them working there. I told Mr. Doogue to go and fix the place up.

Q. (By Mr. GOVE.) Did the bill for grass-seed come to you?

A. Aint in on Mr. Doogue's bill? Yes, here it is. There was a bill of it came at the time, which he (Mr. Doogue) showed me, to show that he did not charge me any more than he paid himself. It came from Curtis, I think?

Q. Were these bills on file?

A. Yes, sir; I had a good hunt for them. I had bills for Collins and Daly; but could not find them. Kelly and his men, I do not know anything about.

(*The following are the bills shown by Mr. Clark: G. M. Chapman, trees,* $9.05; *William Doogue,* $38.31 *and* $24.50; *T. McCarty, loam,* $27 *and* $12.75.)

Q. Do you know when these two last items were added to the bill?

A. At the same time I got the bill, — in 1878. I paid the men for planting the flowers myself.

Q. (By Mr. PARKMAN.) As I understand it, you paid the men that worked on your place yourself?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, everybody that worked there?

A. No, sir; I paid Collins and Daly. They were the men that did all the work that was done.

Q. Did you make any other payments to Mr. Doogue besides these?

A. No, sir.

MR. DOOGUE.

Q. (By Mr. PARKMAN.) Did you bring your books, Mr. Doogue?

A. No, sir; I can get them in a very short time.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Don't all your men have a book to keep the time in, when put in charge of men?

A. No, sir.

Q. How do you keep the time; the foremen have small pocket books, don't they?

A. The men are called in the morning at 1 o'clock, and at night. Kelly was never a foreman. He might have had charge a few times of men working on the Common. If he has any book it was not one that belonged to the department.

Q. Do men at work on all the squares have to come to the deer park to have their time taken?

A. No, sir; we know who are at work there, and charge the time to the squares. I am talking about men at work on the Garden and Common and on trees. Men at work for the season on parks are credited to the parks. All my books will show is that Collins and Daly are not credited for a day's labor on the day they worked for Mr. Clark. The grass-seed that is spoken of was sent from Mr. Hovey's to the deer park, and remained there for a week and was then sent to Mr. Clark's.

MR. LAWLESS.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Don't you have a pocket memorandum-book from which you call the men's names and check them?

A. Yes; it is a small book that I take out because it is handy to carry.

Q. How many time-books are there in the department?

A. Only one; I change the names from one page to the other.

Q. I understand that Mr. Conran sometimes checks the names?

A. I don't think it has been done more than three times since I have been in the department. It only happens when I am called away, as I have been to-night.

Q. I understand that you had several books, that were used in the different squares; is that so?

A. No, sir.

Q. (By Mr. GOVE.) How often do you change the book?

A. When it gets full.

Q. Then it lasts four or five months?

A. Yes, sir.

JAMES F. CONRAN.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) You were in the department — how long?

A. Seven months.

Q. In what capacity?

A. I do all the measuring of the loam, sods, gravel, etc., and sometimes assist Mr. Lawless in the office.

Q. What are you employed at now?

A. In the Garden, looking after the teams that are fixing the beds, and in repairing the tools.

Q. Have you taken Coleman's place?

A. I have not taken his place; but taken part of his duties.

Q. You have worked in the greenhouse?

A. No, sir; I never worked there.

Q. Are you a gardener?

A. No, sir.

Q. How old are you?

A. 21.

Q. When were you 21?

A. On the 15th of April.

Q. How long have you lived here?

A. I came here two weeks before I went to work in the department.

Q. Where did you come from?

A. Brooklyn, N.Y.

Q. Did you make arrangements to go to work before you came here?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were you a stranger?

A. I was acquainted with Mr. Doogue before.

Q. What pay do you get?

A. $1.75 a day.

Q. What was your business before you came?

A. I had no regular business. I was a clerk in an office in Connecticut for a while, and was also employed in Baltimore, Maryland.

Q. Are you a relative of Mr. Doogue's?
A. No, sir.
Q. Do you ever go to the greenhouse?
A. I go in occasionally.
Q. Are you sure you were never employed there?
A. I never worked there an hour.
Q. Did you ever work on Mr. Doogue's private business?
A. No, sir.
Q. Then you commenced work about the 1st of April?
A. No, I guess it was about the 16th or 17th of April. I don't know the date exactly; somewhere from the 15th to 20th.
Q. Is your business now the same as it was when you first commenced work in the department?
Q. Well, we are not taking any loam now. I am tending teams and tools, the same as I always did.
Q. When you first commenced work the tools were not used much, were they? The men could not do much work on the garden then?
A. No, sir; they were bringing in sods at the time. I did not have anything to do with the tools until Coleman left.
Q. You take charge of teams now?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And you keep account of the number of loads?
A. Yes, sir; you know the teamsters are very lazy, and we have to hurry them up and look after them.
Q. Aint the teams paid by the load?
A. No, sir; they are hired by the day now. When they are bringing loam they are paid by the load.
Q. You don't know anything about the greenhouse?
A. No, sir.
Q. You know who are working there, don't you?
A. Of course I know the names of the men that work there.
Q. How many men, on an average, worked there this season?
A. I couldn't tell how many; I only know their names.
Q. (By Mr. GOVE.) So you can tell their names?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Let's have them.
A. Thomas Kelly, John Dillon, Edward Smith, Michael Mulkearn, Charles Stierert, Joseph Griner, John Burke, Jerry Henderson.
Q. How long have they been working there?
A. Only since the stuff was carted from the garden.
Q. How many worked there before that?
A. Thomas Kelly is the only one I know of. Sometimes others were sent there to help him.
Q. How many were there when you came, in April?
A. I couldn't tell, sir.
Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Greenwood has been working in the greenhouse?
A. Not while I have been here. He had charge of the Public Garden.
Q. (By Mr. GOVE.) Did any friends come with you when you came here?

A. No, sir; I came alone.

Q. Any friends from Brooklyn or Connecticut?

A. No, sir.

Q. Is James Doogue, Jr., working in the department?

A. I couldn't say; he was night watchman last week; since that I haven't seen him there.

Q. And you don't know whether he is working for the department or not, at present?

A. I couldn't tell, sir; I have not seen him since the night-watch was taken off the garden.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) You say you never worked in the greenhouse?

A. I said I never worked there.

Q. You never did any work for the department or Mr. Doogue there?

A. No, sir; I only walked through it once in a while.

JAMES MINTON.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) When you were in the department you were foreman on the Public Garden?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember working on Mr. Clark's place with Mr. Kelly?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was Kelly under your charge?

A. Part of the time.

Q. (By Mr. GOVE.) Did he go with you to Clark's place?

A. He did, sir.

Q. Did you do any work there?

A. We measured the ground.

Q. Do you remember the precise date?

A. No, sir; the book is lost; but I think it was the spring of 1878.

Q. That was the first year that Mr. Doogue had charge of the department?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Sheehan worked with you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you know where they were at work?

A. He said he was at work at Mr. Clark's place.

Q. Did McSweeney work for you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You showed Sheehan what work was to be done; showed him what to do?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You knew Sheehan and McSweeney were at work out there?

A. No, I did not; men were frequently drawn from the Garden to work on the outside squares, and I could not tell where they went. I know positively that Sheehan was not with the other men. He was with me one day at Clark's place. I am positive that I was there twice, — once with Kelly and once with Sheehan.

Q. When you were on the garden you had charge of all the men?

A. Yes.

Q. Was it a common occurrence to take men off and send them to do private work for Mr. Doogue?

A. They were drawn off frequently, but I did not know where they went. Teams would come after them and take them off.

Q. You know that men were sent to do Doogue's private work?

A. I only know that case of Clark's. I don't know of any more being done, except what I did myself.

Q. You said that you worked at Mrs. Appleton's?

A. Yes, sir; James Doogue and I worked there all day. There was to be a grand reception, and we decorated the rooms very extensively; used a great deal of holly. We worked all day and worked late bringing flowers there.

Q. Where did the plants come from?

A. From the greenhouse.

Q. (By Mr. PARKMAN.) Were they tropical plants?

A. They were, such as palms, etc.

Q. Did the city own any plants at that time?

A. I think they owned all of them.

Q. (By Mr. GOVE.) How do you know the city owned them?

A. I received them when they were bought. Some were bought at Hovey's, and some at auction, and some came from Medford.

Q. Who bought them at auction?

A. Mr. Doogue.

Q. How do you know?

A. I helped take them from the auction-room. It was Bird's auction-room, on Tremont street.

Q. Those from Medford, who did they come from?

A. Mr. Doane.

Q. Did any one tell you that the plants belonged to the city?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who told you?

A. Mr. Doogue.

Q. You say that all the plants taken there came from Medford and the auction-room?

A. Yes, sir; the ones used at the bird-show belonged to Mr. Doogue. Now I think of it, Mr. Doogue's houses are not fit to grow plants in. They are heated underneath, and there is no light overhead. The plants are forced and swell up, and in the spring the leaves drop off when they are set out.

Q. You say that plants have been used at other places besides at Mrs. Appleton's and Horticultural Hall?

A. Yes; they were used at Copeland's, on Tremont row. I went there and placed them, and afterwards used to go and water them.

Q. What time was this?

A. About the holidays.

Q. How long did they stay there?

A. Two or three weeks, I think; I don't know exactly.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Were the plants used anywhere else?

A. They were used at a wedding on Beacon street, opposite

Arlington street; I forget the name. They were also used to decorate Trinity Church.

Q. (By Mr. GOVE.) You helped decorate Trinity Church?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were the same varieties of plants used there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whose they were?

A. Part were Mr. Doogue's and part the city's.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Who paid you for the work?

A. The City of Boston.

Q. Are you sure of that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did Mr. Doogue ever pay you for doing private work?

A. No, sir.

Q. You had charge of the greenhouse?

A. No, sir; but I used to go there in the winter.

Q. During your time was it a common practice to make presents of plants to persons outside?

A. I did not see much of that done. I never gave many away, except perhaps half-a-dozen or so. They did not amount to much; a few geraniums or so.

Q. Was it a common thing to sell plants?

A. It was a common thing to sell loam and pots; but I don't remember seeing plants sold.

Q. You have sold loam, have you?

A. No, sir; but it has been sold from my bench — sold for $1 a bushel. They used to sell a great deal of foliage for funeral work. It would be taken off and used in the office.

Q. Off the city's plants?

A. Yes, sir. There is now a party of eight men from the department at work laying out the grounds of a hotel in New Hampshire. My son is among them.

Q. Sent there by Mr. Doogue?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By Mr. PARKMAN.) How do you know?

A. I heard my son tell his mother.

Q. (By Mr. GOVE.) Did he tell your wife how much he was going to be paid?

A. I saw a postal card from him saying that he was only paid when it was fine weather, and at that time it was snowing there.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Well, during your time in the greenhouse there was a great deal of stuff sold?

A. Yes, sir; there was a constant stream of people buying foliage and loam.

Q. (By Mr. PARKMAN.) When was this?

A. In 1878 and 1879.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Was Regan at work there?

A. I don't know a man of that name.

Q. Was Nelson?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did he do?

A. Very little, except tending the flowers at night. He was handy at putting up flowers.

Q. (By Mr. PARKMAN.) When did you leave the department?

A. 25th November, 1879.

Q. Did you work in the greenhouse during the winter of 1878–9?

A. Part of the time in 1879.

Q. Didn't you have some difficulty with Mr. Doogue as to the number of men employed there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You wanted more men than he thought proper?

A. Yes; I wanted 3 men.

Q. What else was your dispute about?

A. I wanted keys to the greenhouse, so as to lock Nelson out.

Q. Will you state what occasioned your dispute?

A. Mr. Doogue sent for me to come up and see him one Saturday. He said he had discharged all the men at the greenhouses, and he wanted me to take charge of them and look after them. I saw that he was not in a condition to talk at the time, and told him I would see him the following Monday. I went out and asked Mrs. Doogue if she thought he wanted all the men discharged, as some of them were very good men. Sunday I took care of the houses, and on Monday went in to see him again. He asked me how many men I wanted to take charge of the greenhouses. I said I did not want the job, but would take care of them if he would give me 3 more men. He said the appropriation wouldn't stand that; but he would give me 2, — McKenny and Devlin. Then I told him he would have to look after the houses himself, and walked right out.

Q. That's the time you left?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were in the department the next summer?

A. No, sir.

Q. When did this conversation take place?

A. In November, 1879.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) You worked at one time and did not get paid for it until some time after?

A. Yes, sir; three or four of us did.

Q. When was this?

A. In January, February, or March, 1879.

Q. When did you get paid?

A. The following August.

Q. You were put to considerable bother and expense by not getting your money.

A. Yes, sir, there were three or four trustees put on me.

Q. One bill of $7.00 cost you $30.00 to settle?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. There were several other men besides yourself?

A. Yes, sir, — James Doogue, Sheehan, Greenwood, and one other, I forget who.

Q. There were three or four months' pay owing you?

A. Yes, sir. Greenwood, I think, only had one month due him. He took a vacation, and when he came back he told me he got his pay.

Q. What excuse was given for not paying you?

A. Well, he kept putting me off. I told him I was suffering for the money, and finally I made an application to Mr. O'Brien.

Q. And had to go before the Committee on Common?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did Mr. O'Brien say?

A. He said the city was not liable. I told him I would sue the city, as I considered the Superintendent an agent of the city.

Q. And you got your pay in one lump?

A. No, sir; there were trustees on me, and I had to give Mr. Donnelly an order to draw my money and settle the suits; Mr. Donnelly was my lawyer.

Q. Do you remember the amount that was coming to you?

A. I think a little over $300.

Q. There was four months due you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By Mr. PARKMAN.) Didn't Mr. Doogue state that all work was suspended by order of the committee?

A. He was sick at the time. The clerk told us, but said that I might go on and the city would pay us. I went up to see Mr. Doogue that night, and he told me to keep on, that the city would pay for it.

Q. Are you sure that he did not say that work was suspended by order of the committee, and that if you chose to keep on you would have to look to the next committee for your pay?

A. No, sir, he did not. He ordered me to go on. The following day, or a few days after, he ordered Sheehan to go on.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Do you think that Mr. Doogue's houses are proper ones for the city to hire to store plants in?

A. No, sir. You can't grow healthy plants there.

Q. Do you thing the city ought to own its greenhouse, or buy plants?

A. I am in favor of the city's owning a greenhouse, and also a nursery, where it can plant several thousand trees. The trees bought at the present time are not in the best condition.

Q. The department is planting a lot of trees at the present time?

A. Yes, but most of them are not fit to be planted. Look at those that were set out on Fort Hill. I would like to have any gentleman say if he would allow such trees to be planted, even if they were given to him. Most of the trees on Commonwealth avenue are just the same; they were not properly planted.

Adjourned.

[Document 139 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

ORDERS

OFFERED BY MR. FREEMAN AS SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ORDERS FOR PARK LOANS, PASSED BY THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN, FOR CONCURRENCE, NOVEMBER 7, 1881.

In Common Council, Nov. 10, 1881.

Read, and the subject was assigned to the next meeting at 8 o'clock P. M., and the substitute orders were ordered to be printed.

Attest:

W. P. GREGG,

Clerk of the Common Council.

WEST ROXBURY PARK.

SUBSTITUTE ORDER.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Nov. 10, 1881.

Ordered, That the City Treasurer be, and he hereby is, authorized to borrow, under the direction of the Committee on Finance, for the purchase of not less than four hundred acres of land for a public park in West Roxbury, substantially in accordance with the plan submitted by the Park Commissioners in City Document No. 42, 1876, the sum of six hundred thousand dollars; the said bonds or certificates of debt to be issued in negotiating loan to be denominated on the face thereof "Public Park Loan," and to bear such rate of interest as the Committee on Finance may determine; and the Park Commissioners are hereby authorized to expend said sum for the purpose aforesaid.

CITY POINT PARK.

SUBSTITUTE ORDER.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, NOV. 10, 1881.

Ordered, That the City Treasurer be, and he hereby is, authorized to borrow, under the direction of the Committee on Finance, for the purchase of land and flats required for a public park at City Point, South Boston, embracing the territory within the easterly line of Q street, extending north, south, and east to the Harbor Commissioners' line, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; the bonds or certificates of debt to be isssued in negotiating said loan to be denominated on the face thereof "Public Park Loan," and to bear such rate of interest as the Committee on Finance may determine; and the Park Commissioners are hereby authorized to expend said sum for the purposes aforesaid.

BRIGHTON PARK.

SUBSTITUTE ORDER.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, NOV. 10, 1881.

Ordered, That the City Treasurer be, and he hereby is, authorized to borrow, under the direction of the Committee on Finance, for the purchase of not less than one hundred and seventy-five acres of land, for a public park in Brighton, substantially in accordance with the plan submitted by the Park Commissioners in City Document No. 42, 1876, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars; the bonds or certificates of debt to be issued in negotiating said loan to be denominated on the face thereof the "Public Park Loan," and to bear such rate of interest as the Committee on Finance may determine; and the Park Commissioners are hereby authorized to expend said sum for the purpose aforesaid.

EAST BOSTON PARK.

SUBSTITUTE ORDER.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Nov. 10, 1881.

Ordered, That the City Treasurer be, and he hereby is, authorized to borrow, under the direction of the Committee on Finance, for the purchase of an amount of land for a public park in East Boston, the sum of fifty thousand dollars; the bonds or certificates of debt to be issued in negotiating said loan to be denominated on the face thereof the "Public Park Loan," and to bear such rate of interest as the Committee on Finance may determine; and the Park Commissioners are hereby authorized to expend said sum for the purpose aforesaid.

[Document 140 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

ORDER

RELATING TO

PENSIONING DISABLED AND AGED FIREMEN.

In Common Council, November 17, 1881.

Read, and referred to the Committee on the Fire Department, and ordered to be printed with the act of March 17, 1880, upon the subject, Chap. 107.

CHARLES E. PRATT,
President.

In Common Council, November 17, 1881.

Ordered, That the Joint Standing Committee on the Fire Department be directed to report, at as early a day as possible, what action should be taken by the City Council under Chapter 107 of the Acts of 1880, being an act having for its object the pensioning of disabled firemen, and the care of the widows and children of those killed in the service of the city.

Pensioning Disabled and Aged Firemen.

[Ch. 107.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows: —

Section 1. The board of fire commissioners of the city of Boston, by the affirmative vote of all the members, and with the approval of the mayor, may retire from office in the fire department any permanent or call member thereof, who has become disabled while in the actual performance of duty, or any permanent member who has performed faithful service in the department for a period of not less than fifteen consecutive years, and place the member so retired upon a pension roll. No such member shall be placed on the pension roll unless it shall be certified to the board in writing, by the city physician, that such member is permanently incapacitated, either mentally or physically, from performing his duty as a member of the department. In case of total permanent disability caused in or induced by the actual performance of his duty, the amount of annual pension shall be one-half of the annual compensation allowed to the permanent men of the grade in which said member served, or such less sum as the said board may determine. The pension of members of the permanent force who have served fifteen or more consecutive years shall be an amount not exceeding one-third the annual salary or compensation of the office from which said members are retired, or such less sum as the board may determine.

Sect. 2. If any member of the said fire department shall die from injuries received while in the discharge of his duties and shall leave a widow, or, if no widow, any child or children under the age of sixteen years, a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars may be paid by way of annuity to such widow so long as she remains unmarried, or to any such child or children so long as he or they continue under the age of sixteen years, and the board of fire commissioners may from time to time order such annuity to be reduced.

Sect. 3. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the foregoing sections, the board of fire commissioners may, with the approval of the mayor, expend such sums as may be specially appropriated therefor by the city council, for the relief of widows or children of members of the fire department who have been killed in the execution of their duty, or have died from the effect of injuries received

in the execution of their duty. For the payment of the pensions hereinbefore authorized, the board of fire commissioners may draw, from time to time, upon the city treasurer of Boston, any sums which may be specially appropriated therefor by the city council.

SECT. 4. The mayor of the city of Boston for the time being (and his successors in office), the board of fire commissioners of the city of Boston for the time being (and their successors in office), shall together continue a body corporate for the purposes of receiving and holding all sums of money, and real and personal estate not exceeding in the aggregate two hundred thousand dollars, which may be given, granted, bequeathed, or devised to it for the benefit of members of the Boston Fire Department, or their families requiring assistance, or for the benefit of any persons, or the families of any persons, who have been such members requiring assistance. The property so held shall be known as The Boston Firemen's Relief Fund. The said body corporate shall have authority to manage and dispose of the same and the income thereof, according to their best discretion, subject to the provisions of any and all trusts which may be created for the purposes aforesaid. Such corporation shall have all the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the duties, restrictions, and liabilities, set forth in all general laws which now are or may hereafter be in force relating to similar corporations.

SECT. 5. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

[*Approved March 17, 1880.*]

[Document 141 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

COMMUNICATION

FROM THE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

RELATING TO THE

ABATEMENT OF THE NUISANCE IN PRISON-POINT BAY.

In Common Council, Nov. 17, 1881.

Referred to the Committee on the Health Department, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES E. PRATT,
President.

Office of the Board of Health,
Boston, November 17, 1881.

To the Honorable City Council: —

Respectfully represents the Board of Health, — That immediately after passage of Chapter 238 of the Acts of the Legislature of the present year, relating to the abatement of the nuisance in Prison-Point bay, so called, the Board caused a plan of the lands embraced within that territory, described by said act, to be prepared by the City Surveyor, upon which were indicated the names of the owners of the several tracts therein contained; and, acting under the authority conferred by said act, on the fourth day of June last it caused to be served upon the Eastern Railroad Company, one of the owners of sundry tracts of land within said territory, the notice and order to fill the flats therein described, a copy of which is hereto annexed, marked *A*.

That, on the seventh day of June last, having learned that the Eastern Railroad Company claimed ownership in a tract of flats embraced within said territory and lying northwesterly of the track of the Boston & Lowell Railroad, and before that supposed to belong to the owners of the upland bordering thereon, the Board, acting upon the authority conferred by said act, caused to be served upon said Eastern Railroad Company a notice and order to fill the flats therein described, a copy of which is hereto annexed, marked *B*.

That, on the tenth day of September last, said corporation having failed to comply with the orders served upon it as aforesaid, the Board caused a notice to be served upon said corporation, a copy of which is hereto annexed, marked *C*.

That more than two months have elapsed since the service of said last-named notice, and yet no filling whatever has been done under the second notice to abate the nuisance upon the flats therein described, and the nuisance still exists.

That while some filling has been done under the first notice before referred to, westerly of Rutherford avenue, said filling has not been prosecuted diligently; and, unless an immediate and radical change is made in the *rate* of filling said flats, there is no prospect whatever of its being completed within the year allowed by the original orders for filling the same.

Having exhausted all authority conferred upon it by said act, so far as the Eastern Railroad Company is concerned, by ordering said corporation to fill the flats belonging to it within said territory, as before described, and said corporation having failed to comply with said orders, the Board feels it incumbent upon it to report the facts to the City Council for its information and action in the premises.

Respectfully,

SAM'L H. DURGIN,
Chairman.

A.

[COPY.]

IN BOARD OF HEALTH, 32 PEMBERTON SQ.,
BOSTON, June 2, 1881.

Whereas, a nuisance exists upon certain parcels of land belonging to the Eastern Railroad Company, situated in that part of Boston lately called Charlestown, which parcels are laid down upon a plan drawn by the City Surveyor, dated May 20, 1881, and on file in the office of the Board of Health,

to which reference may be had; one parcel of which lies south-westerly of the track of the Boston & Lowell freight railroad and north-easterly of the old State-Prison lands, and between other land lately filled by said Eastern Railroad Company and Rutherford avenue, lately called Canal street; one other parcel of land situated in said part of said Boston and lying northerly of the track of the Boston & Lowell freight railroad, and between the track of the Boston & Maine Railroad and the land lately filled by said Eastern Railroad Company; one other parcel of land lying northerly of the track of the Boston & Lowell freight railroad and easterly of the track of the Eastern freight railroad; and all of said several parcels are embraced within the territory described in Chapter 238 of the acts of the Legislature; approved May 6, 1881. And whereas, by said Act, this Board is authorized to issue notices to the owners of the flats and basin and creek, described therein, to fill up the same in the manner therein set forth, —

Now, therefore, in order to secure the abatement of the existing nuisance therein, and for the preservation of the public health of the city,—

Ordered, That notice be given to said Eastern Railroad Company to fill up with good earth or other suitable material each and all of its said several parcels of land before described, to a grade not less than ten feet above mean low water, to prosecute said filling diligently, and to fully complete all such filling within one year from the service of notice hereof. And it is further ordered, that said Eastern Railroad Company be directed to fill the second and third parcels, before described, first, and to fill the first above-described parcel of land from the northerly and easterly sides thereof, so as to cover the flats as speedily as practicable.

(Signed) C. E. DAVIS, JR.,
Clerk.

A true copy.
Attest:
(Signed) C. E. DAVIS, JR.,
Clerk.

To the Eastern Railroad Company: —

In conformity to the foregoing orders of the Board of Health of the City of Boston, you are hereby notified to fill the several parcels of land, therein described, in the manner

therein directed, and to prosecute said filling diligently, and to fully complete the same within one year from the service hereof.

(Signed) C. E. DAVIS, JR.,
Clerk.

BOSTON, June 2, 1881.

SUFFOLK, ss. BOSTON, Mass., June 4, 1881.

By virtue hereof, I, this fourth day of June, A.D. 1881, at ten minutes past one o'clock in the afternoon, served the original orders and notice, of which the foregoing are true copies, upon the Eastern Railroad Company, by giving the same in hand to Francis I. Amory, clerk of said company.

(Signed) H. M. FORRISTALL,
Constable.

B.

[COPY.]

IN BOARD OF HEALTH, 32 PEMBERTON SQ.,
BOSTON, June 6, 1881.

Whereas a nuisance exists upon a certain parcel of land belonging to the Eastern Railroad Company, situated in that part of Boston lately called Charlestown, which parcel is laid down upon a plan drawn by the City Surveyor, dated May 20, 1881, and on file in the office of the Board of Health, to which reference may be had, which parcel consists mainly of flats, and the bed of an obstructed creek lying northerly of the boundary between the cities of Boston and Somerville, and westerly of the track formerly of the Grand Junction Railroad, now of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, and is bounded northerly by land of Harriet Stearns, heirs of William Stearns and heirs of Joseph E. Sprague, and westerly by a curved line drawn from a point in the boundary line between the cities of Boston and Somerville twenty-five feet easterly from the north-easterly corner of the sluice-way under the freight track of the Boston and Lowell Railroad Corporation, and continued thence, north-westerly, until it strikes land of the heirs of Joseph E. Sprague, opposite the said sluice-way on the northerly side thereof, all within the territory described in Chapter 238 of the Acts of the Legislature approved May 6, 1881. And whereas, by said Act, this Board is authorized to issue notices to the owners of the flats and basin, and creek described therein, to fill up the same in the manner therein set forth, —

Now, therefore, in order to secure the abatement of the existing nuisance therein, and for the preservation of the public health of the city, —

Ordered, That notice be given to the said Eastern Railroad Company, to fill up with good earth or other suitable material all of said tract of land belonging to it, to a grade not less than ten feet above mean low water, taking care, in so doing, not to obstruct the said sluice-way under the freight track of the Boston & Lowell Railroad Corporation, to prosecute said filling diligently, and to fully complete all of such filling within six months from the service of such notice.

(Signed) C. E. DAVIS, JR.,
Clerk.

A true copy.
(Signed) C. E. DAVIS, JR.,
Clerk.

To the Eastern Railroad Company: —

In conformity to the foregoing orders of the Board of Health of the City of Boston, you are hereby notified to fill the parcel of land therein described, in the manner therein directed, and to prosecute said filling diligently, and to fully complete the same within six months from the service hereof.

(Signed) C. E. DAVIS, JR.,
Clerk.

SUFFOLK, ss. BOSTON, June 7, 1881.

By virtue hereof, I, this seventh day of June, A.D. 1881, at twenty minutes of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, served the original orders and notice, of which the foregoing are true copies, upon the Eastern Railroad Company, by giving the same in hand to Francis I. Amory, clerk of said company, at his office, No. 23 Court st.

(Signed) H. M. FORRISTALL,
Constable.

C.

[COPY.]

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
BOSTON, September 9, 1881.

To the President and Directors of the Eastern Railroad Company: —

GENTLEMEN, — Acting under authority conferred by Chapter 238 of the Acts of 1881, the Board of Health, on the 4th

and 7th days of June last, caused to be served upon the Eastern Railroad Company orders and notices to abate a nuisance upon certain lands belonging to said company, therein described, by filling the same.

More than three months have elapsed since the service of said notices, and yet under the last notice no filling whatever has been done; and under the first notice, though filling has been commenced and prosecuted at intervals, comparatively little has been done in filling said lands in compliance with said order.

The 3d section of said act provides, among other things, that if any owner fails to begin to comply with such order *within three months*, or after such beginning fails to comply *diligently* with such order, the City of Boston *shall* fill up the said territory, etc., and all expense incurred thereby *shall constitute a lien upon the land* made by such filling, etc.

In the judgment of this Board the Eastern Railroad Company has been derelict in its duty in the premises hitherto, in failing to *begin* to fill within *three months* under the second notice served upon it, and in failing to prosecute *diligently* the filling under the first of said notices.

You are hereby notified that unless filling under said second notice be commenced without further delay, and unless such filling under both of said notices hereafter shall be prosecuted diligently, this Board will feel it incumbent on it to notify the City of Boston, that, in the judgment of the Board, the contingency contemplated by said act has arisen, making it obligatory upon said city to prosecute said filling under said act.

Respectfully,
SAM'L H. DURGIN,
Chairman.

SUFFOLK, ss. BOSTON, September 10, 1881.

I, this tenth day of September, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock, served the original order, of which the within is a true copy, upon the President and Directors of the Eastern Railroad Company, by giving the same in hand to E. B. Phillips, President of said Company.

(Signed) THOS. A. CRAWFORD,
Constable.

[Document 142 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS,

ON THE

CONDITION OF THE CONTINGENT FUND OF THE COMMON COUNCIL, WITH COPIES OF VOUCHERS.

In Common Council, November 10, 1881.

Ordered, That the Committee on Accounts on the part of the Common Council are hereby ordered to report the condition of the Contingent Fund of the Common Council, and also a statement showing the expenditures for the present financial year, and the vouchers therefor. Said report to be made at the next meeting of the Common Council.

CHARLES E. PRATT,

President.

In Common Council, November 17, 1881.

The Committee on Accounts on the part of the Common Council, in compliance with an order passed by that body November 10, 1881, instructing them to report on the financial condition of the Contingent Fund of the Common Council, and to give the vouchers for the expenditures

thereof, beg leave to present the following statement, showing the annual appropriation for said fund, the transfer thereto, and the disbursements on account thereof, together with copies of all the vouchers; from which it will be seen that the total amount expended has been $4,616.56, and the balance unexpended is $1,783.44

In submitting their report the committee feel it their duty to call the attention of the Council to the unusually large expenditures for the seven months of this financial year, being larger than the total for any financial year in the last ten years, as will be seen by the following table: —

1871–72 . . .	$2,585 70	1876–77 . . .	$3,027 35
1872–73 . . .	3,424 00	1877–78 . . .	2,153 63
1873–74 . . .	2,744 70	1878–79 . . .	2,457 59
1874–75 . . .	3,388 54	1879–80 . . .	3,030 70
1875–76 . . .	3,323 50	1880–81 . . .	4,126 83

A careful examination of the accounts herewith presented shows that the appropriation of $3,900.00 for the financial year ending April 30, 1882, was expended during the first five months, while of the $2,500.00 transferred September 30, 1881, from the Reserved Fund, there is remaining only the sum above mentioned, viz.: $1,783.44. Since the commencement of the financial year, beginning May 1, 1881, there has been expended for refreshments furnished to members of the Council and to the messengers, not chargeable to any committee, and exclusive of the lunches provided in the Council chamber at the late sessions, the sum of $1,373.85.

Such unwarranted extravagance cannot fail to bring disgrace and censure on the Council, and the committee earnestly desire to impress on the minds of the members the necessity of the most strict economy for the remainder of the year; otherwise the balance on hand will not be sufficient, and will have to be increased by a further transfer from the Reserved Fund.

For the Committee,

JAMES G. FREEMAN.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, November 19, 1881.

Accepted, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES E. PRATT,
President.

CONTINGENT FUND, COMMON COUNCIL.

May 1, 1881, to November 1, 1881, inclusive.

Appropriation,			$3,900 00
Transfer,			2,500 00

Charges.

MAY DRAFT. (See Vouchers A.)			
Refreshments: —			
H. D. Parker,	$318 00		
Hall & Whipple,	20 85		
Hyneman Bros.,	22 25		
Carriages: —			
J. E. Maynard,	334 25		
J. P. Barnard,	157 50		
C. R. Smith,	16 00		
N. Y. Brintnall,	16 00		
Geo. M. King,	16 00		
T. H. Devlin (as per voucher),	4 00		
Sundries: —			
W. L. Knox & Co., badge,	5 00		
		$909 85	
JUNE DRAFT. (See Vouchers B.)			
Refreshments: —			
H. D. Parker & Co.,	$252 10		
Hall & Whipple,	59 25		
Carriages: —			
J. E. Maynard,	126 25		
J. P. Barnard,	8 00		
		445 60	
JULY DRAFT. (See Vouchers C.)			
Refreshments: —			
H. D. Parker & Co.,	$99 15		
Hall & Whipple,	41 50		
Geo. C. Patterson, collation,	65 00		
Hyneman Bros.,	26 70		
Carriages: —			
J. E. Maynard,	262 50		
J. P. Barnard,	120 00		
C. R. Smith,	42 00		
Amounts carried forward,	$656 85	$1,355 45	$6,400 00

Amounts brought forward,	$656 85	$1,355 45	$6,400 00
F. W. McCausland,	20 00		
N. Y. Brintnall,	10 00		
C. J. Mahoney,	8 00		
Sundries: —			
A. H. Peters, car-fares,	9 60		
		704 45	

AUGUST DRAFT. (See Vouchers D.)

Refreshments: —			
H. D. Parker & Co.,	$215 20		
Hall & Whipple,	10 45		
Bailey's Express, "Sudbury-river excursion,"	182 88		
C. A. Richards & Co., "Sudbury-river excursion,"	86 00		
Hyneman Bros., "Sudbury-river excursion,"	71 20		
Carriages: —			
J. E. Maynard,	51 00		
J. P. Barnard,	15 00		
R. T. Brooks, "Sudbury-river excursion,"	90 00		
E. W. Murray,	18 00		
Lewis Hall,	16 00		
Geo. M. King,	16 00		
Chas. R. Smith,	16 00		
Warner & Tarbell,	16 00		
Wm. S. & Geo. O. Wiley,	12 00		
C. J. Mahoney,	10 00		
T. & J. Sullivan,	10 00		
Sundries: —			
Boston & Albany Railroad Company, "Sudbury-river excursion,"	42 83		
		878 56	

SEPTEMBER DRAFT. (See Vouchers E.)

Refreshments: —			
H. D. Parker & Co.,	$7 95		
Hall & Whipple,	12 65		
Carriages: —			
J. E. Maynard,	101 25		
J. P. Barnard,	1 00		
James Jellison,	8 00		
John Feeney,	5 00		
		135 85	
Amounts carried forward,		$3,074 31	$6,400 00

Amounts brought forward,		$3,074 31	$6,400 00

OCTOBER DRAFT. (See Vouchers F.)

Refreshments: —			
H. D. Parker & Co.,	$20 65		
Hall & Whipple,	7 50		
Carriages: —			
J. E. Maynard,	76 50		
J. P. Barnard,	5 50		
H. & J. Graham,	27 50		
		137 65	

NOVEMBER DRAFT. (See Vouchers G.)

Refreshments: —			
H. D. Parker & Co.,	$663 45		
Hall & Whipple,	50 65		
Chapin & Robinson, "Visit to Providence,"	346 00		
L. Davidson, "Visit to Providence,"	32 00		
Carriages: —			
J. E. Maynard,	142 00		
J. P. Barnard,	33 00		
James Jellison,	18 00		
Sundries: —			
Geo. W. Whiting,	68 00		
Boston & Providence Railroad Company, "Visit to Providence,"	40 00		
J. L. Fairbanks & Co., "Visit to Providence,"	6 50		
W. L. Knox & Co., "Badge,"	5 00		
		1,404 60	
		$4,616 56	$6,400 00

RECAPITULATION.

May Draft,	$909 85
June "	445 60
July "	704 45
August "	878 56
September "	135 85
October "	137 65
November "	1,404 60
	$4,616 56

May Draft.

Vouchers A.

H. D. PARKER — *Refreshments.*

March 30.	Peters	$1 85	
31.	Names of persons who partook of lunch at the meeting of the Common Council, March 31, 1881: President Bailey; Councilmen Barry, Bartlett, Beal, Bigelow, Bowker, Boyle, Brimbecom, Brown, Child, H. Clapp, H. B. Clapp, Conlin, Connell, Costello, Cotton, Cronin, Daly, Dana, Denney, Devlin, J. and C. F. Doherty, Dudley, Eddy, Emery, Farwell, Fisk, Fitzpatrick, Ford, Freeman, Gomez, Gove, Greenough, Hagar, Harding, Hart, Hilton, Hosley, Huntress, Lauten, Lovell, Maguire, Mathews, McCormick, J. A. and P. J. McLaughlin, Means, McNamara, N. M. and P. Morrison, Mullett, Murphy, Parkman, Pope, Powers, Pratt, Pray, Quigley, Rogers, Rosnosky, Smith, Swan, Teevan, Viles, Wakefield, Walsh, Welch, Wharton, Wheeler, Whitmore, aud Williams; Clerk of Common Council Gregg, and Assistant O'Kane; City Messenger Peters, Assistants Spurr, Silloway and Wells; Lieuts. Winn and Tracy; Reporters, Robson, Hutchins, Smart, Parker, Gray, Tobin .	132 10	
April 4.	Swan, Clapp, Farwell, Murphy, Barry, Rogers	34 30	
5.	Barry, Peters	5 60	
8.	Devlin, Fitzpatrick, Peters . .	8 90	
	Clapp, Gove, Cotton, Morrison, Lovell, Swan, Huntress . .	38 15	
13.	Clapp, Gove, Cotton, Morrison .	31 40	
14.	Peters	2 45	
	Lauten, Dana, Cotton, Swan, Gove, Morrison, Lovell . . .	34 65	
	Approved for $289.40. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council: Frederick O. Prince, Mayor		$289 40

H. D. PARKER. — *Committee on Elections, Common Council, Refreshments.*

Mar. 23.	Wharton, Welch, Wheeler . .	$6 65	
30.	Wharton, Welch, Wheeler, Means,	8 80	
31.	Welch, Wheeler	6 45	
April 1.	Welch	2 05	
6.	Wharton, Wheeler	4 65	
			28 60
	Correct. William F. Wharton, Chairman. Approved for $28.60. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.		
	Amount carried forward,		$318 00

Amount brought forward,			$312 00

J. E. MAYNARD. — *Carriages.*

Mar. 30.	Wakefield, Brown, Morrison, Smith, Lovell, Morrison, Eddy	$16 00	
	Approved for $16.00. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.		
Mar. 16.	Maguire, $2.00; Pray, $2.00	4 00	
18.	Harding, Mullett, Murphy, Walsh	4 00	
	Wakefield, Brown, Smith, Brimbecom	8 00	
	Doherty, Conlin, Quigley, Welch, McLaughlin, Bigelow	6 00	
	Emery, Huntress, Hart, Ford	4 00	
	Beal, Teevan, Eddy, Mathews	4 00	
	Gove, Morrison, Lovell, Tracy	5 00	
	Fisk, Means, Connell, Winn	5 00	
	Maguire, Costello, Rogers, McNamara, O'Kane	5 00	
	Farwell, Hosley, Swan, Clapp	8 00	
	Bartlett, Clapp, Lauten, Dana	6 00	
	Denney, Rosnosky, Barry, Cronin	4 00	
	Devlin, Powers, Gomez, $6.00; Maguire, $1.00	7 00	
21.	Rosnosky, 50c. (22d); Devlin, $1.50	2 00	
23.	A. J. Bailey, $2.00; A. J. Bailey, $6.00; Peters and Bailey, $2.00,	10 00	
24.	Eddy, Mathews, Fisk, Connell	8 00	
	Boyle, Pope, Gregg, Fitzpatrick	4 00	
	Gove, Morrison, Lovell, Tracy	5 00	
	Hart, Beal, Brimbecom	4 00	
	Ford, Emery, Childs	4 00	
	Clapp, Swan, Farwell, Hosley	8 00	
	Devlin, Powers, Gomez	3 75	
	Dana, Lauten, Clapp, Bartlett	5 00	
	Rogers, McNamara, Costello	4 50	
	Cronin, Rosnosky, Barry, Means	6 00	
	Maguire, Winn, Teevan, O'Kane	4 00	
	Peters, Silloway, Wells	7 00	
Mar. 25.	Bailey & Peters, $4; (26th) Bailey, $1.50; Bailey, $4.00; Peters, $1.00	10 50	
27.	Peters, $2.50; Bailey, $3.00; (28th) Bailey, $3.00; Rosnosky, $5.00,	13 50	
31.	McNamara, $2.50; Brimbecom, Hart, Emery, Huntress, $4.00,	6 50	
	Matthews, Eddy, O'Kane, Child	8 00	
	Rosnosky, Winn, Cronin, Rogers	6 00	
	Wakefield, Smith, Brown	8 00	
	Clapp, Lawton, Dana, Bartlett	6 00	
	Devlin, Gomez, Powers	3 75	
	Means, Connell, Fisk	6 00	
	Quigley, Conlin, Peters	5 50	
April 6.	Brown, Hart, Brimbecom, Fisk	8 00	
	Pope, Rosnosky, Cotton, Teevan	8 00	
	Gove, Morrison, Wakefield, Smith	8 00	
	Gomez, O'Kane, Osborn	8 00	
8.	Clapp, Swan, Peters, $8.00; Bigelow, $5.00	13 00	
Amounts carried forward,		$280 00	$318 00

	Amounts brought forward,	$280 00	$318 00
April 11.	Bailey, $6.00; Bailey, $1.50 . .	7 50	
14.	Hart, Beal, Brimbecom, Emery, Huntress	2 50	
	Devlin, Bartlett, Farwell, Hosley .	3 00	
	Fisk, Connell, O'Kane, Winn .	3 50	
	Eddy, Spurr, $8.00; Lovell, Morrison, Gove, $2.25 . . .	10 25	
	Cotton, $3.00; Lauten, Dana, $3.00; Boyle, Fitzpatrick, Pope, Gregg, $2.00	8 00	
	Doherty, Quigley, $1.50; Swan, Peters, Silloway, $8.00; Dudley, Bailey, $1.50	11 00	
	P. McLaughlin, Daly, McCormick, $1.50	1 50	
	Pray, Hilton, Murphy, Walsh .	3 00	
	Rosnosky, Barry, Maguire, Costello,	4 00	
			334 25

Approved for $318.25. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.

J. P. BARNARD. — *Carriages.*

Mar. 16.	Maguire	$1 00	
18.	Boyle, Fitzpatrick, Gregg, Pope, $4.00; Dudley, Cotton, Hilton, Bailey, $4.00	8 00	
	Peters, Silloway, Wells, $6.00; Pray, $1.50; McCormick, McLaughlin, Daly, $3.00 . .	10 50	
24.	Harding, Walsh, Mullett, Murphy, $4.00; McLaughlin, Daly, McCormick, Bigelow, $4.00 . .	8 00	
	Doherty, Doherty, Conlin, Quigley, $6.00; Bailey, Hilton, Cotton, Dudley, $4.00	10 00	
	2, waiting 2 hours each, . . .	8 00	
31.	Pray, Harding, Murphy, Mullett, $4.00; Doherty, Doherty, Daly, Welch, $5.00	9 00	
	Pope, Gregg, Boyle, Fitzpatrick, $4.00; Lovell, Gove, Bigelow, Morrison, $5.00	9 00	
	Walsh, Bailey, Hilton, Cotton, Dudley, $5.00; Costello, Maguire, Wells, Silloway, $5.00 . .	10 00	
	Swan, Clapp, Hosley, Farwell, $6,00; Beal, Bowker, Ford, Barry, $4.00	10 00	
April 6.	Pray, Hosley, Eddy, and waiting, $8.00; Quigley, Boyle, Murphy, Conlin, and waiting, $8.00 . .	16 00	
	Connell, Daly, J. Doherty, Cronin, waiting	8 00	
8.	Lovell, Morrison, Gove, waiting, $6.00; Cotton, waiting, $3.00 .	9 00	
		$116 50	

Approved for $116.50. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.

	Amounts carried forward,	$116 50	$652 25

	Amounts brought forward,		$116 50	$652 25
Mar. 30.	3 carriages: Bartlett, Lauten, Bigelow, Hart, Rosnosky, Gomez, Hosley, Means, Wells, and Wheeler . . .	$24 00		
29.	To and from East Boston .	5 00		
31.	Devlin	4 00		
April 4.	Clapp, Swan . . .	8 00		
			41 00	
				157 50

Approved for $41.00. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.

HALL & WHIPPLE. — *Dining.*

Mar. 26.	Pope, $2.95; (April 1st) Pope, $4.20; (9th) Pope, $3.05 . . .	$10 20	

Approved for $10.20. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.

31.	Welch, $1.00; (April 8) Welch & Denney, $8.10; (Mar. 17) Welch, $1.55	10 65	
			20 85

Correct. William F. Wharton, Chairman. Approved for $10.65. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.

HYNEMAN BROS.

April 6.	250 Hub Londres Cigars, @ $89 per M. .	22 25

List of persons who were present at the visit of the Common Council to the Charlestown Almshouse and Austin Farm, April 6, 1881: Bartlett, Beal, Bigelow, Boyle, Brimbecom, Brown, Conlin, Connell, Costello, Cotton, Cronin, Daly, Devlin, C. F. & J. Doherty, Dudley, Eddy, Fisk, Fitzpatrick, Ford, Gomez, Gove, Hart, Hosley, P. Morrison, Mullett, Murphy, Pope, Powers, Pray, Quigley, Rogers, Rosnosky, Smith, Swan, Teevan, Viles, Wakefield, Welch, Wheeler, City Messenger Peters, and Assistant Osborn.

Approved for $22.25. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.

CHARLES R. SMITH.

April 6.	2 Carriages at City Hall: Costello, Mullett, Bartlett, Dudley, Peters	16 00

Approved for $16.00. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.

N. Y. BRINTNALL.

April 6.	2 Carriages: Swan, Wheeler, Welch, Fitzpatrick	16 00

Approved for $16.00. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.

Amount carried forward,	$884 85

Amounts brought forward,		$884 85	

Geo. M. King.

April 6.	To use of 2 Coaches for Common Council: Rogers, C. F. Doherty, Powers, Beal, Viles, Ford	16 00	
	Approved for $16.00. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.		

W. L. Knox & Co.

April 27.	1 Badge, Martin T. Folan	5 00	
	Correct: A. H. Peters, City Messenger. Approved for $5.00. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.		

Thomas H. Devlin.

April 1.	To use of Carriage, as per Voucher . .	4 00	
	Approved for $4.00. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.		
	Voucher to above: Mr. Devlin to Chas. R. Smith, April 1, 1881. To Coach to E. Boston, $4.00.		
	Amount of May Draft . . .		$909 85

June Draft.

Vouchers B.

H. D. Parker & Co. — *Refreshments.*

April 21.	Clapp, Dana, Morrison, Lovell, Lauten, Barry, Rosnosky, Fisk, Mathews, Cotton, Swan, Eddy, Devlin, Fitzpatrick, Bailey . .	$84 30		
28.	Bailey, Dana, Lauten, Swan, Gove, Clapp, Harding, Murphy, Morrison, Fisk, Connell, Means, Cotton, Peters, Mathews, Doherty, Powers	83 45		
May 5.	Barry, Devlin, Doherty, Fitzpatrick, Brown, Morrison, Lauten, Rosnosky, Ford, Murphy . . .	54 70		
12.	Bailey, Devlin, Doherty, Barry .	29 65		
			$252 10	
	Approved for $252.10. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.			

Hall & Whipple. — *Dining.*

April 21.	Pope	$2 40		
May 5.	Lauten, Mathews, Lovell, Means, Swan, Wakefield, Morrison, Gove, Farwell	30 35		
" 12.	Lauten, Swan, Gove, Morrison, Clapp, Means	26 50		
			59 25	
	Approved for $59.25. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.			
	Amounts carried forward,		$311 35	$909 85

Amounts brought forward,			$311 35	$909 85

J. E. MAYNARD. — *Carriages.*

April 21.	To and from Pinckney street, Peters	$1 00		
	Lauten, Rosnosky, Barry, $4.50; Lovell, Gove, Morrison, $3.75 .	8 25		
	Cotton, $2.00; Fisk, Mathews, Clapp, Peters, $8.00 . . .	10 00		
26.	To boat: Devlin, Doherty, $2.00; to boat, waiting, Osborn, Peters, $3.00	5 00		
28.	Devlin, Fitzpatrick, $2.00; Bailey, Cotton, Murphy, Harding, $4.00 .	6 00		
	Eddy, Spurr, $8.00; Connell, Fisk, Means, Mathews, $5.00 . .	13 00		
	Lovell, $1.50; Lauten, Dana, Devlin, Power, $5.00	6.50		
	Gove, Morrison, Doherty, Fitzpatrick, $5.00; Bigelow, $5.00,	10 00		
	Brown, Morrison, Wakefield, $8.00; Clapp, Swan, Peters, Silloway, $8.00	16 00		
29.	Devlin, Harding, Murphy, Doherty, $2.00; (27th) Fitzpatrick, 50c. .	2 50		
30.	To and from the boat, Bailey .	3 50		
May 2.	Rosnosky, $2.00; (4th) Devlin, $5.50; (5th) Rosnosky, Barry, Ford, $3.00	10 50		
5.	Gove, Morrison, Lovell, $3.75; Mathews, Wakefield, Silloway, $5.25	9 00		
	Swan, Means, Peters, $8.00; Bartlett, Devlin, $2.50 . . .	10 50		
	Brown, Morrison, $1; Teevan, Costello, Connell, Winn, $5.00 .	6 00		
	Lauten, Farwell, $2.50; Pray, Hilton, Mullett, $3.00 . . .	5 50		
	Murphy, Cotton, Bailey . .	3 00		
			126 25	

Approved for $126.25. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.

J. P. BARNARD. — *Carriage.*

8.	Bailey		8 00	

Approved for $8.00. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.

	Amount of June draft			445 60

July Draft.

Vouchers C.

H. D. PARKER & Co. — *Refreshments.*

May 26.	Peters	$1 40		
30.	Bailey, Murphy, C. F. Doherty, Cotton, Brooks	21 10		
June 4.	Bailey, Bartlett, Boyle, Lauten .	22 20		
	Amounts carried forward,	$44 70		$1,355 45

	Amounts brought forward,	$44 70		$1,355 45
June 6.	Bailey, Barry, Fitzpatrick, Doherty, Welch, Quigley, Devlin . .	47 25		
9.	Peters, $1.00; (13th) Bailey, Clapp, $6.20	7 20		
			$99 15	

Approved for $99.15. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.

HALL & WHIPPLE. — *Dining.*

May 30.	Wakefield, Fisk, Gove, Lauten, Swan, Means, Clapp . . .	$38 50		
June 5.	Peters, Osborn, $1.50; (8th) Lauten, $1.50	3 00		
			41 50	

Approved for $41.50. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.

GEORGE C. PATTERSON.

Providing Collation at City Hall for 65 Persons.

May 30.	Names of persons who partook of lunch in large committee room, City Hall, Decoration Day, May 30, 1881: Mayor Prince; Aldermen Whitten, Caldwell; Councilmen, President Bailey, Lovell, Gove, C. F. Doherty, Conlin, Quigley, Walsh, Harding, Murphy, Dudley, Cotton, Pray, Hilton, Mullett, Daly, McCormick, J. Doherty, Viles, Fitzpatrick, Boyle, Pope, Whitmore, Cronin, Powers, Folan, Lauten, Hosley, Bartlett, Rosnosky, Ford, Brimbecom, Maguire, Fisk, Means, Connell, Smith, Mathews, Costello, Rogers, Wakefield, Clapp, Swan, Eddy, Bigelow, City Messenger Peters, Assistants Spurr, Silloway, Osborne		65 00	

Approved for $65.00. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.

HYNEMAN BROS.

28.	300 "Hub" Londres Cigars, @ $89 per M. (See G. C. Patterson's bill for names) .		26 70	

Approved for $26.70. A. J. Bailey, President Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.

J. E. MAYNARD — *Carriages.*

16.	Devlin and Powers, $5.00; Bailey, $1.00	$6 00		
17.	Bailey, $1.50; (19th) Fisk, Means, Connell, Huntress, $3.00 . .	4 50		
19.	Brown, Smith, Wakefield, $8.00; Morrison, .50	8 50		
	Amounts carried forward,	$19 00	$232 35	$1,355 45

Amounts brought forward,	$19 00	$232 35	$1,355 45
Hosley, Swan, Clapp, $8.00; Peters, Silloway, $8.00; Rosnosky, $1.00,	26 00		
Cotton, $1.50; Maguire, Childs, Costello, $3.00; Gove, Morrison, Lovell, Tracy, $3.00 . . .	7 50		
1 S. Boat, Devlin, .50; Boat, Peters, $3.00; Fitzpatrick, $3.00 .	6 50		
May 26. Bailey, $3.00; (28th) Rosnosky, $5.00	8 00		
30. 14 Landaus: Mayor Prince, Bailey, Peters, Lovell, Gove, Doherty, Conlin, Quigley, Walsh, Harding, Murphy, Dudley, Cotton, Pray, Hilton, Mullett, Boyle, Fitzpatrick, Viles, Pope, Huntress, Cronin, Powers, Folan, Lauten, Hosley, Bartlett, Rosnosky, Ford, Brimbecom, Maguire, Fisk, Means, Connell, Smith, Costello, Rogers, Wakefield, Clapp, Swan, Eddy, Bigelow. Mayor Prince, Bailey, Peters, Boyle, Conlin, Quigley, Rosnosky, Pope, Rogers, Mullett, Costello, Connell, Maguire, Swan, Fisk, Wakefield, Gove, Means, Clapp, Silloway, Hilton, Dudley, Viles.	140 00		
June 5. 4 Landaus: Harding, Spurr, Connell, Maguire, Peters, Silloway and Teevan.	32 00		
7. Rosnosky, $8.00; (9th) Fitzpatrick, $1.00	9 00		
10. Lowell R.R. and waiting, Peters .	5 00		
To and from boat, Peters . .	5 00		
Devlin and Pope, $3.00; to and from Lowell R. R., Peters and Spurr, $1	4 00		
13. Bailey	50		
		262 50	
Approved for $262.50. A. J. Bailey, President Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.			
J. P. BARNARD. — *10 Landaus for Celebration.*			
17. Lovell, P. Morrison, Gove, Walsh, Harding, Murphy, Dudley, Cotton, Pray, Hilton, Mullett, P. McLaughlin, Daly, McCormick, J. Doherty, Boyle, Cronin, Pope, Parkman, Folan, Farwell, Rosnosky, Barry, Ford, Brimbecom, McNamara, Maguire, Means, Smith, Costello, Brown, Wakefield, H. B. Clapp, Swan, Eddy, Bigelow		120 00	
Approved for $120.00. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.			
Amounts carried forward,		$614 85	$1,355 45

Amounts brought forward,			$614 85	$1,355 45
	CHARLES R. SMITH.			
May 30.	To 1 barouche, to the appropriation for Common Council, used by Bartlett for four hours . .	$8 00		
	Approved for $8.00. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.			
	To 1 barouche, to the appropriation for Common Council, used by McCormick, Daly, Silloway, and Osborn, for four hours . .	8 00		
	Approved for $8.00. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.			
	To 1 barouche, to the appropriation for Common Council, used by Lauten for four hours . . .	8 00		
	Approved for $8.00. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.			
June 5.	To 1 carriage to go to Brighton to attend memorial service, in church, used by Bartlett, Boyle, Lauten, and Costello; time, six hours .	8 00		
	Approved for $8.00. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.			
17.	To barouche, to the appropriation for Common Council, used by Bartlett and Lauten for the procession in Charlestown; time, eight and a half hours . .	10 00		
			42 00	
	Approved for $10.00. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.			
	F. W. MCCAUSLAND.			
June 5.	Landau to Brighton: Councilmen C. F. Doherty, Quigley, Welch, and Fitzpatrick	$10 00		
	Approved for $10.00. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.			
17.	Landau in parade, at Charlestown: Councilmen Doherty, Quigley, Welch, and Fitzpatrick . .	10 00		
			20 00	
	Approved for $10.00. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.			
	N. Y. BRINTNALL.			
5.	Two carriages at City Hall for Common Council, one not used: Fisk, Gove, P. Morrison, and Wakefield . . .		10 00	
	Approved for $10.00. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.			
Amounts carried forward,			$686 85	$1,355 45

Amounts brought forward,		$686 85	$1,355 45

C. J. MAHONEY.

June 5.	Landau to Council: Devlin and Barry . Approved for $8.00. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.	8 00	

A. H. PETERS.

28.	To cash paid for car-fares from Boston to Wellesley, and from Wellesley to Boston .	9 60	
	Approved for $9.60. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council: Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.		
	Amount of July Draft . .		704 45

August Draft.

Vouchers D.

H. D. PARKER. — *Refreshments.*

June 17.	Fisk, Morrison, Swan, Gove, Clapp, Cotton, Lauten, Means .	$52 30	
29.	Peters, $1.20; Means, Swan, Clapp, Fisk, Lauten, $20 . .	21 20	
30.	Means, Swan, Fisk, Lauten . .	16 00	
July 2.	Peters	2 70	
4.	Gove, Clapp, Swan, Means, Bailey, Doherty, Teevan . . .	20 50	
5.	Gove, Clapp, Means, Bailey, Doherty	40 00	
6.	Peters, $1.20; Clapp, Swan, Means, Doherty, Teevan, $27.55,	28 75	
7.	Peters	70	
8.	Clapp, Swan, Means, Bailey, Doherty, Teevan . . .	16 00	
14.	Peters, $1.05; Clapp, Swan, Means, Bailey, Doherty, $16.00 .	17 05	
			$215 20
	Approved for $215.20. A. J. Bailey, President Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.		

HALL & WHIPPLE. — *Dining.*

June 28.	Gove, Matthews, Rosnosky, Cotton, Morrison, Lauten	$8 50	
July 9.	Pope	1 95	
			10 45
	Approved for $10.45. A. J. Bailey, President Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.		

BAILEY'S EXPRESS.

June 28.	Refreshments furnished Common Council. List of persons who were present at the visit of the Common Council to the line of the Sudbury River Water Works, June 28, 1881: Councilmen: — P. Morrison, Gove, C. F. Doherty, Conlin, Quigley, Walsh, Murphy, Dudley, Cotton, Pray,		
Amounts carried forward,		$225 65	$2,059 90

Amounts brought forward,		$225 65	$2,059 90
	Mullett, Daly, J. Doherty, Welch, McLaughlin, Viles, Boyle, Pope, Cronin, Devlin, Powers, Folan, Lauten, Farwell, Hosley, Bartlett, Rosnosky, Barry, Beal, Brimbecom, Emery, McNamara, Maguire, Teevan, Means, Smith, Matthews, Costello, Rogers, Wakefield, Swan, Eddy, Bigelow, Water Board, Stanwood and Cutter, Assistant Clerk, C. C., O'Kane, City Engineer and assistants, Wightman, Fteley, Fitzgerald, City Messenger and assistant, Peters and Osborn, Reporters of Globe, Herald, Traveller, Journal, and Post	182 88	
	Approved for $182.88. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.		
	C. A. RICHARDS & Co.		
June 24.	4 cases Mumm's Dry Verzenay, qts., at $21.50	86 00	
	(Names on bil of Bailey's Express.)		
	Approved for $86.00. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.		
	HYNEMAN BROS.		
25.	800 Hub Londres Cigars, at $89 per M. .	71 20	
	(Names on bill of Bailey's Express.)		
	Approved for $71.20. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.		
	J. E. MAYNARD. — *Carriages.*		
17.	Bowker, $10.00; (28th) Railroad, waiting, Peters, $2.50 . . . $12 50		
29.	Spurr, $5.00; (30th) Morrison, .50 . 5 50		
July 4.	Bailey, .50; (7th) Rosnosky, $5.00 5 50		
6.	South Boston: Devlin, Rogers, McNamara, Means, Boyle, $8.00; (2d) Rosnosky, $5.00 . . 13 00		
13.	Bailey, .50; 3 to 5 from boat, Fitzpatrick, $4.00; 3 to 2 from, Pope, $2.50 . . . . . 7 00		
12.	1 S. Fitzpatrick, .50; (4) Conners, $7.00 . . . . . 7 50		
		51 00	
	Approved for $51.00. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.		
	J. P. BARNARD. — *Carriages.*		
1.	Brown, .50; (2d) Bailey, $2.00; (5th) Bailey, $1.00 . . . $3 50		
9.	Bailey, $1.50; (14th) Clapp, Swan, Lauten, $10.00 . . . . 11 50		
		15 00	
	Approved for $15.00. A. J. Bailey, Pres. of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.		
Amounts carried forward,		$631 73	$2,059 90

Amounts brought forward,			$631 73	$2,059 90
	R. T. BROOKS. — *Teams.*			
June 28.	For Common Council, on line of Sudbury River Water Works . . . . . (Names on bill of Bailey's Express.)		90 00	
	Approved for $90.00. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.			
	E. W. MURRAY.			
July 7.	1 Landau, So. Boston and City .	$8 00		
	1 " " " Brighton and Brookline, Cronin and Welch	10 00		
			18 00	
	Cronin, Welch, Daly, J. Doherty, Teevan, Pray, Connell.			
	Approved for $18.00. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.			
	LEWIS HALL.			
6.	2 open carriages at $8.00: Wheeler, Dudley, Gove, P. Morrison, Spurr, Silloway .		16 00	
	Approved for $16.00. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council. Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.			
	GEORGE M. KING.			
6.	Use of 2 coaches for Common Council: Brimbecom, Hilton, Lovell, Fisk, Maguire.		16 00	
	Approved for $16.00. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council. Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.			
	CHAS. R. SMITH.			
6.	Two barouches, to House of Correction, used by Bartlett; time, six hours: Eddy, Hosley, Smith, Wakefield, Pope, Lauten, Bartlett, Emery		16 00	
	Approved for $16.00. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.			
	WARNER & TARBELL.			
6.	Two landaus: Fitzpatrick, Harding, Murphy, Costello, Hosley, Clapp, and Conlin.		16 00	
	Approved for $16.00. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.			
	WM. S. & GEO. O. WILEY.			
6.	Two barouches: Bailey, Bigelow, Frost, Rosnosky, Mullett		12 00	
	Approved for $12.00. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.			
Amounts carried forward,			$815 73	$2,059 90

	Amounts brought forward,		$815 73	$2,059 90
	C. J. MAHONEY.			
July 4.	Carriage for seven hours, Council: T. Devlin		10 00	
	Approved for $10.00. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.			
	T. & J. SULLIVAN.			
6.	Carriage: Devlin, McNamara, and Rogers .		10 00	
	Approved for $10.00. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.			
	BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD COMPANY.			
June 28.	For transportation of 61 persons from Boston to So. Framingham, at 53c. each	$32 33		
	For transportation of 42 persons from Newton Upper Falls to Boston, at 25c. each	10 50		
			42 83	
	(Names on bill of Bailey's Express.)			
	Approved for $42.83. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.			
	Amount of August Draft . . .			878 56

September Draft.

Vouchers E.

H. D. PARKER. — *Special Committee "Doogue Investigation."*

Aug. 10.	Sundries: Maguire, Gove . . .		$7 95	
	Approved for $7.95. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.			
	HALL & WHIPPLE. — *Dining.*			
July 20.	Harding and Barry, $5.85; (22d), Maguire, $3.30	$9 15		
27.	Pope, $1.95; (Aug. 5th), Pope, $1.55,	3 50		
			12 65	
	Approved for $12.65. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.			
	J. E. MAYNARD. — *Carriage.*			
19.	Bailey, $6.00; (21st) Bailey, $1.00, $1.50; (26) Bailey, $5.00 . .	$13 50		
27.	Lauten, $8.00; (28th) Rosnosky, Ford, and Teevan, $3.00 . .	11 00		
28.	Bowker, $1.00; Peters, $1.00; Boyle, Conlin, and Quigley, $3.50,	5 50		
	Fitzpatrick, McCormick, McLaughlin, and Daly	4 00		
	Amounts carried forward,	$34 00	$20 60	$2,938 46

Amounts brought forward,		$34 00	$20 60	$2,938 46
	Doherty, Morrison, Doherty, $3.75; Cotton and Walsh, $2.50 . .	6 25		
	Child, $1.00; Harding and Murphy, $2.50; Hosley and Eddy, $8.00 .	11 50		
	Smith, Fisk, Huntress, and Wakefield, $5.00; Pray, $2.00 . .	7 00		
	Greenough, $1.00; Mathews, $3.00; Dana and Farwell, $2.50 . .	6 50		
	Dudley and Hilton, $2.50; Bartlett, Clapp, Devlin, and Powers, $5.00,	7 50		
	Means, Connell, Rogers, O'Kane, $5.00; Denney and Cronin, $2.00,	7 00		
Aug. 3.	Bailey, .50; (4th) Fisk, Mathews, Wakefield, Brown, $8.00 . .	8 50		
4.	Rosnosky, $6.00; Maguire, Rosnosky, Pope, Peters, $2.00 . .	8 00		
	Boyle and Peters, $1.00; (9th) Rosnosky, $4.00	5 00		
			101 25	
	Approved for $101.25. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.			
	J. P. BARNARD. — *Carriage.*			
9.	Bailey		1 00	
	Approved for $1.00. A. J. Bailey, President Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.			
	JOHN FEENEY. — *Carriage.*			
June 17.	C. F. Doherty, P. J. McLaughlin, and J. F. Daly		5 00	
	Approved for $5.00. A. J. Bailey, President Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.			
	JAMES JELLISON.			
July 4.	Carriage to East Boston Boat Race, Bicycle Race, and La Cross Game: McCormick, Daly, and P. J. McLaughlin . . .		8 00	
	Approved for $8.00. A. J. Bailey, President Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.			
	Amount of September draft			$135 85

October Draft.

Vouchers F.

H. D. PARKER & CO. — *Refreshments.*

Aug. 15.	Special Doogue Investigation: Maguire, Gove, $5.80; (25th) Maguire, Gove, $6.85 . . .	$12 65		
Sept. 13.	Maguire, Gove	8 00		
			$20 65	
	Correct. P. J. Maguire, Chairman. Approved for $20.65. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.			
Amounts carried forward,			$20 65	$3,074 31

Amounts brought forward,		$20 65	$3,074 31

HALL & WHIPPLE. — *Dining.*

Sept. 8.	Harding, Barry, Welch		7 50
	Approved for $7.50. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.		

J. E. MAYNARD. — *Carriages.*

Aug. 17.	Rosnosky, C. F. Doherty, $8.00; (18th) Fitzpatrick, Murphy, $8.00,	$16 00	
18.	Peters, $8.00; Bailey, Whitmore, $6.00	14 00	
	Lauten, Boyle, Rosnosky, $1.50; (20th) Rosnosky, $6.00 . .	7 50	
	Barry, $6.00; (25th) Peters, $1.00 .	7 00	
Sept. 3.	Bailey, Pray, $1.00; (15th) Costello, Maguire, Winn, O'Kane, $5.00 .	6 00	
15.	Hosley, Swan, Clapp, $8.00; Pray, Cotton, Dudley, $4.00 . .	12 00	
	C. F. Doherty, McLaughlin, Welch, McCormick, Doherty . . .	6 00	
	Rosnosky, $5.00; to and from boat, Peters, $3.00	8 00	
			76 50
	Approved for $76.50. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.		

J. P. BARNARD. — *Carriages.*

Aug. 17.	Bailey, $1.00; (18th) Welch, Devlin, $4.00; (23d) Bailey, .50		5 50
	Approved for $5.50. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.		

H. & J. GRAHAM.

Sept. 15.	4 pass to East Boston: Lovell, P. Morrison, Quigley, Conlin, ...	$5 00	
"	3 " Roxbury: Means, Fisk, Connell . . .	5 00	
"	3 " West Roxbury: Wakefield, Brown, Morrison,	6 00	
"	3 " Roxbury; Smith, Pratt, Peters . . .	5 00	
"	2 " Mattapan: Eddy, Spurr,	6 50	
			27 50
	Approved for $27.50. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.		
	Amount of October Draft		137 65
Amount carried forward,			$3,211 96

Amount brought forward,			$3,211 96

November Draft.

Vouchers G.

H. D. PARKER & Co. — *Refreshments.*

July 15.	Peters, .70; (16th) Swan, Clapp, Gove, Morrison, $7.70 . . .	$8 40	
16.	Lauten, Clapp, Swan, Cotton, Bigelow, Gove, $13.80; (21st) Peters, $1.30	15 10	
21.	Clapp, Gove, Lauten . . .	8 55	
	Names of persons who it is supposed partook of lemonade in the Council Chamber, July 21, 1881: President Bailey, Councilmen Barry, Bartlett, Beal, Bigelow, Brimbecom, Brown, Child, H. & H. B. Clapp, Conlin, Connell, Costello, Daly, Dana, Devlin, C. F. & J. Doherty, Dudley, Eddy, Emery, Farwell, Fisk, Fitzpatrick, Freeman, Folan, Gove, Greenough, Harding, Hart, Hilton, Hosley, Huntress, Lauten, Lovell, Maguire, Mathews, McCormick, J. A. & P. J. McLaughlin, McNamara, Means, N. M. & P. Morrison, Mullett, Murphy, Parkman, Pope, Powers, Pratt, Pray, Quigley, Rogers, Rosnosky, Smith, Swan, Teevan, Viles, Wakefield, Walsh, Welch, Wharton, Wheeler, Whitmore, and Williams	16 00	
28.	Peters	1 10	
29.	Pratt, Lauten, Means, Gove, Swan, Morrison, Fisk	32 85	
28.	Names of persons who partook of lunch in the Council Chamber, July 28, 1881: Councilmen Barry, Bartlett, Beal, Bigelow, Bowker, Boyle, Brimbecom, Brown, Child, H. & H. B. Clapp, Conlin, Connell, Costello, Cotton, Cronin, Daly, Dana, Devlin, Denney, C. F. & J. Doherty, Dudley, Eddy, Emery, Farwell, Fisk, Fitzpatrick, Ford, Freeman, Folan, Gove, Greenough, Harding, Hart, Hilton, Hosley, Huntress, Lauten, Maguire, Mathews, McCormick, P. J. McLaughlin, Means, N. M. & P. Morrison, Murphy, Pope, Powers, Pratt, Pray, Quigley, Rogers, Rosnosky, Smith, Swan, Teevan, Viles, Wakefield, Walsh, Welch, Wharton, Wheeler, Whitmore, and Williams; Clerk and Assistant Clerk of Common Council, Gregg and O'Kane; City Messenger and Assistants, Peters, Spurr, and Silloway . . .	120 00	
Amounts carried forward,		$202 00	$3,211 9

		Amounts brought forward,	$202 00		$3,211 96
July	29.	Barry, Maguire	4 20		
	30.	Bailey, Pratt, Brown, Wakefield, Matthews, Fisk, Smith . . .	24 60		
Aug.	5.	Clapp	7 15		
	4.	Names of persons who it is supposed partook of lemonade, in the Council Chamber, August 4, 1881: President Bailey; Councilmen, Lovell, P. Morrison, Gove, C. F. Doherty, Conlin, Quigley, Walsh, Harding, Murphy, Dudley, Cotton, Pray, Hilton, Mullett, P. J. McLaughlin, Daily, McCormick, Welch, Fitzpatrick, Viles, Boyle, Parkman, Greenough, Pope, Wheeler, Freeman, Huntress, Whitmore, Denny, Cronin, Devlin, Folan, H. Clapp, Lauten, Farwell, Hosley, Bartlett, Bowker, Rosnosky, Child, Beal, Ford, Hart, Brimbecom, Emery, McNamara, Maguire, Teevan, Fisk, Means, Connell, Pratt, Smith, Mathews, Costello, Rogers, N. M. Morrison, Brown, Swan, Eddy, Wakefield, Bigelow, Clerk of Council Gregg, Assistant O'Kane, City Messenger Peters, Assistant Silloway	16 00		
				$253 95	
		Approved for $253.95. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor. Endorsed correct. A. Bigelow, N. G. Smith, N. S. Wakefield, P. J. Maguire, Arthur F. Means, Jesse M. Gove, Will C. Fisk, N. M. Morrison, Horace B. Clapp, T. R. Mathews, R. S. Swan, Henry W. B. Cotton, David F. Barry, A. F. Lauten, P. Morrison, Chas. E. Pratt.			
Aug.	18.	Peters, $1.40; (19th) Maguire, Pope, Connell, $19.20	20 60		
	27.	Peters, $1.75; (29th) Devlin, Fitzpatrick, $9.70	11 45		
	30.	Pope, Denny, Doherty, Fisk, Wakefield	32 30		
Sept.	3.	Gove, Clapp, Swan, Means . .	12 20		
	13.	Rosnosky, Doherty, Mullett, Walsh, Murphy	29 00		
				105 55	
		Approved for $155.55. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor. Endorsed correct. F. J. Murphy, P. J. Maguire, Will C. Fisk, N. S. Wakefield, Arthur F. Means, Isaac Rosnosky, Jesse M. Gove, Horace B. Clapp, R. S. Swan, John Doherty, James W. Pope, Geo. F. Mullett, Joseph P. Connell, Matthew Walsh.			
		Amounts carried forward,		$350 50	$3,211 96

Amounts brought forward,			$359 50	$3,211 96
Sept. 20.	Doherty, Fitzpatrick . . .	$12 10		
21.	Maguire, Fisk, Lauten, Bartlett, Morrison, Harding, Boyle, Means, Clapp, Cotton, J. Doherty, Mathews, Swan, Gove, McNamara, Connell	122 65		
27.	Powers, Conlin, $8.50; (31st) Bartlett, $3.20	11 70		
Oct. 3.	Devlin, Doherty, $5.55; (4th) Bartlett, $3.15	8 70		
8.	Wakefield, Rosnosky, Clapp, Fisk, Bigelow, Cotton, Lovell, Swan, Mathews, Gove, Pray, Smith .	66 65		
10.	Morrison, Means	7 90		
14.	Doherty, Rosnosky, Powers, Clapp,	20 70		
			250 40	
	Approved for $250.40. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor. Endorsed correct. A. Bigelow, N. G. Smith, P. J. Maguire, N. S. Wakefield, Arthur F. Means, Isaac Rosnosky, Jesse M. Gove, Will C. Fisk, N. M. Morrison, Horace B. Clapp, T. R. Mathews, R. S. Swan, John Doherty, H. W. B. Cotton, Joseph P. Connell, A. F. Lauten, P. Morrison, Wm. E. Bartlett, Chas. A. Powers, J. J. Boyle, J. J. McNamara, Thos. H. Devlin, C. P. Conlin.			
7.	Claims, C. C.: Hosley, Gove, Williams, Devlin		21 90	
	Correct. Thos. H. Devlin, Chairman. Approved for $21.90. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.			
	Special Doogue Investigation, —			
7.	Maguire, Gove	$8 10		
14.	Maguire, Gove, Parkman . .	23 55		
			31 65	
	Correct. P. J. Maguire, Chairman. Approved for $31.65. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.			
			$663 45	

HALL & WHIPPLE. — *Dining.*

	Conference on Salaries, —			
Sept. 29.	Rosnosky, Gove, Smith, Fisk, Connell	$26 20		
	Correct. N. G. Smith, Chairman. Approved for $26.20. A.J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.			
17.	Pope	1 40		
20.	Barry, Rogers, Walsh, Welch, McLaughlin	20 70		
Oct. 5.	Pope	2 35		
			50 65	
	Approved for $24.45. A.J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.			
Amounts carried forward,			$714 10	$3,211 96

Amounts brought forward,		$714 10	$3,211 96
	CHAPIN & ROBINSON.		
8.	Refreshments furnished Common Council, Approved for $346. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.	346 00	
	Names of persons who were present at the visit of the Common Council to the Corliss Engine Works at Providence, on Saturday, Oct. 8, 1881: Councilmen Lovell, P. Morrison, Gove, C. F. Doherty, Conlin, Quigley, Murphy, Dudley, Cotton, Mullett, Daley, J. Doherty, Welch, Boyle, Pope, Devlin, Powers, Lauten, Farwell, Hosley, Bartlett, Bowker, Rosnosky, Barry, Child, Teevan, Fisk, Means, Connell, Smith, Mathews, Costello, Rogers, Wakefield, Clapp, Swan, Eddy; Reporters Robson, Gray, Hutchins, Smith.		
	L. DAVIDSON.		
7.	400 cigars, @ $8.00 . . . . . Approved for $32.00. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor. (See Chapin & Robinson's bill for names, Nov. 1881.)	32 00	
	J. E. MAYNARD. — *Carriages.*		
July 28.	16 Carriages: Doherty, Clapp, Bartlett, Devlin, Powers, Means, Connell, Rogers, Denney, Cronin, Cotton, Walsh, Greenough, Pray, Mathews, Dana, Farwell, Hosley, Eddy, Bowker, Boyle, Quigley, Conlin, Rosnosky, Ford, Teevan, Fisk, Huntress, Wakefield, Smith, Fitzpatrick, Morrison, Harding, Murphy, Child, Dudley, Hilton, O'Kane, Peters . . . . $96 00 Approved for $96.00. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.		
Sept. 19.	Mathews . . . . . 6 00 Approved for $6.00. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.		
15.	Gove, Ford, Bartlett, Rosnosky, Barry 5 50		
19.	C. F. Doherty, $8.00; (21st) B. & A. R.R., Bailey, Peters, $3.00 . 11 00		
23.	Pope, $1.00; (25th) from R.R., Parkman, Lee, Peters, $4.00 . 5 00		
27.	To and from wharf, Wakefield, Bowker, Spurr, Osborn . . 2 00		
30.	Rosnosky, $6.00; (5th) Harding, $8.00 . . . . . 14 00		
Oct. 8.	4 to and 1 from Providence R.R., Wakefield, Peters, Silloway, Osborn 2 50		
		142 00	
	Approved for $40.00. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.		
Amounts carried forward,		$1,234 10	$3,211 96

Amounts brought forward,			$1,234 10	$3,211 96

J. P. BARNARD. — *Carriages.*

Sept. 15.	Lauten, Dana, Farwell, $4.00; (21st) Parkman, Pray, Peters, $3.00	$7 00	
27.	Gove, Powers, Conlin, $4.00; (6th) Fisk, Rosnosky, $6.00 . .	10 00	
Oct. 6.	Lovell, $6.00; (11th) Clapp, H. B. Swan, $10.00	16 00	
			33 00

Approved for $33.00. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.

JAMES JELLISON.

3.	Hack to Parker House and Charles river	6 00	
	Signed, C. F. Doherty, Chas. Powers, I. Rosnosky.		
	Approved for $6.00. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.		
22.	2 Carriages to Deer Island boat and return, Martin S. McCormick,	12 00	
			18 00

Approved for $12.00. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.

GEO. W. WHITING.

20.	Crayon, President of Common Council. Frames, mats, &c.	68 00

Approved for $68.00. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.

BOSTON & PROVIDENCE RAILROAD CORPORATION.

8.	For excursion tickets from Boston to Providence and return, 40 at $1.00 . .	40 00

Approved for $40.00. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.
(See Chapin & Robinson's bill for names —this draft.)

J. L. FAIRBANKS & Co.

7.	1 doz. packs cards	6 50

Approved for $6.50. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.
(See Chapin & Robinson's bill for names.)

WARREN L. KNOX & Co.

8.	1 Badge, Prentiss Cummings . . .	5 00

Correct. Jos. P. Connell, Chairman.
Approved for $5.00. A. J. Bailey, President of Common Council; Frederick O. Prince, Mayor.

Amount of November Draft	1,404 60
Total expenditures seven months	$4,616 56

[Document 143 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

REPORT

OF THE

Joint Standing Committee on Water,

ON THE IMPURITY OF THE WATER SUPPLY,

WITH THE REPORT OF

PROFESSOR IRA REMSEN

ON THE SUBJECT.

In Board of Aldermen, Nov. 21, 1881.

The Joint Standing Committee on Water, who were directed to investigate the cause of the impurity of the water furnished this city, having attended to that duty, beg leave to submit the following

REPORT.

Although the cause of the contamination of our water supply has been diligently sought for at different times, and the resources of science had apparently been exhausted without success, the committee believed that it was desirable to make one more effort in that direction; and therefore engaged the services of Ira Remsen, Professor of Chemistry in the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, to make a thorough scientific examination of the subject.

Professor Remsen began his investigations on the 4th of November, and his labors were brought to a successful issue on the 17th.

By his report, which is herewith submitted, it will be seen that Professor Remsen has discovered that the well-known "cucumber" flavor, which has appeared several times in our water supply, is in all probability caused by the decomposition of a fresh-water sponge, called the *Spongilla fluviatilis, Auct.*, that grows in large quantities in Farm pond.

The importance of this discovery, not only to Boston, but also to all other cities having a similar system of water supply, is very great. As all natural or artificial reservoirs are liable to contamination from this cause, the attention of scientists will now be directed to a close study of the sponge, its habits, and the conditions favorable to its appearance and growth, in order that, if possible, means of prevention and removal may be devised.

The City Engineer informs the committee that on the 11th of November the Water Board placed the entire control of the water supply in his hands, to adopt such measures as he deemed best to prevent the annoyance caused by bad water. The engineer began to make preparations for emptying Farm pond of the contaminated water, with a view of refilling it with good water from Basin No. 2.

The result of Professor Remsen's investigation, however, rendered a radical change in this plan necessary. As it is impossible to empty the pond entirely, owing to the grade of the outer conduit, it is now the intention of the engineer to excavate a channel in the bed of Farm pond, which will connect the influent and effluent gate-houses, so that the water from Basin No. 2, or Sudbury river, can be run direct to the Sudbury-river conduit and thence to the city, without danger of contamination from the impure water remaining in the pond. This work is now being actively prosecuted, and, it is hoped, will be completed in a few days. Measures are also being taken to free the pond from the cause of the impurity.

The digging of this channel is, however, only a temporary expedient, and it is the opinion of the committee that immediate steps should be taken to build a permanent conduit across or around Farm pond, in order that each of the reservoirs could be completely isolated in case the cause of the present difficulty should again appear.

If the conclusions of Professor Remsen are correct, the committee see no reason, in view of the measures now being taken, why the trouble arising from bad water should not soon be ended.

The committee desire to express their high appreciation of the indefatigable exertions of Professor Remsen to discover the cause of an evil that has long baffled the efforts of all

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investigators, and which has caused so much anxiety, if not alarm, in the community.

JOSEPH CALDWELL,
JOSEPH A. TUCKER,
CLINTON VILES,
MALCOLM S. GREENOUGH,
CLARENCE P. LOVELL,
GEORGE F. MULLET,
ALDEN E. VILES,
ISAAC ROSNOSKY,

Committee.

APPENDIX.

REPORT ON A PECULIAR CONDITION OF THE WATER OF BOSTON, IN NOVEMBER, 1881,

BY

IRA REMSEN,

Professor of Chemistry in the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.,

(WITH NOTES BY PROFESSORS ALPHEUS HYATT AND W. G. FARLOW.)

(*Submitted to the Joint Standing Committee of the City Council on Water.*)

To the Joint Standing Committee of the City Council on Water: —

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to submit to you my report on the present peculiar condition of the drinking-water of Boston. A little more than two weeks ago I was requested by you to undertake a thorough investigation of the condition of the water, with the object of discovering, if possible, the cause of the peculiar and disagreeable odor and taste which rendered it very unpalatable, and which had, in consequence, occasioned a great deal of complaint on the part of the citizens. The taste referred to is that which is commonly recognized under the name of "cucumber taste," as it resembles, or is thought to resemble, that of water which has stood in contact with cucumbers. This applies, as far as I am able to judge, to the water in its worst condition, while, when the taste is not at its worst, the expression "fish-oil" has been applied to it. After the examination of a large number of specimens, at different times and different places, I think the two expressions referred to are well calculated to convey a proper impression regarding the taste of the water at present. The taste is intensified by heat, and at the same time the odor, which is slight when the water is cold, becomes very strong and disagreeable.

The same or at least a very similar difficulty is of comparatively frequent occurrence. I need not remind Bostonians that it has occurred here on several occasions, and has after a time disappeared by natural processes. It was first noticed, as far as is known, in 1854, and only last winter it made its appearance again. Last winter, also, the Croton water of New York became affected in the same way, or what appears to have been the same way. We have also abundant records to show that the "cucumber taste" has affected waters in many other places. I may mention for example the following: Hartford, Conn., 1871; New Haven, Conn., 1864, 1865, 1872; Norwich, Conn., for several years in succession; Jacksonville, Ill.; Holyoke, Mass.; Lynn, Mass.; St. Paul, Minn.; Keene, N.H.; Albany, N.Y.; York, Pa. Many other places might be mentioned; but the above will suffice to show that the difficulty is not confined to one section of the country. Last winter the water of Baltimore, Md., became affected, and, at the request of the Mayor and the Water Board of that city, I undertook an examination of it. The results obtained by me at the time were, like the results of all others who have ever made careful studies of the subject, quite unsatisfactory. I was unable to find the cause, and all investigations previous to that time, whether of the Baltimore water or of water similarly affected elsewhere, had led to the same result. It is true that various suggestions have been made; indeed I may say that almost every possible suggestion has been made. What have been unjustly dignified by the name of "theories" have been put forward, sometimes by intelligent, usually by ignorant, men, who possessed practically no knowledge of the subject. In most cases, however, these "theories" have easily been shown to be incorrect; while in a few cases it has been impossible to decide whether they were correct or not. The water in Boston has been in recent years carefully examined by the most competent experts, among whom I may specially mention Professor W. R. Nichols, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Professor W. G. Farlow, of Harvard College; but, probably in consequence of unfavorable conditions, no cause could be assigned by them for the "cucumber taste."

In the light of so many previous failures, including my own of last spring, I had little hope, at the beginning of the investigation just completed, of being able to accomplish much of value. And I have reason to believe that the city authorities, as well as the citizens, had as little hope. Still, the possibility of adding something to our knowledge of this important subject, and the hope that I might, at least, be able to decide whether the condition of our water

in Baltimore last winter and the present condition of the Boston water are of the same nature or not, led me to accept your invitation.

The present difficulty was first noticed about October 1st. The season had been an unusually dry one over a great part of the country, and rivers and other bodies of water were, at the time, in very low condition. Just before my visit, however, there had been a medium fall of rain, which raised the water to some extent. During the time spent in the investigation there were, also, two other rain-storms, which added considerable to the stock in the storage-basins.

On my arrival in Boston, Nov. 4th, I first inspected the three reservoirs which supply those parts of the city from which complaints had arisen. These are the Chestnut-Hill reservoir, the Brookline reservoir, and the Parker-Hill or high-service reservoir. The first receives its water, under ordinary circumstances, from the Sudbury river indirectly, and from Farm pond directly. The second receives its water only from Lake Cochituate. The last receives its water both from the Brookline and Chestnut-Hill reservoirs, but probably more from the former than from the latter source, — a point which cannot be easily decided. It was noticed at once that the water from Chestnut-Hill reservoir was badly affected, the "cucumber taste" and odor being very pronounced; that of the Brookline reservoir was not affected; while that of the Parker-Hill reservoir was much better than the former, though not as good as the latter. Specimens of all these waters were collected for chemical examination. The next day (Nov. 5th), in company with a number of gentlemen specially interested in the problem under consideration, I visited Farm pond,[1] the Sudbury river, with its three basins, known respectively as Basins No. 1, 2, and 3; the

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[1] In order that the connection between these different bodies of water and the reservoirs already mentioned may be clearly understood, a few statements of facts, well known to the committee, but not generally known, should here be made. The Sudbury river is dammed near South Framingham, the dam forming a basin into which the water of the river and of a tributary of the river, known as Stony brook, is collected. This is Basin No. 1. Later a dam was built farther up the Sudbury, and a second basin was thus formed, into which only Sudbury-river water finds access. This is Basin No. 2. Still later a dam was built near the mouth of Stony brook, forming a third basin, known as Basin No. 3. This collects only the water from Stony brook. As at present arranged, then, Basin No. 1 receives the overflow from Basins 2 and 3. The water from these basins passes into Farm pond, which is an old natural pond at South Framingham. From thence, by a conduit in the neighborhood of twenty miles in length, the water passes to Chestnut-Hill reservoir, already mentioned. This reservoir is situated on the outskirts of the city, and mains pass directly from it to the different sections of the city.

Lake Cochituate is at Natick, or, rather, Natick is at the southern end of the lake. This is a large body of water, which receives no important streams, being dependent for its water upon the natural fall on the water-shed and upon springs. It is divided into three parts, which, however, communicate freely with each other, so that they form practically one body of water. The water from this lake flows through an independent conduit to the Brookline reservoir, already mentioned.

three divisions of Lake Cochituate, Pegan brook, and Pegan meadows.

If the bad condition of the water has its origin anywhere beyond the reservoirs and the mains of the city, it must be discovered in one of the bodies of water included in the list. As there is no connection between Lake Cochituate and the Chestnut-Hill reservoir, and the difficulty in the city is confined almost entirely to this reservoir, it seemed probable that, if any of the waters mentioned are affected, the difficulty would be traced to Farm pond, or possibly beyond it to one or all of the Sudbury basins, or the Sudbury itself. As far as we could judge by tasting the different waters at the sources, Farm pond was the only body at all seriously affected. The water from this was fully as bad, if not worse than that of the Chestnut-Hill reservoir. The water from the Sudbury river, taken from the stream above Basin 2, had not the "cucumber taste," nor had that from Basin 2. Both had a slight pondy taste; but this was very slight, and did not certainly even suggest bad water. Basin 3 was in very low condition at the time of this visit. The water *which was not in use* had some taste and some odor, but the "cucumber taste" was noticed, if at all, to only a very slight extent. Basin 1 was not in use, and had not been for some time; so no very careful examination of its water was made. The three divisions of Lake Cochituate (*see note, p. 6*) were next examined, and the water found to be in good condition as far as could be determined by tasting and smelling. One member of the party detected a very slight "cucumber taste" at one point; but the rest of us were in doubt, or could not detect it at all.[1] As far as my own senses are concerned, I do not hesitate to say that I failed to detect it anywhere in Lake Cochituate. Specimens of all the waters mentioned were collected, as were also specimens from different depths and from Pegan meadows, which is supplied by Pegan brook at Natick.

I next undertook a careful chemical examination of the specimens collected, and found that the chemical evidence was in accordance with the evidence of the senses. That is to say, I found that the waters which had no taste were in normal condition, as far as chemical analysis could determine; while these which had the "cucumber taste" were plainly in abnormal condition, and would have been pronounced so by any chemist who might have analyzed them.

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[1] The best way to detect the cucumber odor in any water but slightly affected is to pass about a pint of it through an ordinary paper filter, such as is used in chemical laboratories. This paper will reveal the odor, though it may be quite impossible to detect it directly, even when the water is heated. The test seems to be very delicate and I hence mention it, as it may serve others who are hereafter engaged in the examination of "cucumber waters."

As there is a great deal of misconception in regard to the value to be attached to chemical analyses of drinking-waters, a few words of explanation may not be considered out of place. The most frequently to be feared contamination of water is sewage. This cannot be detected directly by means of chemical analysis, nor by any other means; but, nevertheless, a fairly accurate judgment may be formed in the case of a suspected water by taking into consideration the results of the analyses, as well as the conditions surrounding the water. If we find a considerable quantity of solid matter in the water, together with an abnormal quantity of chlorine, of nitrates, and of nitrogenous organic matter, the presence of sewage would be suspected. If, then, on examining the surrounding conditions, we should find good reason for believing that sewage might find its way into the water, the conclusion would be justified that the water is contaminated with sewage matter. Such water should be condemned at once, and no one should be allowed to drink of it under any consideration.

Water may, however, become contaminated in other ways, and might easily become contaminated in such a way that chemical analysis would be powerless to detect the foreign material, or, if it should be detected, to determine its nature. The whole subject is, in short, in an unsatisfactory state, and should any one, in the examination of some waters, confine himself to "cut and dried rules," he would be very apt to come to false conclusions. Common sense is a very essential condition of success in the examination of waters, as well as in most other difficult processes.

One of the most commonly used methods of water analysis is that of Wanklyn. It consists in distilling the water, at first, alone, or with a little carbonate soda. The ammonia which passes over in this distillation is collected, and its quantity determined by an extremely delicate color test, which need not be described. When all the ammonia has passed over, a solution of caustic potash and permanganate of potash is added, for the purpose of oxidizing the organic matter which may be present in the water. If this contains nitrogen more ammonia is formed in consequence of the oxidizing action, and this new quantity of ammonia is collected and measured, as in the case of that first collected. The ammonia first collected is known as "free ammonia;" that which is formed by oxidation is known as "albuminoid ammonia," for the reason that albumen by oxidation yields ammonia. What we really determine by this method, then, is simply whether free ammonia is present in the water, and whether there are organic substances capable of yielding ammonia by oxidation. But we do not determine what these

organic substances are, nor do we determine whether they are of animal or vegetable origin. Rules have been accepted regarding the amounts of "free" and "albuminoid ammonia" which may be present in water without rendering it unfit for use; but these rules are, to a great extent, based upon the assumption that the organic matter, which yields the ammonia, is from sewage. It is plain, however, that such matter may have an entirely different origin, and the question would then present itself as a new one, whether the water containing it is injurious or not.

In saying, then, as I did before, that the chemical evidence is in accordance with that obtained by the senses, I mean more specifically, that the waters which have the "cucumber taste" were found to contain more "albuminoid ammonia" than those which did not have the taste, and the amount of "albuminoid ammonia" found seemed to be approximately in direct proportion to the badness of the taste. I give here the results of determinations made in a number of specimens: —

All Results in this and other Tables are expressed in Parts per 1,000,000.

Specimens.	"Free Ammonia."	"Album. Ammonia."	Remarks.
Bradlee Basin, Chestnut-Hill Reservoir, Nov. 4.	0.066	0.384	None of the waters mentioned in this table were filtered before analysis.
Brookline Reservoir, Nov. 4	0.014	0.100	
Parker-Hill Reservoir, Nov. 4	0.08	0.132	
Farm Pond, Nov. 5	0.08	0.404	
Basin No. 2, Nov. 5	0.094	0.29	
Sudbury River, Nov. 5	0.01	0.222	
Basin No. 1, Nov. 5	0.112	0.34	Not in use.
Basin No. 3, Nov. 5	0.226	0.54	Not in use.
Lake Cochituate, at Gate-house, Nov. 5 . . .	0.016	0.116	
Lake Cochituate, near Pegan Dam, Nov. 5 . .	0.066	0.104	
Pegan Meadows, Nov. 5	0.334	0.63	Water not passing into Lake, Nov. 5.

The waters from which the most "albuminoid ammonia" was obtained are those from the Bradlee basin, Farm pond, Basin No. 1, Basin No. 3, and Pegan meadows. Only that from Farm pond and the Bradlee basin, however, were in use; and they are practically one and the same water. For the present, then, I shall confine myself to this water, though reference will be made to the others further on.

What now is the cause of this abnormal quantity of "albuminoid ammonia"? The analyses of this water, previously made by Prof. Nichols, show that no excessive amount of "albuminoid ammonia" was found. Farm pond, as has been explained (*see note, p. 6*), receives its water from Basin No. 2 at present; yet it will be seen that the amount of "albuminoid ammonia" from the water of this basin was only 0.29 parts; while the Farm-pond water gave 0.404 parts in one million parts of water,— a difference which, in such matters, must be considered very great. Brookline reservoir water gave a little less than that of Lake Cochituate, though more than that of Parker-Hill reservoir. The first general interpretations of the results above recorded may be stated briefly as follows: Lake Cochituate, Brookline reservoir, Parker Hill reservoir are in good condition. The Sudbury river and Basin 2 are in fairly good condition, though they contain rather more than a due allowance of nitrogenous matter. Considering the fact that the water is free from objectionable taste and odor, and that at the time of my visit there had been a recent heavy rain, after a protracted drought, conditions which would naturally increase the amount of nitrogenous vegetable matter in the water, I have no hesitation in saying that the Sudbury water is in good condition for use, if taken from Basin No. 2. I believe, then, that these experiments nearly prove, what had already been surmised, that the seat of the present trouble is in Farm pond. The only other possibility is that it may be in the conduit between Basin 2 and Farm pond.

Having once reached the conclusion just stated, I again visited the pond, for the purpose of collecting specimens of its water at different points on its surface, and at different depths. Specimens were taken at the influent gate-house, and at the effluent gate-house, and at other points intervening. At about 450 feet from the effluent gate I collected surface specimens, and, further, a specimen from 4 feet below the surface, one from 8 feet below, and two at the bottom, at a depth of 12 feet. The last ones were collected in such a way as to bring up as much mud as possible, and there is plenty of it. Specimens were also taken from Basins 2 and 3; but the examination of these threw very little additional light on the subject.

An examination of the different specimens from Farm pond did not aid much in tracing the difficulty to its source, though it showed conclusively that the whole pond is affected. As would naturally be expected, the water at the influent gate-house is not contaminated quite as much as that at the

other end of the lake. Unfiltered specimens containing matter in suspension gave these results: —

	Free Am.	Alb. Am.
Effluent Gate-house, Nov. 10	0.026	0.45
Influent Gate-house, Nov. 10	0.00	0.272
Extreme upper end of Lake, Nov. 10 . . .	0.00	0.314

Filtered specimens gave results as follows: —

	Free Am.	Alb. Am.
Effluent Gate-house, Nov. 10	0.032	0.296
Influent Gate-house, Nov. 10	0.034	0.274

The results show two things: 1st, That there is considerably more nitrogenous matter in suspension at the effluent gate-house than at the influent gate-house; and, 2d, That there is not much difference in the amount of such matter in solution, in the two specimens. The increase in the amount of free ammonia, which will be noticed in comparing the latter table with the former, is due to the fact that the specimens had stood one day longer when the second series of analyses was made, than they had when the first series was made. I have found that the waters undergo a gradual change by standing, and that the results of this change can be detected by analysis. The change consists in further oxidation of the nitrogenous matter, leading to an increase in the amount of free ammonia, and finally to destruction of the material which imparts the taste and odor to the water.

I next examined the specimens taken at different depths. When unfiltered, a marked increase in the amount of nitrogenous matter was observed, in passing from the surface downward, though very little difference was observed in the filtered specimens, except in the case of the water from the bottom. The results upon which these statements are based are included in the accompanying table: —

	Free Am.	Alb. Am.	Remarks.
Surface Nov. 10	0.00	0.46	Not filtered.
4 feet below surface	trace	0.61	" "
Surface Nov. 10	0.018	0.27	Filtered.
4 feet below surface	0.026	0.30	"
8 feet below surface	0.01	0.26	"
Bottom	0.172	0.71	Filtered from thick mud.

The filtered specimens were analyzed a day later than those which were not filtered. This fact accounts for the increased amounts of free ammonia found in them.

Having failed by chemical means to determine whether the substance which causes the "cucumber taste" is at the bottom of the pond or not, I now undertook a special examination of the bottom, and soon discovered facts which led me to think I was at last on the true scent. These facts are of interest, and may aid somewhat in the solution of the problem. *The mud when first filtered from the water has no odor, nor has the water which comes from it*, and which, as the analyses show, contains a large amount of nitrogenous matter. *This water, further, has not a trace of the "cucumber taste."* The question at once suggested itself: Does this taste come from something situated on some other part of the bottom, or may it be developed by contact of the mud and bottom-water with air? Before seeking elsewhere in the pond, I made some experiments on the mud, to determine whether any change took place in it by exposing it to the air. A thin layer was spread on ordinary filtering paper and allowed to lie for a time. In about half an hour an odor was emitted from this material, whereas, at first, as has already been stated, it had no odor whatever.

The odor increased for a time, but afterwards, in the course of about an hour, it disappeared entirely and did not reappear. The odor suggested somewhat that with which we are all familiar, but I could not positively identify the two. There is, then, evidently something in the bottom mud which, by contact with air, is capable of giving off an odor. It seemed probable, from this observation, that the water in contact with the bottom might take up something which gradually undergoes change as it rises to a higher and higher level in the pond. This suggests decomposition of something. But what decomposes? The materials usually found at the bottom of such ponds, such as *loam, etc.*, do not emit strong odors, or give any very characteristic taste to

water; certainly we should not expect these ordinary materials to produce the effect which is the subject of this investigation. There must, then, be something else in the mud. An examination soon revealed the presence of green masses, varying in size from that of a pin-head to that of a pea. These were present in considerable quantity, and, in allowing the vessels which contained the mud to stand quietly for a short time, the green masses rose to the surface of the mud.

At this point I consulted Professor W. G. Farlow of Harvard College, for the purpose of procuring an authoritative statement concerning the nature of this green substance. He at once identified the material as plants belonging to the *Nostoc* family. These Nostocs are known to give off a disagreeable odor when decaying, and they have been observed in some other cases of contaminated waters. I at once picked out some of the Nostocs, and exposed them to the air, expecting to get a much stronger odor than I had obtained from the mud; but, to my surprise, the odor did not appear at all readily, and did not suggest the cucumber odor; nor did it become at any time nearly as strong as that of the mud itself, exposed under exactly the same conditions. After examining the subject carefully, I feel confidence in stating that, whatever may be the properties of the Nostocs found at the bottom of Farm pond, these plants are not the cause of the "cucumber taste." They may possibly contribute something to the taste; though, in view of other observations made by Prof. Farlow, I think this improbable. Certainly they are not the prime cause.

I shall submit below Prof. Farlow's remarks on the subject. I need not say that they are entitled to the greatest weight.

Leaving, then, the Nostocs, the presence of which, as I think will be admitted, does not furnish an explanation of the "cucumber taste," we naturally ask, whether anything else is present in the mud, or anywhere in the pond, which will assist us in our inquiry?

The microscopic examination of the mud revealed the presence of certain debris, which Prof. Farlow took to be spicules of a sponge; but no special weight was attached to this observation until, on a later visit to the pond, on November 16, I made a close examination of the screens through which the water passes at the effluent gate-house. Men were engaged in cleaning one of these screens at the time. For this purpose a portion of the screen, about two feet in length, was exposed by turning it on its rollers. This was then cleaned and another portion exposed, and so on. The

cleaning consisted in simply picking off the materials which could not pass through the small apertures of the screen. These were made up of dead leaves from the surface of the pond, an occasional piece of grass, and some curious masses, partly green, and partly brownish. These were evidently organized. I also, in the course of half an hour, saw one small fish, about an inch in length, in healthy condition. I smelt of everything found, and was soon forcibly struck by the strong, disagreeable odor of the organized masses just referred to. The odor was extremely disagreeable, and suggestive in the highest degree of the "cucumber odor." I at once called the attention of the City Engineer, Mr. Henry M. Wightman, who happened to be in the gate-house at the time, and of Mr. Desmond FitzGerald, who accompanied me, to this substance, and they exclaimed without hesitation that it had the odor of the "cucumber water," only the odor was much intensified.

I collected a considerable quantity of the substance, and convinced myself that each piece picked up had this strong odor, and, further, that pieces of it were constantly being stopped by the screen. At every turn which exposed a new surface of the screen, several pieces were found. Some of these were as much as four or five inches in length, though most of them not more an inch. The other materials picked off the screen did not have any odor that was in the least striking. There is not the slightest doubt that this peculiar substance is the only thing thus far found in the pond which has an odor unquestionably like that of the "cucumber water;" and this substance must be present in considerable quantity, or it would not have been found to the extent described above. Now, what is this substance? Prof. Farlow, to whom I submitted it first, pronounced it to be a *fresh-water sponge*. Acting on this information, I at once took my specimens to Professor Alpheus Hyatt, Curator of the Boston Society of Natural History, — an authority of the highest standing on the subject of sponges, as well as other subjects. He kindly examined them, and pronounced them to be sponges. He, too, was struck by the odor, and recognized the strong similarity between this odor and that of the "cucumber water." His remarks on the subject are herewith submitted: —

The specimen is that known as *Spongilla fluviatilis Auct.* This sponge is common in all fresh-water ponds, and in certain places is very abundant. While living it has a very strong odor, which is increased by decomposition. Masses of it easily decompose, and are often found partly living and partly decayed. It occurs on muddy bottom; and also grows on sticks and other hard substances. The odor of the sponge

shown me by Professor Remsen is like that of the water, strongly intensified.

ALPHEUS HYATT,
Curator Bost. Soc. Nat. History.

Nov. 17, 1881.

In this connection, I also submit the letter of Professor Farlow, above referred to: —

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 17, 1881.

PROF. IRA REMSEN: —

Dear Sir, — I have the honor to present the following statement of the results of the examination of water from the supplies of the City of Boston, made at your request.

Specimen No. I. was collected at Farm pond, and, when first seen by me, was contained in a large evaporating dish, at the bottom of which was a deposit about an inch and a half deep, composed of a loose mass of a brownish color. The so-called cucumber odor and taste were easily recognized in the water itself, and the deposit gave off the same odor to a somewhat less marked extent. The deposit was examined, and in it were found numerous gelatinous masses, of irregular shape, averaging from an eighth to a quarter of an inch in diameter, and of the bluish-green color characteristic of species of the *Phycochromaceae*, popularly known as the *Nostoc* family. A microscopic examination showed that the gelatinous masses belonged to the species known to botanists as *Aphanothece prasina* A. Br. Besides the species just named, I found a considerable number of diatoms, belonging to the genera *Pinnularia* and *Asterionella*, numerous spicules of siliceous sponges, and a quantity of partly decomposed leaves and other tissues of flowering plants. The water in the evaporating dish merely showed suspended particles similar to the deposit examined.

The second specimen, No. II., was contained in a small bottle. The water itself was somewhat turbid from suspended particles of earth and diatoms, and at the bottom was a greenish substance, which on microscopic examination proved to be a silicious sponge, in an advanced stage of decomposition. On opening the bottle the cucumber odor was perceptible, but not very marked in the water itself, but the sponge emitted an intense odor, which seemed to me to be without doubt the same as the cucumber odor.

Specimen No. 3, contained in a half-gallon bottle, was collected at Basin No. 3. The water was brown-colored from suspended earthy particles, and on top was a bluish-green scum, which, on microscopic examination, proved to consist of a mixture of *Clathrocystis æruginosa* and *Cœlosphæruim kuetzingianum*, both of which are species of the Nostoc family. The species named were in comparatively good condition, only a small number of individuals being decomposed; and, although there was a slight odor given off by the water, it did not at all resemble the cucumber odor.

The only specimens of interest in the present case were Nos. I. and II., collected at Farm pond; for the water from Basin No. 3 contained essentially the same plants found by me at the same locality in 1879, and of which a sufficiently detailed account, in a popular form, may be found in my paper on "Impurities of Drinking Water," in the report of the State Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity, for 1880.

The species found in Basin No. 3 are known, in warm weather, to produce the so-called pig-pen odor, which has, at times, caused trouble in the water-supplies of Boston and other cities; but the cucumber odor, which has caused the recent trouble, is a different affair.

To return to specimens Nos. I. and II. In both cases, the cucumber

odor was present; in the first, the odor was both in the water itself and in the deposit, and more marked in the former; in the second, the odor in the water itself was not very decided, but it was very strong indeed in the sponge at the bottom of the bottle. If there was anything in specimen No. I. which was the cause of the peculiar odor, it must have been the *Aphanothece prasina*. The diatoms could not possibly have caused the odor, and the remains of leaves, stems, etc., in the present instance, were, in no respect, different from the deposits found in all bodies of fresh water, especially in autumn. If there was anything in the second specimen which was the cause of the odor, it must have been the sponge. Comparing the intensity of the odor emitted by the *Aphanothece* and the sponge respectively, I think that no one could have had any doubt that the odor from the sponge was much the more intense, and I feel sure that the quality of the odor was the same in both.

Inasmuch, however, as the *Aphanothece* belongs to a family of plants notorious for producing disagreeable odors, one might ask if it were not possible that the present trouble originated in the slow decomposition of the *Aphanothece*, which had communicated the disagreeable cucumber odor and taste to the water of Farm pond, and whether the fact that the sponge, when examined, had a more intense odor than the *Aphanothece*, might not be accounted for by supposing that a very large amount of the bad-smelling water had been strained through the sponge. In order to settle the question as to the ability of the *Aphanothece* to produce the odor in question, it is necessary to know what effect the species produces when growing in other localities than Farm pond. Although the plant is, in all probability, common in ponds in the vicinity of Boston, the only place where I have myself observed it in abundance is in what is called the Glacialis, a small body of shallow water near Fresh pond, in Cambridge. When growing in the Glacialis, the plant is in the same condition and presents the same appearance as the specimens found in Farm pond. In October, 1879, it was common in the Glacialis; and, although partly decomposed when I collected it, there was no perceptible odor given off either by the *Aphanothece* or the water itself. It was also common in the Glacialis at the end of October, the present year; but, although several students who visited the spot with me examined specimens of the *Aphanothece* with hand-lenses, thus of necessity bringing the plant close to their noses, no odor was perceived, nor was any odor given off by the water. Furthermore, specimens kept for three weeks in a bottle, until they decomposed, gave off no cucumber odor. I have to-day again examined the water of the Glacialis at the spot where the plant was found; but the water was found to be clear, and without smell.

In conclusion, in spite of the presence of an abundance of a species of the Nostoc family in the water of Farm pond, I see no reason whatever for changing the opinion that I have hitherto held, that the cucumber taste is not owing to the presence or decomposition of any vegetable substance. If the *Aphanothece* in No. I. appeared to give out the cucumber odor, it was simply because it was infiltrated with water already polluted, and the pollution seems to me to be caused by the presence of decomposing sponges, the sponge itself actually having been found by me in specimen No. II., and the deposit in No. I. having been found to contain numerous sponge spicules, showing that, at least, sponges had been present. Not being a zoölogist it is beyond my province to say anything further on the subject, except that, as a person who has had a certain experience in examining waters with reference to their peculiar odors and tastes, I am perhaps qualified to bear testimony to the identity of the odor emitted by the sponge with that of the water which has given so much trouble of late in Boston, and to the marked intensity of the odor which, as given off by the sponge, was stronger than I had ever before perceived.

As a matter of historical interest, I would remark, that I found at the herbarium in Cambridge, a number of years ago, a box containing a quantity of sponge marked "*Spongilla* collected at the outlet of Lake Cochituate." The *Spongilla*, which had apparently been so common as to have excited certainly curiosity, and perhaps apprehension, soon after the introduction of the Cochituate water into Boston, had been sent to Professor Gray, who, recognizing that it was not a plant, sent it to Professor Jeffries Wyman, who ascertained its true nature.

Yours, respectfully,

W. G. FARLOW.

The evidence, then, as will be seen, is very strong, almost conclusive, that this sponge is the whole cause of the present difficulty, and probably of many other cases which have been investigated. No one who has had an opportunity to smell the specimens in my possession could have much doubt regarding the accuracy of this conclusion, and I believe that it may be accepted as a proved fact. The pieces of the sponge caught on the screen were, of course, positive proof of the presence in the pond of larger masses of the same material. It would not require a great deal to contaminate a large body of water. These masses, growing upon the bottom, easily become disintegrated, and undergo decomposition, and both the growing masses and the disintegrated parts must contribute to the taste of the water, though naturally the principal effect is due to the decomposition. As this decomposition takes place the more readily, the nearer the masses approach the surface of the water, the water near the surface has a stronger taste than that at the bottom, though the taste was noticed in all the waters collected, except those specimens which came out of the mud at the bottom. The presence of the spicules in the mud does not show that decomposition took place at the bottom; for, after decomposition in the water, wherever it takes place, these spicules, being heavier than the original sponge, have a tendency to fall to the bottom. I believe the presence of this sponge in Farm pond furnishes a satisfactory explanation of every fact which has been observed in connection with the present condition of the water; and I am convinced that, as the water is lowered in the pond, the sponge will be discovered[1] growing, unless it has already been entirely disintegrated, and this is hardly probable, judging by the fresh appearance of some of the specimens collected.

It may be that it is growing in the old channel, in which case it will not be exposed, but will have to be sought for by appropriate methods. At all events, if it is in the channel, the lowering of the water will simplify the search for it, as the area covered with water will be much smaller in the course

[1] Since this was written large quantities of the sponge have been found in the bottom of the pond, growing on rocks, from which it is easily detached.

of a few days than it is now. There is also a bare possibility that it is in the conduit between Basin 2 and Farm pond. Measures will be taken to find it, wherever it is, and, being found, it can be, for the most part at least, removed. Whether the removal would put an end to the present difficulty depends upon the habits of the sponge, and of these, I am informed, comparatively little is known. Temporarily the removal would give relief; but the sponge might continue growing, as it would be quite impossible to remove it completely, and it possesses a remarkable power of propagation. What the ultimate effect of removal would be can be decided only by making the experiment, and I earnestly recommend that it be made at the earliest possible day. If it is already disintegrated, and is no longer growing on the bottom, then the difficulty would probably soon stop of itself, as similar difficulties have, in all previous cases which have been reported.

There is one thing which should be borne in mind. The source of the difficulty is no doubt in Farm pond, or possibly, though not probably, in the conduit which the water passes from Basin No. 2 to the pond. During the continuation of the trouble, however, it is possible that some of the sponge may have taken root in other places, between the pond and the city, or even in the mains themselves. It will hence be necessary to inspect, and, if necessary, clean out the conduit between the pond and the city, and to flusn the mains for the purpose of removing in this way, if possible, any of the sponge which may be present.

The plan, more in detail and with some important additions, which I would suggest in the present case, for the purpose of remedying the difficulty, is this:—

In the first place, if Farm pond could be isolated from the system, the difficulty would probably cease. This cannot be done, however, as there is no conduit leading from Basin 2 around the pond. Lake Cochituate does not alone supply enough water for the city, so that the Sudbury water must be used, and this must pass through Farm pond, as matters are arranged at present. If great economy in the use of water were exercised, probably Lake Cochituate would furnish enough to meet the demands of the city; but this great economy could not be exercised for any length of time without serious inconvenience, and cannot be counted upon as a means of relief.

The next best plan, as it appears to me, is to draw the water off from Farm pond and waste it, as it would take a long time for it to become pure by standing. Diligent search should then be made for the sponge, and, if found, it should be removed as completely as possible. Then let the water

from Basin 2 pass through the pond in such a way that it comes in contact with as little of the bottom as possible. This may be accomplished in one of two ways: 1st, Either by letting the water flow through the old channel, while the bottom remains mostly exposed; or, better, 2d, by digging a trench through the pond, as far as possible on hard bottom, thoroughly cleansing this trench, and diverting the water from the old channel, causing it to flow directly over hard and clean bottom from the influent to the effluent gate-houses. This will secure good water as far as the conduit; but in this there must now be some remnants of the sponge, which for a short time will, to some extent, contaminate the water. This latter effect cannot, however, last long, unless there should be growing sponge present, as suggested above. Instead of letting the water from the conduit into Chestnut-Hill reservoir, which is now filled with bad water, it should be let into Brookline reservoir, and from thence distributed to the city, or directly into the mains without passing into the Brookline reservoir.

I am glad to be able to state that this latter plan, *i.e.*, the lowering of Farm pond and the construction of a dike across it, is now being followed out vigorously. In the mean time I would recommend that the citizens clean out their tanks, as I have reason to believe that some matter may be present in them which is undesirable, and which might serve for a short time, at least, to contaminate the water passing through them. I shall anxiously await the results of the treatment recommended, though I feel a considerable degree of confidence in predicting that this result will be satisfactory.

In the report thus far I have touched upon the principal question at issue, and I might leave the subject here, were it not for the fact that, in the course of my investigation, I have become acquainted with some facts not directly connected, as I believe, with the present difficulty, and which, nevertheless, are of importance. To these I would call your attention. The first is one which is well known, viz., that upon the bottoms of the Sudbury basins and of Farm pond there is a large amount of mud, which is probably somewhat objectionable. While this mud is not directly responsible for the "cucumber water," it may possibly have something to do with it indirectly, as it may be favorable to the growth of the sponge, which is, in all probability, responsible for the objectionable condition of the water. I am, however, not able to speak with any confidence on this point. I know nothing whatever regarding the habits of this sponge, save what I learned in a short conversation with Professor Hyatt,

the substance of which has already been given. That the sponge may grow in reservoirs prepared with great care seems probable from the fact that what appears to have been the same trouble occurred in the Bradlee basin a short time ago; and I am told that the bottom of this basin is in particularly good condition. Then, too, assuming that the sponge is always the cause of the "cucumber taste," it is clear from an examination of the records that it can grow on bottoms of widely different characters. Apparently the same trouble occurred last year in Lake Cochituate, and I do not know that any one has claimed that there is a large amount of loam in the bottom of this lake. The evidence, then, does not enable us to determine whether a muddy bottom is particularly favorable to the growth of sponges or not, so far as I know. Nevertheless, I am of the opinion that the loam would be better out of the basins of the Sudbury system than in it, as it undoubtedly contributes to a slight increase in the amount of organic matter in the water; and this increase, though, perhaps, not very objectionable, is certainly undesirable.

Again, the question of sewage has been agitated, and I desire to say a few words on this subject. There is no evidence whatever that the Sudbury water or Farm pond is contaminated with sewage. The analyses of Sudbury-river water, and of that of Basin No. 2, do not reveal the presence of sewage. I examined these waters for chlorine and found only a very small quantity, so small that I did not consider it necessary to determine it quantitatively. So, too, with Farm pond. This water contains only a small quantity of solid matter in solution, and only a trace of chlorine. I made a determination of the solids held in solution and found only six parts in 100,000 of water. I walked entirely around the pond and found nothing objectionable except a very small brook, known as Barber's brook, through which I believe a small amount of sewage enters the pond. At the time of my visit it was not running into the lake. Though the contamination which could be effected by this brook must be very small, it certainly ought not to be allowed to flow into the pond. I should say that the water of this brook had no trace of the "cucumber odor."

As regards Lake Cochituate there was one objectionable feature noticed in the course of its examination, and this is familiar to all Boston. I refer to Pegan brook. I examined the water of the lake just outside the dam which usually prevents the flow of the Pegan water into the lake, and found it without taste and odor. There was rather more chlorine in it than is desirable, and this possibly results from the presence of small quantities of sewage, though

many good drinking waters, which are certainly not contaminated with sewage, contain as much as this lake does. There is at present nothing to be alarmed at, as far as this Pegan brook is concerned; but measures should be taken to keep the water of the brook from the lake. At present, whatever water enters from this source is caused to pass through large charcoal filters. This is undoubtedly a good arrangement, but it will not answer for a permanent thing. I am aware that strong efforts have been made to get rid of the water of the brook, but thus far these have been unsuccessful. I can only strongly urge that these efforts be increased until the desired object is reached.

Basin 3 contains certain Nostocs in considerable quantity, as stated in Prof. Farlow's letter, and the decomposition of these gives the water a slight disagreeable odor, which has been well termed the "pig-pen odor." In consequence of this, the water contains an excessive amount of nitrogenous matter, and is at present not fit for use, though it appears to be improving. It appears to have the "cucumber odor" to a very slight extent. Of this, however, I am by no means positive. It has not been in use for some time, and I recommend that it be kept out of use until the water has become very much improved.

It may be instructive to compare the water as it is at present in Farm pond with that which I examined last spring in Baltimore. As far as I am able to judge, the taste and odor of the two waters are identical, only I do not remember that the Baltimore water ever had these as strongly developed as they are in the pond. In every respect the two waters conducted themselves in the same way. When heated, the odor of both was intensified, and the taste of the water on cooling was much improved. On standing for some time, the Farm pond water loses its odor and taste, as did the Baltimore water. The only difference which I have observed is this: the Baltimore water when passed through a good *large* filter of animal charcoal and gravel lost its taste completely, and analysis showed it to be perfectly pure. The Farm-pond water, however, does not, at least with those filters which I have been able to procure here, lose its taste entirely when filtered, though it is much improved by the process. I should judge that this difference is only one of degree. The Farm pond water is certainly much worse than the Baltimore water at the time I made my examination.[1]

[1] The different varieties of small filters so commonly used are of very little value. They are constructed on a radically wrong principle. They do, of course, hold back the mechanical impurities, and make the water clearer; but they are incompetent to remove anything but a very small part of the material which gives the cucumber taste. A large filter, approximating the size of a barrel, and containing good animal charcoal and gravel, is of real value.

As regards the chemical examination of the Baltimore water, it showed that, as in the case of the water here, the amount of nitrogenous material present was considerably in excess of the normal, though this was not as great, at the time I made the examination, as in the Farm-pond water at present.

Another fact which came out in the examination of the Baltimore water was this: When free and "albuminoid ammonia" were determined by the method already described, the amounts of the two added together were found to be considerably smaller than the total ammonia found when the oxidizing mixture was added at the beginning of the operation, before the water was boiled. This clearly indicated that in the first stage of the process, as usually conducted, there passed over, with the free ammonia, some nitrogenous substance capable of yielding ammonia with permanganate of potash. As this distillate had a strong odor something like the "cucumber odor," the suggestion was made that the odor of the water was due to the presence of some volatile nitrogenous substance, the special nature of which could not be determined. The examination of the Farm-pond water confirms this idea. One example will make this clear, and will suffice: a specimen of Farm-pond water gave, when examined in the usual way, 0.034 free and 0.274 albuminoid ammonia, making a total of 0.308 parts of ammonia in 1,000,000 parts of water. When the same water was treated at the outset with the oxidizing mixture, it gave a total of 0.506 parts of ammonia. There remains here the difference between 0.308 and 0.506 to be accounted for, or two-fifths of the total. The material capable of yielding this lost ammonia was undoubtedly lost in the distillations of the water for free ammonia, and it must hence be a volatile nitrogenous substance. As the odor disappears on boiling, it is further fair to conclude that the volatile nitrogenous substance gives the odor and taste to the water.

I have good reason to believe that the contamination of the Baltimore water was of the same nature as that with which we are at present dealing. In the case of the former the difficulty disappeared while I was engaged in investigating it. At the time I made my report I expressed the belief that the cause of the odor was no longer operative, and, in a few days after the report was handed in, the trouble disappeared. Here, however, the cause is undoubtedly operative still, and to fully as great an extent as it was when I first arrived in the city. I cannot but believe that I have been particularly fortunate as regards the circumstances under which this investigation was taken up. Had it been

taken up later, it is possible, and, indeed, judging from the lack of success which has attended earlier attempts to solve the problem, probable, that I would have been obliged to report another failure. As it is, the water seems to be particularly bad now, and the circumstances all favorable for the investigation, and I believe that the problem is at last solved.

In conclusion, I desire to express my special thanks to the President of Harvard College for placing a portion of the chemical laboratory of that institution at my disposal; to Mr. Desmond FitzGerald, Superintendent of the Western Division of the Boston Water Works, for his constant attention, and the perfection of the arrangements for collecting the specimens; and to Mr. C. W. Andrews of Boston, who has ably assisted me in the chemical work connected with the investigation.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA REMSEN,

Professor of Chemistry, Johns Hopkins University.

NOVEMBER 19, 1881.

[Document 144 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

REPORT

ON

PROPOSITION OF T. LARKIN TURNER

TO

CONSTRUCT A TUNNEL

FROM

BOSTON TO CHARLESTOWN.

In Board of Aldermen, Nov. 21, 1881.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Attest: S. F. McCLEARY,
City Clerk.

In Board of Aldermen, Nov. 21, 1881.

The Joint Special Committee, to whom were referred the reports and orders relative to a new bridge to Charlestown, and also the communication from T. Larkin Turner relative to the construction of a tunnel between Charlestown and the city proper, beg leave to submit the following

REPORT.

The committee have again carefully considered the subject of the bridges between Charlestown and Boston, and see no reason for changing the opinion expressed in their former report. In fact, they are more strongly confirmed in the

belief that the only plan which will meet the wants of the public is the one recommended in City Document 104, 1881, viz., the erection of a new bridge.

The widening and relocating of Warren bridge would afford only transient relief, and would not meet the wants of the public. It would seem unwise to expend $400,000 for that purpose when it is evident that the benefit would be only temporary.

The committee, therefore, adhere to their former recommendation, and respectfully urge the passage of the order submitted by the Committee on Finance, authorizing the loan of $866,000 for a new bridge to Charlestown.

The committee gave a hearing to Mr. Turner, who exhibited plans and profiles of his proposed tunnel, showing the location, grade, and a half section.

The principal objections to Mr. Turner's plan appeared to the committee to be as follows: —

First. He does not provide for a tunnel of sufficient width to compensate for the discontinuance of the present bridges, which, of course, would be one of the main objects to be gained in constructing a tunnel.

The present bridges are each 50 feet wide, and, making due allowance for the detentions caused by the draws, a tunnel to accommodate an equal amount of travel should be at least 80 feet wide; but, as it is evident that the bridges are not sufficient to accommodate the travel which now passes over them, a tunnel of greater capacity would be required to meet the wants of the future.

Second. The grades of the approaches, as planned by Mr. Turner, are very objectionable. They amount to 6 feet in 100, which is much more than a heavy load can be hauled over. The greatest grade that a heavily loaded team can conveniently overcome is 3 feet in 100, except for a very short distance, and this grade is steeper than is considered desirable in streets used for heavy traffic.

Third. It is believed that the cost would be much greater than is estimated. Mr. Turner has apparently very crude ideas of the cost of tunnel work, and his plan was evidently made without a proper knowledge of the ground. His estimate, amounting to $1,875,785, was based upon prices which, in the opinion of the committee and the City Engineer, would be entirely insufficient to do the work. The report of the Harbor Commissioners for 1872 contains a plan for a tunnel between Boston and Charlestown, designed by Mr. Clemens Herschel, now one of the Railroad Commissioners and Engineer of the Holyoke Water Power Company, with estimates of the cost. The plan and estimates were the result

of very careful study on the part of Mr. Herschel, and were approved by the Harbor Commissioners.

The grade recommended for this tunnel was 3 feet in 100; the estimates of cost were as follows: —

For a tunnel 4,466 feet long, of which 1,000 feet was river tunnel and 2,200 feet approaches, with two driveways, each 11 feet wide and 13 feet high (an insufficient height, in the opinion of the committee),	$1,762,832 00
For a tunnel double the width of the above,	2,979,418 00

Owing to the comparatively high grade on the Charlestown side of the river, and the desirability of having the entrances to the tunnel in Haymarket square, Boston, and City square, Charlestown, respectively, the approaches to this tunnel could not be built on a direct line at the grade proposed, but would have to follow a circuitous route.

The committee have no information in regard to the details of the above estimates; but it is the opinion of the City Engineer that a tunnel constructed according to Mr. Herschel's designs would now cost much more than was estimated at the time they were made. As the tunnel proposed by Mr. Turner would be about the size of the one which Mr. Herschel estimated would cost $2,979,418, at a time when materials and prices were certainly no lower than they are at present, it is clear that one of the estimates must be very incorrect, and the committee are of the opinion that the estimate made in 1872 approximates the nearest to what would be the cost of the tunnel.

The largest of these tunnels would, however, be insufficient to accommodate the travel which passes over the present bridges, and if it were to be considered as an addition to the present means of communication, the cost would be double for the same accommodations that would be furnished by the elevated bridge. There are many objections to the use of tunnels, which could be raised, if it were necessary. Wherever they have been tried they have failed to give satisfaction. This is notably the case with the Thames tunnel and those in Chicago. Their darkness, dampness, want of ventilation, and the sense of insecurity which, however ill-founded, is inseparable from their use, make them objectionable to the public. It therefore seems unwise to consider any further the expediency of trying such a costly experiment when the object can be attained in a cheaper, easier, and altogether more satisfactory manner.

The committee are, therefore, of the opinion that no further action is necessary on Mr. Turner's communication.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH CALDWELL,
CHARLES H. HERSEY,
JOHN P. HILTON,
MATTHEW WALSH,
AUSTIN BIGELOW.

[Document 145 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

WOODEN BUILDINGS.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

AN ORDINANCE

To amend an Ordinance in Relation to the Survey and Inspection of Buildings, passed Nov. 22, 1881.

Be it ordained, etc.

Section 1. Sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 of the ordinance in relation to the survey and inspection of buildings, printed on pages 138, 139, 140, 141, 142 and 143 of the edition of statutes and ordinances, for 1876, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances in amendment thereof, are hereby repealed.

Rules and Regulations governing the Erection of Wooden Buildings outside the Building Limits, passed by the City Council, Nov. 22, 1881.

Ordered, That the erection of wooden buildings outside the building limits of the City of Boston be authorized, subject to the following rules and regulations: —

Section 1. No wooden building to be used for the purposes of a dwelling-house shall exceed a height of forty-five feet. No wooden building to be used for the purposes of a dwelling-house, thirty-five feet or more in height, shall be erected in a range of more than forty feet, without the intervention of a brick wall twelve inches thick to the top of the second floor above the street, and eight inches thick for the remaining height; and no wooden building to be used for the purposes aforesaid, less than thirty-five feet in height,

shall be erected in a range of more than forty feet without the intervention of a brick wall eight inches thick, carried up the entire height of said building.

Said brick wall shall be built up at least six inches above the flat of the roof of the highest building of which such walls form a part for the full extent of the flat, and the top of said wall shall be covered with a coping of stone, or of iron or other metal; and where there is a mansard or pitch roof the wall shall be built up to the under side of the roof covering, which shall be laid and embedded in mortar upon said wall; and no wooden building, to be used for the purposes of a dwelling-house, shall be built at a less distance than three feet from any other wooden building without the intervention of a brick wall, where the united width of the two buildings exceeds forty feet; provided, that a wooden ell, not exceeding thirty feet in length, fifteen feet in width, or an equivalent number of feet in area, and not more than twenty-five feet in height, may be built in connection with dwelling-houses erected as aforesaid, without the intervention of a brick wall between said ell and the main building.

No wooden building to be used for other purposes than a dwelling-house shall exceed a height of fifty-five feet.

No such wooden building shall be erected in a range of more than fifty feet without the construction of brick walls, either at the sides or ends thereof, as the Inspector of Buildings shall designate in the permit given by him for the erection of said building, said walls to be twelve inches thick, and carried up to a height of four feet above the roof. And no wooden building to be used for other purposes than a dwelling-house shall be built at a less distance than ten feet from any other wooden building which is twenty-five feet or more in height; or at a less distance than four feet from any other wooden building which is less than twenty-five feet in height.

And in no case shall the sills of any building referred to in this section be laid below the grade of the street, unless by special permit of the Inspector of Buildings.

Sect. 2. The restrictions on the erection of wooden buildings, contained in the preceding section, shall not be held to apply to buildings erected at a distance of fifty feet or more from any other building, and from any street, lane, or alley in the city, open, or intended to be open, for public passage, whether accepted or not by the city.

Sect. 3. All wooden buildings outside of the said limits shall be built upon a secure foundation of stone or brick carried up to the surface of the ground. If of brick, the foundation shall not be less than twelve inches thick, laid in cement

mortar; if of rubble stone, it shall not be less than sixteen inches thick when laid in cement mortar, and not less than twenty inches thick when laid dry; if of block stone, it shall be not less than sixteen inches thick laid in cement mortar. All foundations shall be laid upon solid ground not less than four feet below the surface exposed to frost, or upon piles or other solid sub-structure. Piles shall be driven to a firm and solid bearing, and the tops cut off at a proper grade. There shall be at least one row of piles, spaced not over three feet on centres in the direction of the length of the wall. Piles shall be capped with footing courses of stone. In the construction of workshops, or other buildings of a like character, or for a temporary purpose, built upon soft or marshy land, the Inspector may, in his discretion, permit the sill to be placed upon mud-sills, blocking, or piles cut to height of grade.

SECT. 4. All chimneys in wooden buildings erected outside said limits shall be built of brick, stone, or other fireproof non-conducting material. All brick flues shall be smoothly plastered inside with mortar from top to bottom, and outside below the roofing.

In no case shall chimneys rest upon any flooring without a footing of masonry or iron supported by iron beams, having a secure bearing on masonry or iron at either end.

All flues shall be topped out at least four feet above the roof of the building to which they belong. The brick topping out of chimneys shall not have more than two inches' projection, unless covered by a cap of metal or stone properly secured.

Hearths of fireplaces or grates shall be laid upon brick or other trimmer arches, or upon bars of iron supporting a bed of brick-work.

No wood-work of any kind shall be placed at a less distance than one inch from the outside brick-work of any flue. In no case shall a nail be driven into the masonry of any flue.

No wood-work shall be placed at a less distance than one inch from any tin or other metal flue or flues, pipe or pipes, used or intended to be used to convey heated air or steam in any building, unless such flues or pipes be cased with metal, leaving a free circulation of air all around the same.

No smoke-pipe in any such wooden or frame building shall hereafter enter any flue, unless the said pipe shall be at least twelve inches from either the floors or ceilings; and in all cases where smoke-pipes pass through stud or wooden partitions of any kind, whether the same be plastered or not, they shall be guarded by either a double collar of metal, with at least four inches' air-space and holes for ventilation, or by a

soapstone ring, not less than three inches in thickness, and extending through the partition.

Sect. 5. All woden buildings erected outside said limits shall be built with posts, girts, and plates, properly mortised, tenoned, braced, and pinned in each story, and supported by suitable studding, the studs to be not more than thirty-two inches apart, the posts and girts to be not less than four by eight inches, or equivalent thereto, provided however, that the foregoing dimensions for posts and girts shall not apply to buildings not exceeding four hundred feet in area, and less than fifteen feet in height.

Sect. 6. No wooden building now erected, or hereafter to be erected, outside said limits, shall be altered, raised, roofed, enlarged, or otherwise built upon, in any manner contrary to the terms of this order.

Sect. 7. No wooden building shall hereafter be erected outside the said limits, without a permit being first obtained from the Inspector of Buildings; and no alteration or addition to any such building shall be made without a permit from said Inspector.

Sect. 8. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this order shall, upon written notice from the Inspector of Buildings, served upon him personally, or posted conspicuously upon the building erected, or in progress of erection, alteration, or repair, in violation thereof, upon his or their neglect or refusal to alter said building in conformity with the provisions of this order, for a period of twenty-four hours from said service or said posting, be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty, nor more than fifty dollars, and to a like penalty for every day's continuance thereof.

[Document 146 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE

ON

COMMISSIONS.

In Board of Aldermen, November 28, 1881.

The Joint Special Committee, who were directed to consider the expediency of carrying on departments of the City Government, by means of commissions, etc., and, also, to consider the advisability of abolishing the fire, police, health, water, street, and park commissions, and establishing in place thereof, not exceeding two boards of commissioners, etc., and to whom were referred the order to abolish the fire commission, and also several petitions and remonstrances against the abolition of said commission, having considered the several subjects, respectfully submit the following

REPORT.

The committee gave several hearings to the officers of the departments interested, and submit herewith a stenographic report of said hearings. It will be noticed that while there is some difference of opinion on the subject, the testimony, on the whole, as might be expected, is in favor of the system of commissions.

The committee are not prepared to recommend the radical changes contemplated by some of the orders which were referred to them. Improvements are needed in the system,

but they can be made by amending better than by overturning it. Generally speaking, each of the Boards of Commissioners appears to have performed its special work in a satisfactory manner; and, although there have been instances where some have failed to act with that promptitude and zeal which the public had the right to expect of them, their shortcomings were sins of omission rather than of commission.

The system of administering the business of the city by means of commissions was such a radical change in the method that had prevailed ever since the adoption of the first city charter, it could not be expected that the first plan adopted would be perfect, or that some mistakes would not be made. It would take time to develop the imperfections, as well as to show the benefits, of a system which deals with interests so vast and complex as those which relate to the government of a great city. The system has now had a fair trial, extending over a number of years; and it is believed that any changes which may be suggested, after an impartial examination into the working of the several departments, will be found to be warranted by the results of the experiment, and not made merely for the desire for novelty, or from any bias in favor of other methods.

Considering the circumstances under which the system of commissions originated, it would be strange, indeed, if there were not some weak points in the plan.

Each of the present Boards owes its origin to some real or fancied emergency that gave rise to a demand for a change in the administration of the department, — as, for instance, the Board of Health was the outcome of the small-pox epidemic of 1872; the fire commission owes its creation to the great fire of the same year, and so on. It was claimed that the business of the departments had become so great as to require more attention than could be expected from members of the City Council, with all their other duties; that placing departments under commissioners would secure a continuity of plan and purpose which it was impossible to have under a committee whose membership was liable to change every year; and that commissioners would be held to a degree of responsibility, which does not attach to members of the City Council. Why, with proper legislation, all, or the most of this, could not have been accomplished under a committee system is not clear; but it is a fact that no committee ever possessed the power now enjoyed by some of the commissioners, and an attempt to invest a committee with such power would have been, and would be now, strenuously resisted. When, therefore, the management of a department by a commission is contrasted with its management by a com-

mittee, it should be remembered that the committee were powerlessto effect many of the changes and improvements which are taken to be the best evidence of the superiority of commissioners.

The committee are impressed with the fact that the most important departments of the City Government are now satisfactorily managed by committees. They have yet to learn that the commissioners devote any more time to the service of the city than is given gratuitously by members of the City Council, or that the duty is performed more ably or conscientiously.

The committee also fail to find that anything is gained in point of experience, for, on contrasting the length of the term of service of the present Health, Fire, Water, and Police Commissioners, twelve in number, with that of the members of the present Board of Aldermen, it is found that the average term of a commissioner is three and two-twelfths years, while that of an alderman is three and one-twelfth years; the difference is certainly not very much in favor of the former.

It does not follow, however, because a system does not in all respects fulfil what was expected of it, that it would be either wise or reasonable to condemn it altogether; the true course is to point out its imperfections and seek a remedy for them.

The committee believe that the principal objections to commissions as at present organized are, first, the unnecessary number of commissioners; and, second, their irresponsibility.

The number of commissioners on each Board was no doubt fixed at three because of the strong objection to one-man power in the city government.

One of the arguments against the formation of commissions consisting of three members was that too much power was placed in the hands of a few men, affording an opportunity for the use of patronage in an improper manner. It does not appear, however, that the fears of the opponents to commissions have in this respect been realized.

It was believed that the reorganization of the department, which followed the formation of each commission, would give rise to many delicate and important questions, the decision of which should not be entrusted to any one person. It is also true that the labor of reorganizing a department, as extensive as the Fire Department for instance, was a burden too great to be placed upon a single person. These considerations, however, have no weight at the present time. The work of reorganization being completed the departments have only their routine work to perform. The three commissioners

have no more work to do than is performed by many of the superintendents of other departments, and no more than one capable man should be abundantly able to perform, so that the city is paying about $30,000 per year for services which are not needed. The committee, therefore, see no reason why the departments should not be managed as efficiently by one commissioner as by three.

The manner of appointing commissioners was devised with a view of insuring permanence in office, and also of placing a certain amount of responsibility upon the Mayor, by giving him the selection in the first instance of the officers. The plan has failed so far as continuity of service is concerned, as has been already stated, and it is questionable whether it has succeeded in other respects.

When the Mayor appoints an officer the City Council confirms, as a matter of course; the rejection of an appointee would be a rare occurrence. Hence there is division of responsibility; neither party can be held to a strict accountability for the commissioner, while the commissioner is to a great extent independent of both. The public have an opportunity every year of expressing an opinion upon the merits of their servants in the City Council; the heads of departments have to pass an annual examination, so to speak, of their qualifications for office; but the commissioner, appointed for a term of years, is not held up to the performance of duty by anything except his personal sense of honor, and the dislike of criticism. He may be removed for cause, it is true; but the power of removal would probably not be exercised except in a very flagrant case of official misconduct. The commissioners are, therefore, not responsible to the Mayor who appoints, or the City Council that confirms, them; but clothed by statute or ordinance with powers and privileges beyond those of other city officers they are, so far as the administration of their departments are concerned, exempted from control.

This state of things often gives rise to unfriendly, and sometimes unjust, criticisms of the several Boards, which must certainly disturb the harmonious workings of the department interested.

These objections could be removed by reducing the number of commissioners, and changing the mode of appointment.

As before stated, there is no reason why the departments could not be managed by one commissioner, excepting the strong and well-founded objection to placing so much power in the hands of one man. The mode of appointment could be changed without difficulty, whether there are one or three commissioners; but, if the plan is to be altered,

in one respect, it is desirable, at the same time, to make such other amendments as may be deemed necessary, avoiding frequent changes of the laws and ordinances.

With the above-stated objections removed, the committee believe it is expedient to continue the management of the departments by means of commissioners.

The committee have now to submit a plan for reorganizing the departments at present under commissioners, which, in their opinion, will overcome the objections to the present system, and which, if found to work satisfactorily, can be readily applied to other departments. They propose that each department shall be governed by a board of three commissioners, one to be appointed by the Mayor and one to be elected from each branch of the City Council. The commissioner appointed by the Mayor will serve until removed by the Mayor. He will give his whole time to the duties of the office, and will be paid for his services. The commissioners elected by the City Council will serve for the year in which they are elected, unless sooner removed. The powers of the commissioners are not changed, excepting that their control over expenditures, now practically unrestricted, is reasonably limited.

The advantages of this change in the system are, briefly, these: 1. The responsibility for the permanent commissioner is placed upon the Mayor. This will meet the views of those who are in favor of giving the executive more power in the choice of city officers. 2. Permanence in office is secured in the person of one commissioner. Changes would be less frequent, and the probability of always having one experienced person on the Board would be greater than at present. 3. Each department would have its representative on the floor of each branch of the City Council to explain its wants and look after its interests.

The plan is based somewhat upon the system under which the City Hospital and Public Library are managed; but the number of commissioners is less, and one receives a salary, which is not the case in either of those institutions. The committee are of the opinion that it would not be expedient to have the departments now under consideration managed by boards of unpaid commissioners. It is probable that citizens could be found who would accept the positions; but there are very few persons who would be willing or able to give the amount of time which is necessary gratuitously. It would be necessary, if this plan were adopted, to have very large Boards, in order that the duties might be divided up, and it is believed that the smaller the Board the better the department is managed.

It does not appear that commissioners elected by a popular vote would be any more efficient than those appointed as proposed. The evidence is to the contrary. The only elective Board at present is the Street Commissioners; and, as there should be but one system in all departments controlled by commissioners, the Board of Street Commissioners should be reorganized with the others.

The Boards of Health and Fire Commissioners could be reorganized by amending the ordinances relating to those departments; legislative action would be required in the case of the other Boards. The draft of an ordinance embodying the recommendations of the committee, as applied to the Fire Department, is herewith submitted, and also an order to petition for such legislation as may be necessary.

For the Committee,

HUGH O'BRIEN,
Chairman.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-one.

AN ORDINANCE

TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Be it ordained by the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows: —

SECTION 1. Sections one, two, and ten of the ordinances, in relation to the Fire Department, printed upon pages 337, 338, and 342 of the edition of Statutes and Ordinances for 1876, are hereby amended to read as follows: —

SECTION 1. The Fire Department of the City of Boston shall consist of a Board of three fire commissioners, a chief engineer, thirteen assistant engineers and other members to the number of seven hundred men.

SECT. 2. Immediately after the passage of this ordinance the Mayor shall appoint one person to be a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners. The member so appointed shall devote his whole time to the duties of the office and shall not engage in any other business. He shall at any time be subject to removal by the Mayor for cause. For his services he shall receive such compensation as the City Council may from time to time determine. Immediately after the passage of this ordinance the City Council shall elect by concurrent vote of both branches, one member of the Board of Aldermen and one member of the Common Council, as members of the Board of Fire Commissioners for the remainder of the municipal year, and until others are elected in their places; and afterwards annually, in the month of January, the City Council shall elect one member of the Board of Aldermen and one member of the Common Council to serve as fire commissioners for the remainder of the municipal year, and until others are elected in their places, unless sooner removed.

SECT. 10. There shall be appointed annually, in the month of January, a Joint Committee of the City Council on the Fire Department, consisting of two members of the Board of Aldermen and three members of the Common Council. It shall be the duty of said committee to examine, as often as once in each month, the records and accounts of the Board

of Commissioners on the Fire Department, and to examine all applications for appropriations for the said department, and report thereon to the City Council; and no expenditure exceeding three thousand dollars for apparatus or supplies shall be made from the appropriation for Fire Department, without the approval of said committee.

Ordered, That His Honor the Mayor be requested to petition the General Court at its next session for such legislation as may be necessary to provide that the boards of police, water, and street commissioners, shall consist of one commissioner appointed by the Mayor, and two elected from the City Council.

MINORITY REPORT.

The undersigned respectfully dissents from the foregoing report, and begs leave to submit his reasons therefor: —

The present system of commissions, that is to say, the system under which commissioners are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council, may not be the best that could be devised, but it is a great improvement over the system that preceded it.

The method of carrying on departments by means of committees worked very well while Boston was a small peninsular city; but with rapid growth and annexation the city outgrew the system, and the establishment of boards of commissioners became a public necessity. Thus far the system has given satisfaction; and changes should not be attempted without good reasons and only when improvements can be assured.

The reasons given by the majority for changing the system are not sufficient. It matters very little whether there are one or three commissioners at the head of a department, as long as the affairs of the department are efficiently and economically conducted. It may be that one commissioner could perform the duties as well as the three; but the fact remains to be proven, and the proof should be obtained in some other way than by abolishing a well-established board. Let the experiment be tried in a department that is still managed under the old system, and then, if found successful, it can be applied to the others.

The saving in salaries is a mere bagatelle when it is a question of having work well or poorly done. The feeling of security against fire and epidemics is of more consequence to our tax-payers than the saving of six thousand dollars in the fire or health departments. It is a question, however, whether there would be any great saving in salaries. It is in evidence that the duties of some of the departments require the daily attention of more than one person. The commissioners from the City Council could not reasonably be expected to give that daily attention to the routine business which would be expected from a paid commissioner,

and as the work must be done, a greater number of subordinate officers would have to be employed to attend to it.

If the method of appointing commissioners is unsatisfactory, let it be changed, as it can be, without disturbing the system; an amendment to the ordinance is all that is necessary in the case of the fire and health departments, and, if good reasons were shown, the Legislature would, undoubtedly, amend, in this respect, the statutes relating to the street, water, and police Boards. But the time has not yet come, and is probably far distant, when Boston would have a Mayor who would appoint an officer that the City Council would have to reject, or a City Council that would not have the firmness and independence to reject a bad appointment.

The responsibility of commissioners is fixed almost altogether by ordinance. It is not worth while to discuss this point, because the matter is in the power of the City Council to regulate.

The undersigned is of the opinion that the plan proposed by the majority is more of a reversion to old methods than in the line of progress. The tendency of the times is towards specialization in all departments of business, public as well as private, and any changes which may be made in the management of city affairs should be in this direction; therefore, if any immediate changes were proposed, the undersigned would favor bringing the related departments together, and placing them under paid commissioners. He submits an outline of a plan such as might be more favorably considered: —

First. A Board of Public Protection, consisting of five members, to manage the present departments of fire, health, police, inspection of buildings, registry of births, etc., and public institutions of the reformatory or disciplinary class.

Second. Board of Public Works, consisting of seven members, to have charge of the present paving, laying out, and widening streets, sewer, improved sewerage, lamp, water, public building, bridge, and ferry departments.

Third. Board of Public Lands, consisting of three members, to have charge of the common and public grounds, public parks and public lands.

Fourth. Board of Public Charities, consisting of three members, to have charge of the city hospital, lunatic hospital, pauper relief, and all departments that deal with the indigent and afflicted.

Fifth. Board of Education, consisting of five members, to have charge of the public schools, public library, and all educational matters.

While he does not consider the time ripe for so radical a change, he does believe that this is the general direction in which any improvement is to be sought, rather than that recommended by the majority.

At the same time he is of the opinion that the plan proposed by the majority has some merit, and he would like to see it tested. For that reason, he joins with the majority in recommending it for the improved sewerage works. He would also like to see it tried in the paving and sewer departments, which are now under the management of committees of the Board of Aldermen. By experimenting in these departments nothing is risked, and much may be gained.

The undersigned agrees with the majority of the committee as to the inexpediency of having commissioners elected by popular vote, and believes that an election by the City Council would be an improvement on the present system of appointment. He also believes that all Boards should be more directly under the control of the City Council, as was contemplated by the city charter.

The undersigned believes it desirable to obtain such legislation as will enable the city to manage its own affairs, free from the interference and dictation of the State, and to that end, and also with a view of facilitating improvements in the management of our departments in the future, he respectfully recommends the passage of the accompanying order.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES E. PRATT.

Ordered, That His Honor the Mayor be requested to petition the General Court at its next session for such legislation as will enable the City Council to place any and all departments of the city under the management of commissioners elected by the City Council, and responsible to it, as contemplated by the city charter.

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF THE HEARINGS BEFORE THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY COUNCIL ON THE EXPEDIENCY OF ABOLISHING THE COMMISSIONS, ETC.

First Hearing.

EXAMINATION INTO THE WORKINGS OF THE FIRE COMMISSION.

City Hall, May 28, 1881.

The committee met at 3.30 o'clock, P.M., Alderman O'Brien in the chair.

Fire Commissioners Longley and White were present in accordance with the request of the committee.

The Chairman. — Mr. White, you know why we are assembled, and that is to inquire into the workings of the different commissions. The committee would like to hear from you, as the representative of the Fire Commission, of the way in which business is done in that department.

Mr. White. — The chairman of the commission is upstairs, and will be here in a moment. Our commission is divided into three departments. Mr. Fitzgerald has charge of the fire alarms, Mr. Longley has charge of the grain, and I have charge of the buildings. I am ready to answer any questions you may have to ask in regard to what I have to do.

(*Mr. Fitzgerald entered the room at this moment.*)

The Chairman. — Mr. Fitzgerald, you are aware of the work which this committee have undertaken?

Mr. Fitzgerald. — No, sir; I am not.

The Chairman. — The committee have been appointed to consider the expediency of abolishing the various commissions. They thought the best way to proceed would be to ask the members of the fire and other commissions in regard to the way in which they attend to the work of the departments.

Mr. Fitzgerald. — Perhaps, if you would ask questions, I could know better what your committee would require than I could by going through with a long statement, without knowing what you wanted to ascertain.

The Chairman. — Perhaps, it would be well to give a brief statement of the way in which the work is done in that department —

of the organization, etc.; in general, how you transact the business of the department. Before you came, Mr. White gave us a very brief statement of how your work is divided, but declined to go on until the other members of the commission were present.

Mr. Fitzgerald. — All the important work of the department is done by all the commissioners at our meetings. Our rules and regulations will give you an idea of how we keep the accounts in the department, and what is done at our meetings. We meet every day at half past 12 o'clock, or thereabouts. There is a report from each company every day. If I had known before I came down here what the committee would have required, I could have provided many things which would have simplified my explanation of this matter.

The Chairman.—A simple statement is what we want to get at.

Mr. Fitzgerald.— We have blank forms, in which we have a report each day from every company — the number of men present and absent, the cause of absence, the state of the apparatus, and such other things as are necessary to give the commissioners an idea of the condition of each company. In addition to that, special reports are sent in asking for leave of absence and other things of that kind; and at the general meetings of the commissioners, the giving of leaves of absence, the transfer of men, and the general organization of the department are discussed and acted upon. Then each commissioner has some special duty to attend to. Commissioner White looks after the repairs and general overhauling of the houses and other matters of that kind. Commissioner Longley has charge of all the bills, and sees that they are properly taken care of, and attends to the buying of hay and grain, etc. I look after the fire-alarms and general working of the apparatus of the department. But the appointment of the men, the general discipline of the department, and other things of that kind, belong to all the commissioners acting together.

The Chairman. — Do the committee desire to ask Mr. Fitzgerald any questions?

Mr. Fitzgerald. — Perhaps, if the committee would ask questions, I could more easily give them an idea of the department, because each member will, perhaps, have different ideas, and would like to have certain questions answered. So far as I can answer them I shall be glad to do it, and if I fail, I suppose the other commissioners can answer them.

Alderman Slade. —I suppose that what we want to get at, if we can — and I don't know how we can do that except from the commissioners themselves — is, whether it is necessary to have three men or one to do the work.

Mr. Fitzgerald. — I think you could get that from some other parties better than you could from the Fire Commissioners. For myself, I don't care one iota whether the commission is continued or not. I have no feeling one way or the other. If it is a question of the reduction of the number of the commissioners, that is one thing; and if it is a question in regard to the proper discharge of their duties, that is another thing. But if you ask me whether

one man can perform the duties better than three men; and if you ask me to give you an answer to that question, not so much in my capacity as a commissioner, as a citizen — is that what you mean?

Alderman SLADE. — What I particularly meant was — and you might answer it as a citizen or a commissioner — whether the labors of the three men could be done as well by one person as by three?

Mr. FITZGERALD. — The mere routine I suppose you refer to. In a department like the police, fire, or any other, especially where discipline is the first essential, I consider that no amount of money can measure the gain or loss to the city from the discipline or looseness of the department. If you ask me whether three men could better perform such duties than one, I could be prepared to give you an answer. If it is a mere carrying out of a work requiring labor, or superintending it, like building a sewer or a house, or something that requires the brain of one man,— a project where he has to deal with hauling of dirt and laying of material, — one man can carry it out as well as three. But where it is the enforcement of discipline among seven or eight hundred men, the placing of one man here and another man there, the appointment and discharge of men where the exercise of judgment is a matter of so much importance,— the ideas of two or three men are better than the autocratic opinion of one man, however able he may be. Take either the Police or the Fire Departments, where discipline is one of the most essential things for the success of the department; if one man has full control, he will be apt to be accused of being autocratic; if he is an honest, straightforward man, he would be called what people are accustomed to style a pig-headed man, and I fancy he might be a commissioner but a short time. If he is an easy man, he might be influenced by outsiders in the discharge and removal of men. In one case or the other he would be distasteful. If you ask me whether one man can run the Fire or Police Departments, I say yes, but not as well as two or three, for the reasons I have given. One man, or two or three men, could run this City Government. But I fancy that a commission of two or three men is a great deal better in a matter of that kind than one man — a great deal better. If it is a question of salary, the difference is not so large as compared with the advantages or disadvantages derived from the establishment of a one-headed commission or a three-headed one. I want you to understand, Alderman Slade, that I speak in this way, not because I am interested,— because personally it is a matter of indifference to me whether the commission is composed of one or three. I give that as my opinion, formed from my experience in the Fire Commission and in the City Government.

Alderman SLADE. — The actual labor performed by three commissioners; to say nothing of discipline — which you have spoken of, — could one man do that, and do it as it ought to be done?

A. I do not think one man alone could perform the duties that appertain to the office as well as two or three men. But I consider the all-important thing in that office is the manipulation of the men-portion of it — the discipline of the department. The

buying of hay or grain is not a matter of so much importance as the proper selection and the proper distribution of the men, and the assigning of them to the places where they belong. I consider that one of the most important things in the management of the Fire and Police Departments.

By Mr. Swan. — In what way do you get at the place in which a man properly belongs — from the reports returned?

Mr. Fitzgerald. — We appoint new men who have had no experience, and give them a trial. Take the permanent department: We put them on as substitutes to take the places of men who are absent and sick, and from them and the call force we draft into the department men to fill vacancies. Then they are nominated and appointed on probation for six months, and the assistant engineers are obliged to make monthly reports of their conduct; and they are promoted from the positions of hosemen and assistant enginemen to the positions of foremen, etc., when there are vacancies. We find out their record in the Department from the engineers and others and our own observation, and promote them in that way.

Alderman Curtis. — Were you acquainted with the discipline of the department before the commission was established?

A. No, sir.

The Chairman. — You merely speak from your experience on the commission?

A. Yes, sir; I speak from my experience on the commission.

Alderman Curtis. — How do you account for the losses by fire being greater since 1872 than for the eight years before?

A. I don't know that it is so. I know that the premiums are less.

Mr. McLaughlin. — How long have you been on the commission?

A. Two years.

Alderman Curtis. — I want to know how you can account for the greater losses since 1872?

A. There is a larger area; and the fire of the 30th of May, 1873.

Q. And since the fire there has been greater care taken in building?

A. I don't know that that would account for anything. The same material is there. It is not the building so much as the material in it that makes a fire loss.

Q. But haven't you got pipes and hose in different warehouses which can be put on?

A. I have yet to learn of any pipe in any house that is of much use at a fire. I should like to have you point out a building in this city where they had been in use in a building where a fire has taken place. If a building is on fire I should like to know what use a standpipe is in the building. At a fire we rely on our own apparatus.

Q. You know that Increase & Noyes' building is fixed in that way?

A. Yes, sir, I know that many buildings are fitted in that way, but they have been of very little utility to the Fire Department in case of fire. We rely upon our own apparatus in case of fire.

Q. But you know that Creesy & Noyes' building is fixed with pipe so that they can flood the whole floor in case of fire, and it has been so for years; and you know it must be of great use to the Fire Department.

A. I only speak of what the facts are. Such apparatus has never been of any use in the Burnt District, and the buildings are just as likely to take fire as before.

Councilman PRAY.—Wasn't Jordan & Marsh's building fixed in that way?

A. Yes, sir; but the Fire Department must rely upon its own apparatus.

Q. Wasn't the Parker House fixed in that way?

A. Yes, sir; but our men did all the work. The help ran downstairs.

Q. But it was of some benefit to the department?

A. Oh, yes, sir, some, in extinguishing the fire in another building.

Alderman SLADE. — Has there been a greater loss by fire since 1872 than before?

Alderman CURTIS. — There has been a loss of several millions more during the eight years since the commission was established than before.

Mr. FITZGERALD. — I have never computed it, sir; but I know you are mistaken. The losses are less for the last eight years.

Mr. SWAN. — Is that in any particular territory?

Alderman CURTIS. — It is the whole city.

Mr. SWAN. — There is a great deal more territory.

Commissioner LONGLEY. — That includes the fire at the Globe Theatre, in 1873.

Alderman CURTIS. — I am talking about the eight years before and after the establishment of the commission.

Mr. FITZGERALD. — The Globe Theatre fire was not under the commission. I suppose you take it to swell the amount.

Alderman CURTIS. — I take the whole amount.

Mr. FITZGERALD. — The losses by fire in 1867 were $402,115; in 1868, $401,106; in 1869, $437,723; in 1870, $855,571; in 1871, $704,329; in 1872, $1,516,549 — which does not include the big fire; in 1873, $2,680,953; in 1874 — from the time of the establishment of the commission — $941,483; in 1875, $1,228,403; in 1876, $541,272; in 1877, $481,354; in 1878, $516,009; in 1879, $403,451; and last year, $1,260,490, which includes the large fire in Rice, Kendall & Co.'s, so that in round numbers, the losses since the establishment of the commission were $5,000,000; while for the corresponding number of years preceding, the losses were $7,000,000, from the undisputed reports. We have compiled in our report for last year all the losses from the first of September, 1829, to this last year. I will send for a copy of the report for each member of the committee. But the committee must remember that previous to the establishment of the Fire Commission there was no accurate account of losses. By consulting the reports of the Fire Department, previous to 1874, you will find that from fires requiring second and third alarms there is no report of any

loss. The Board of Underwriters, who are the best judges in matters of this kind, as it touches their pockets, know the losses, as compared with the premiums received on fire risks, are far less latterly than they used to be. Our population has increased since 1865 over 100,000. The losses for the year 1872–73, by the report, and which fall short of the actual loss, were nearly $4,250,000, and equal to the losses for six years from May 1, 1874, to May 1, 1880, which were about $4,400,000. In the 1872 loss I do not include the losses by the great fire. I should be glad to find any correct report of the losses by fire for any year previous to 1874. There is none. The reports are approximate only, and are the best that can be obtained, and fall far short of the actual loss.

Mr. Swan. — The losses you have just read include losses on stock?

Mr. Fitzgerald. — They include all losses. There is a full account kept by the department of all losses during the whole year.

Mr. Dana. — Do you think it necessary that the Fire Commissioners should be men who have had experience in the Fire Department?

A. No, sir, I do not. I consider it necessary for the commissioners to be men of good executive ability. I think it is necessary that they should be men who are fearless, and strict disciplinarians; it isn't necessary that they should handle pipe, and have eaten smoke and cinders.

Mr. Fisk. — Do the commissioners always go to fires?

A. I always go to a second alarm, to many first alarms. It is not my duty, but I always go. So do the other commissioners.

Q. Who has control of the Fire Department at a fire?

A. The Chief Engineer.

Q. Even if the Fire Commissioners are on the spot?

A. Yes, sir. We do not pretend to control him, any more than the President of the United States would attempt to control General Sherman if there was a battle.

Q. Who has the ordering of the fire-boat at a fire?

A. Our running-card prescribes that.

Q. Did it go to the fire at James & Abbotts' wharf, on Charles street?

A. No, sir; there was no need of it. It would be sent for if necessary. It has a running-card like all the others, and there are certain boxes it answers on the first alarm, and others if sent for. It would take half an hour to get up there, and would leave all the wharf property on East Boston and elsewhere unprotected. We can telegraph for the boat in two minutes from any box. The Chief Engineer was about to telegraph for it at that fire, but saw there was no necessity. If there were no railroad bridges there, I have no doubt that on our running-card we would have the fire-boat respond to that box; but it would take such a long time for the boat to get up there (half an hour at least) through eight or nine bridges, that we don't consider it expedient, and the Chief Engineer don't consider it expedient. We always consult the Chief Engineer in regard to the apparatus to be run for first and second alarms.

Q. How do you make up your mind in the matter of changing apparatus?

A. On our own judgment and that of the Chief Engineer.

Q. Does that suggestion come from the engineer of the district or the people of the district?

A. No, sir. If we were to consult the people of the district as to where we should put our apparatus, I am afraid we should be like the man with the donkey — we wouldn't know where to put it.

Q. Do the commissioners always pay attention to what the people of a district say?

A. Yes, sir; I think we should always pay attention to what the citizens of a district say.

Q. Would the commissioners feel that they had any rights, or knew anything about it?

A. Certainly, sir.

Q. I spoke of that because, in one instance, the people did not think the removal of apparatus was correct.

A. I have no doubt that some thought so; and I have no doubt that, if we established an engine in any place, the people in that neighborhood, or living near there, would feel that there is no necessity for removing it. In that case there was a difference of opinion between people of different sections. The people living near Mt. Pleasant thought it necessary to have an engine there, and the people near Winslow street thought it should not be removed. The commissioners were obliged not to consider that matter at all, but to look at the best protection of the people with the best apparatus that they have.

Alderman Curtis. — Do you think the water-coast is well protected in case of fire?

A. I think it is well protected. It might be better.

Q. Do you not think it is more important to have a steamboat on the other side of the city, around Charlestown, than that way?

A. I think the water-front is as well protected as that of any other city in the Union. We cannot bring a steam fire-engine to every man's door and lumber wharf.

Q. Well, that is not the thing. It is said we have the cleanest city in the United States; now, why not protect our water-line in the same way?

A. I think we have one of the best protected cities in case of fire in the United States.

Alderman Slade.—How long would it take the fire-boat to go to any section of the city below the bridges?

A. It can go in ten minutes.

Q. When it is moored to any place?

A. Yes, sir.

The Chairman.—Is it always ready to move?

A. Yes, sir; at one minute's warning. They can go off as quick as the engines do.

Mr. Swan. — How big a front does it cover?

A. I don't know how many miles. I think it is twenty miles, or a trifle over.

Q. Are you liable to call it to Neponset or Harrison square?

A. Very rarely.

Q. Is she ever called there?

A. She is very rarely called away from her regular course.

Q. But in case of necessity she can go there?

A. Yes, sir. If there was absolute necessity we should have her go out to Neponset.

(Alderman CURTIS in the chair.)

Alderman SLADE. — She wouldn't be likely to go there, except in case of absolute necessity?

A. No, sir.

Mr. FISK. — Are there not two fire-boats?

A. We have two fire-boats, practically. The police-boat is a fire-boat. It isn't under our charge, except at fires, but responds to alarms, and has hose, precisely as our fire-boat does.

Mr. MCLAUGHLIN. — Is it under the charge of the Chief Engineer at a fire?

A. Yes, sir; everything is under charge of the Chief Engineer at a fire. By the ordinance, the police are under charge of the Chief Engineer at a fire. He can order them to do this, that, or the other thing, as he sees fit.

Mr. SWAN. — Who has charge of the repairs made on the apparatus?

A. They are under charge of Mr. Flanders, the Inspector, who is also Superintendent of Fire Alarms.

Q. He is under your charge also?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you give us any idea of the saving in the cost of repairs since the establishment of the commission?

A. Yes, sir; I have prepared it for our report, and can give you the cost of the repairs for the past eight years.

Year.	Engines.	Hose Carriages.	H. & L. Trucks.	Cost of Repairs.
1866	10	10	3	$10,054
1867	11	10	3	8,329
1868	14	10	4	7,538
1869	10	10	5	15,000
1870	10	10	5	37,817
1871	21	10	7	37,120
1872 (from May to Dec.)				44,178
1873 (from Jan. to Oct.)				57,886
1873 (from Dec. 1st., at the time of the appointment of the commission, to April 30, 1876), it was				22,054
1874–5, it was				18,000
1875 (when the Fire Department repair-shop was established by the commission), it was down to (With 30 steam fire-engines, 11 hook and ladder trucks, 30 tenders to the engines, and the addition of 11 hose companies, and 11 hook and ladder trucks, and 5 chemical engines),				9,208
1878, it was				7,504
1879, it was				7,798
1880, it was				7,810
1881, it was				8,138

So that, for the last seven years, as against the eight previous years, there is a difference of $49,721 in repairing alone, with double the apparatus.

By Alderman SLADE. — That is for the repairs altogether?

A. It is for the repairs of all our apparatus.

By Mr. SWAN. — The entire repairing is done by the department?

A. Yes, sir. We now have treble the amount of apparatus, and the cost of repairing is one-third.

By Mr. DANA. — How do you account for this great saving?

A. Because we do our own work, and do it at cost prices.

Q. It was done by outside parties before the commission was established.

A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN. — The machinery built now is superior to that built eight or ten years ago?

A. Yes, sir; three fourths of the engines now in use were in the old department, and built before 1874.

By Mr. SWAN. — You also purchase all your supplies, in the shape of grain, etc.?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That wasn't formerly done by the department?

A. Mr. Longley finds out where he can get them the lowest, and we purchase. If we were to pay for our repairs to-day as was paid ten or eleven years ago, it would cost us $50,000 or $60,000, instead of $8,000 or $9,000, and perhaps it would not be as well done.

By Mr. PRAY. — Is this work done by men belonging to the department, or by men outside?

A. We have some men employed in the department, and we employ some men outside, regularly. We almost make some new apparatus. Engine No. 26, which did such service at the last two fires, and which left the shop recently, was better than when it came into the department. It is one of the Amoskeag Company's make.

Then, as to the cost of running the department now, as compared with seven or eight years ago: The Fire Department in 1871–2–3, cost $366,519 for ten months; or, in 1871, it cost $366-000; in 1872, $519,000; and for the ten months of 1873, it was $451,000. They had then but 92 permanent men, who received salaries running from $1,000 to $1,600 a year. To-day we have 270 permanent men—nearly 200 more than they had then. The cost of the repairs has been an indisputable saving, especially in the matter of house repairs, as all our work is done by our own men.

Commissioner WHITE. — I would like to state one thing in regard to the repairs on the houses: I have just finished altering a house, upon which I got a carpenter's estimate. He said it would cost $500. I took hold and figured the wages of every man on the job, and it has cost $289, by being done under the supervision of the Fire Commissioner. The carpenter figured upon it, and said it could not be done for less than $500. I figured on it, allowing just what we employ our firemen a day, and it was done for $289.

Commissioner FITZGERALD. — Then there is our fire-alarm telegraph. Some ten or twelve years ago it cost twenty-six, thirty, forty-one, and fifty-one thousand dollars a year to run it, with about one hundred miles of wire, and one hundred and fifteen and one hundred and seventeen miles, and with one hundred and less boxes. Now we have between two hundred and fifty and three hundred miles of wire, extending through Roxbury and West Roxbury, and two hundred and eighty-six boxes. The cost of running the Fire-alarm Department to-day, as compared with that when there were seventy boxes and seventy-nine miles of wire, in 1866, when it cost $26,000, with to-day, when the cost is only $20,000, with three times more boxes and five times more mileage of wire to take care of. The cost of the fire-alarm during the seven years before the commission was $283,055$\frac{65}{100}$. The cost for the past seven years has been $151,494$\frac{24}{100}$. But I don't consider this saving in the cost so much advantage as I do the other matters. When I was in the City Council I was in favor of having a commission; then it was necessary. The great thing in having a commission, independent of the City Council, is the discipline which a commission can enforce in a department like the Police and Fire Departments. That I consider of more importance than the mere saving of money. Now, in the department, as it is managed by the commission to-day, and has been managed by the commission, no man is promoted because of his politics; no man is allowed to be active in politics. The lesson which we teach them when appointed is that they must have nothing to do with political matters, except to go and vote. We promote no man because of his politics. I don't know the politics of a single man whom we appoint or promote; I don't want to know it. In this way our engineers can enforce discipline among the captains, and the captains can enforce it upon the men, and we have strict military discipline in the department. No man can say, "I will go to Councilman so-and-so, and he will look after me." Under the old system, when the Chief Engineer and assistants were elected year in and year out, they could not exercise that discipline in the department. It is not necessary to point out the difference between the Fire Department of to-day and that of ten or twelve years ago. It is seen in the appearance and conduct of the men at fires. In a thing of that kind you cannot place a money estimate upon the many advantages gained by the change from the old order of things to the new.

Now, if you ask me if one man, under the direction of a committee, can run this department, I say he can. But I say he cannot maintain the discipline that is maintained by the commission. If you have a committee composed of Aldermen and Common Councilmen, they cannot help being guided by their feelings and friendships, and political obligations to friends who have worked for them. Members of the committee will go to this one man in charge of the department under them, and insist that this or that man shall be appointed or promoted, and you cannot help it. I know it from my experience in the City Government. Some men go on this committee or on that, simply to enable them to appoint this or

that man to certain positions in the departments under their charge. Under such an order of things you would lose your discipline, and your captains cannot enforce your rules and regulations. To-day, when a man breaks the rules and regulations, we consider it an additional breach of them for him to go and ask anybody to intercede for him before the case is heard by the commissioners. I don't speak of this because I am on the commission. It is simply carrying out the line of action of those who organized the department.

By Mr. Swan. — If a man is removed, do you give him a chance to state his case?

A. Yes, sir; complaint is made by the captain, and the party has a regular hearing before the commissioners. He is either reprimanded, fined, or removed. Nearly all the removals have been for intoxication during the past year, but we never decline to give a man a hearing. We seldom remove him for the first offence. We always give him one chance, and they understand that on a second complaint they are to be discharged, and they know that any amount of intercession will not save them.

By the Chairman. — I suppose you are pressed, as well as the rest of us, to put on this man and that?

A. Yes, sir; we have about twelve hundred applications.

By Mr. Fisk. — Are the assistant engineers responsible for the conduct of the men in their respective districts?

A. Yes, sir. I should be glad to furnish each member of the committee with a copy of the rules and regulations, and blanks for reports, by which everything is done in the department. From them I think you will gather some idea of how matters are done in the Fire Department. I would say that our rules are enforced to the letter upon everybody. We will send one down to each of you.

Q. You laid so much stress upon the matter of discipline under the management of the commissioners —

A. I say that if you view it either way, in the matter of economy, this commission has saved a large amount to the city. I don't say that because I am on the commission, but because of the establishment of the commission. It has saved largely in the repairs of apparatus in the Fire-alarm Department; and in the appearance of the men there has been a great improvement. In addition to the amount of money saved, discipline is a matter which no man can estimate in dollars and cents. If you intend to have a good Fire Department you must have the men well disciplined, and that cannot be done as well if the department is governed by a committee.

By Mr. Swan. — It is not now, as it was in the old times, when the captains were dependent upon the men for their positions?

A. No, sir. In the old times, if an engineer was a strict disciplinarian he would have a chance to have his official head cut off by the next City Council.

By Alderman Slade. — I suppose Mr. Longley had more experience in the old Fire Department than you had?

A. Yes, sir; he knows more about the old department than I do.

Commissioner Longley. — There were many things done in the

old department which were done as a matter of discipline. It is better under the new department. As Mr. Fitzgerald stated, the engineers would come up for election once a year. Then the engineers were not permanently employed, but reported for duty when there was an alarm of fire. They knew nothing about the discipline of the department at all. As call-men they got a salary of five hundred dollars. That was all they had to do, and when the fire was out they went back to their own business. They had nothing to do with the appointment of the men. Each engineer generally brought in the names of the men for the company, and it was generally carried through.

By Mr. Swan. — As I understand, when a man is to be promoted now, there is a report of his capacity and ability from the engineer?

A. Yes, sir. The engineers report every month as to the discipline and ability of the men.

Q. Do you look up the men's record at all?

A. Yes, sir; yes, indeed. A great many men are promoted from the call-force in East Boston, Roxbury, and Charlestown, and are promoted to the permanent force. We can easily go through their record. If it is in Charlestown, there is hardly a man that Capt. Delano does not know; and if he recommends a man he is generally approved. Under the old department, the engineers didn't know anything about the men.

By Alderman Slade. — Did it occur once in a while, that if an engineer discharged a man the committee took hold and put him back?

A. Yes, sir; there were cases of that kind, and there were cases where men were saved by the committee of the City Council. Of course you gentlemen can see that there was no such discipline as now. The engineers are permanently employed and devote their whole time to the City of Boston.

By Mr. Pray. — About how many men do these district engineers have under their charge?

A. Charlestown has four hose companies, an engine company, and a ladder truck. There are eight men — I think there are about 18 men on the truck. Our reports would give you the exact figures for each district.

Q. Then you don't equally divide the men? Some engineers have more men under them than others?

A. Yes, sir.

Commissioner Fitzgerald. —We make East Boston and Charlestown each a district. Some districts have more men and some have less.

Commissioner Longley. — Some engineers have more companies under them and some have less. East Boston has one, Charlestown two, South Boston five, etc.

By Mr. Dana. — Are they all paid alike?

A. (By Mr. Longley.) Yes, sir.

By Alderman Slade. — Under the present system is the pressure upon the commissioners as hard as it used to be upon the committee?

A. No, sir, I don't think it is.

Q. I mean to get men into the department?

A. Then, you understand, they had more to say then they have now. For instance, it was very easy for members of the government to go to an engineer in a district, if he wanted a man appointed in East or South Boston; the member of the government from that section would see the engineer in South or East Boston, and prevail upon him to appoint the man. But still there is great pressure under the commission, — not altogether from members of the government, but gentlemen outside. It doesn't altogether include members of the City Council.

By Mr. Pray. — To become a permanent man one has to serve as a call-man or substitute.

Commissioner Fitzgerald. — Unless we want particular talent. Sometimes we want a first-class machinist, and may not have such a man in the department, and have to take one from the workshops. We have had some such men working in the department a year.

Commissioner Longley. — Then they are appointed on six months' probation, and have to serve six months before they become permanent men. In the call-force I know most of the men. I know almost every man's record pretty well. In the fourteen years I have been in the Fire Department I have done considerable fire duty; perhaps more than the other commissioners have done. I take a delight in it, and generally go to all fires in the city proper.

By Mr. Pray. — I suppose you are of the same opinion that Mr. Fitzgerald is, — that, if you were going to have a commission, it is necessary to have more than one man?

A. Oh, yes, sir. As Mr. Fitzgerald says, one man can run it; but to run it properly you must have more than one man.

By Mr. Fisk. — If it is a fair question, I should like to ask how many hours a day the commissioners devote to business?

A. Our office hours are from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Mr. Fisk. — Do the commissioners feel that they have about all they can attend to?

Commissioner Fitzgerald. — I wish I could say it was only from 9 to 5.

Commissioner Longley. — The Fire Department is not like any other department. Its work continues through the twenty-four hours of each day. When a man is liable to be waked up in the middle of the night, I should say he is on duty twenty-four hours each day. Other departments get through, perhaps, at 2 or 5 o'clock, and there is nothing to do until 9 o'clock the next day. It is not so in the Fire Department.

(Alderman Curtis in the chair.)

By Mr. Pray. — You generally attend most of the fires?

A. I generally attend all first alarms, in the city proper, and all second alarms.

By Alderman Slade. — Night or day?

A. Yes, sir. Besides belonging to the Fire Department, I used to run with Capt. Green, when he had the Protective Department,

and there were years when I didn't miss a fire, neither day nor night. Of course you can all readily see the difference in the Fire Department from any other. It has no hours.

By Mr. Swan. — That is, the men in the department?

A. Yes, sir; but the commissioners, from the highest to the lowest, take the same interest.

Q. But isn't it a private interest, aside from the duties of the commissioners? When an alarm of fire is sounded, you don't have anything to do with the management of the department at the fire?

A. No, sir; I don't know that I do any good at all.

Commissioner Fitzgerald. — I would like to differ with Mr. Longley. There is a great deal to be seen and done. The commissioners can see how the men work. Then there are certain duties which no one but the Fire Commissioners can do. In case of a great conflagration nobody else can order the blowing up of a building. All the powers of fire wardens were transferred to the Fire Commissioners. That was one of the questions I asked Mr. Healy, when he gave us his opinion about the ordinance, and he politely got over it, and didn't want to mention it.

By Mr. Fisk. — You spoke of the matter of discipline, and laid great stress upon it. Do you think the commissioners would be any more likely to know of a case which we would be likely to call out or order, — say, of a man lying drunk in an engine-house at the time of an alarm of fire, — and the commissioners never know of it?

A. That is possible, but not probable.

Q. Would it happen more than once?

A. It is a breach of the discipline of the department, and any captain would render himself liable to punishment who did not report it.

Q. Do you suppose it ever did happen?

A. If you should tell me that it had, I should not be astonished. But I say no man would be tolerated in the department who allowed it.

Commissioner Longley. — It would be the foremen's duty to report it.

Mr. Fisk. — I did't know but you had this matter of discipline down so fine that it would be impossible to do such a thing without your knowing it.

Commissioner Fitzgerald. — Well, sir, the ten commandments have been in existence a long time, and still they are broken every day.

Q. But, suppose one of your assistant engineers should be in that condition?

A. It is the duty of every member of the department to report to the commissioners any breach of the rules.

Q. If a man should send such a report to the commissioners, would they take notice of it?

A. Yes, sir. Any member of the department is obliged, by the rules, to report any such case coming under his observation.

By Alderman Slade. — And he, knowing such a case, would render himself liable for not reporting it?

A. Yes, sir, that is according to our rules.

By the Chairman. — As the law stands, do you think you have power, with the Chief Engineer, to blow up buildings?

A. My impression is that no one else has it.

Q. The statute doesn't say so.

A. I think so. That is the point I asked the City Solicitor.

Q. Did he tell you you had full power?

A. It was on the question of the legality of our ordinance. I asked him whether we went so far as to do matters of that kind, whether we wouldn't render ourselves liable. I say that under the statute and ordinance, as they are to-day, we have the authority.

Q. Then under the statute and ordinance you would go on and blow up buildings?

A. I don't know. I would not like to say what we would do until that question comes up.

Q. That is what I want to understand, whether you have this authority to blow up buildings, and if the commission is to be continued whether it wouldn't be better for the Chief Engineer to have the full power instead of going to the Board of Aldermen or a military man?

A. They are not obliged to go to the Board of Aldermen.

Q. You don't read the ordinance as I do. The Chief Engineer is obliged to go to the Board of Aldermen.

A. All the powers of the City Council in connection with fires are transferred to the Board of Fire Commissioners. One of the duties which the firewards had under the old statute, and which were transferred to the engineers, and transferred by the Legislature to the City Council, and transferred by the City Council to the Fire Commissioners, was the power to blow up buildings. I hope occasion will never come for the exercise of it. It is a question with us whether, having the power, we ought to exercise it at all.

Q. Don't you think it should be decided?

A. I have no doubt we have the power. You don't seem to catch the point of my meaning at all. It is this: It was said the City Solicitor declared the ordinance creating the Board of Fire Commissioners not legal. I went to him and asked, through his assistant, Mr. Nettleton, and he said our business was to observe the ordinances while we were in office. He evaded the direct question. Our question was that, being presumed to know that the ordinance under which we could act was illegal, if we passed a vote to blow up buildings, would we be personally liable? That was the question we wanted decided.

By Mr. Fisk. — You haven't had it decided by the City Solicitor?

A. The Legislature itself passed an act legalizing it. The ordinance was referred to him to see if it was legal.

Q. Hasn't anything come out of those suits for the blowing up of buildings in 1872?

A. That was done by private individuals.

Q. The mayor did something.

A. He had no authority.

Q. Hasn't anything happened in that case to settle who has this authority?

A. An act was passed since then to transfer it all to the Fire

Commissioners. At that time the engineers could do certain things. Mr. Gaston had no authority, from the fact that he was mayor, to blow up buildings any more than anybody else.

Commissioner LONGLEY. — I know that in that case Capt. Damrell and his assistant engineers blew up the buildings. The question came in those suits as to who blew up the buildings.

Q. — That wasn't the trouble about those suits.

A. The trouble was to fasten it upon anybody who did the work.

Q. It didn't make any odds who ordered it?

A. No, sir, it didn't make any odds who ordered it; they wanted to know who did it. I think that to-day the Boston Fire Department is as good as any in the world in discipline and character. There isn't another department that can beat the Boston Fire Department for intelligence and character of its members, and discipline. A gentleman from New York, well versed in these matters, said we were away ahead of them.

Commissioner FITZGERALD.— The difficulty with the Fire Department in New York is that not only the city government, but the commission and the whole department, is run according to politics.

By Mr. SWAN. — Might it not arrive at such a state in Boston?

A. When the time comes that the department here in Boston is run in that way, the City Council would not be anxious to abolish the commission, because whoever is uppermost in politics would have control of it.

Commissioner LONGLEY. — That is the trouble in New York. A man cannot get into the department there unless he is a politician.

Alderman SLADE. — A good many people in this city think it requires a politician to get a position in the department.

Commissioner FITZGERALD. — I must say for myself and the other commissioners that I do not know the politics of a single man whom we appoint. I don't know the politics of a single man in the department, and I never spoke to them about it. When members of the department are appointed we tell them they must give up politics; that they can go and deposit their ballots, but they must do nothing more. There is another part of the department which gentlemen of the committee haven't seen. I should like to have them visit our fire-alarm office and see how the work is done there. We can show it to you at any time. We can show you how a fire alarm comes in, is received, and how it is given out. You have no doubt read in the papers a great deal from men who seem to know more about the fire-alarm department than the men in it, and I wish the committee would visit the house.

Alderman CURTIS. — I should be pleased to see it; but as the chairman is not here perhaps we had better postpone the visit until some other day.

Commissioner FITZGERALD. — The chairman was there the other day, and it was the first time since he has been in the building. We have a box there connected with the apparatus, and can show you precisely how an alarm is given five miles away from City Hall.

The CHAIRMAN. — Mr. White, have you anything to say?

Commissioner WHITE. — I have nothing to say.

Adjourned to Wednesday, June 1st, at 4 P.M.

Second Hearing.

EXAMINATION INTO THE WORKINGS OF THE POLICE COMMISSION.

JUNE 21, 1881.

The committee met at 4 o'clock, P.M., Alderman O'BRIEN in the chair.

Commissioners WALKER and JONES, of the Police Commission, were present.

STATEMENT OF COL. HENRY WALKER, *Chairman of the Board of Police Commissioners.*

The CHAIRMAN. — We had the Fire Commissioners before us, Mr. Walker, and they gave us a brief outline of the workings of their department. I suppose that would be the best way to commence with the Police Commissioners.

Commissioner WALKER. — You mean the details of the workings of the department?

Mr. FISK. — I would ask if the clerk has prepared a sketch of the events leading to the organization of the Police Commission, as in the case of the Fire Commission?

The CLERK. — I did not know that one was desired, and I have really had no time to prepare one.

Commissioner WALKER. — I don't know precisely where to begin, the question is so indefinite. Do you mean to have me state the details of the workings of the department?

The CHAIRMAN. — Yes, sir.

Alderman SLADE. — I suppose we want to know whether it is necessary for you to be up there in Pemberton square or not.

The CHAIRMAN. — The commissioner can give us an idea of how the department is run now, and, if possible, make a comparison with the department previous to the establishment of the commission.

Commissioner WALKER. — I wish to say that the Police Department to-day is a thousand per cent. better — and I speak now from my experience as a lawyer of the different criminal courts — in its discipline, and very largely in its efficiency, and in the *esprit de corps* of the men, than it was five years ago. I think there has been a very great improvement. My idea has been that the first thing to do in the Police Department was to build up an *esprit de corps*, so that the men would take pride in the department, the same as in a regiment in war; for when men take pride in an organization to which they belong, they will take pride in themselves. It used to be said, fifteen years ago, "Oh, he is a d—d policeman." There was evidence of that in the parade we had the other day.

I heard from different policemen themselves remarks which showed that they took pride in the organization. One fellow made the remark, "That was a bully parade we made, wasn't it?" It shows that they take pride in the organization in that way.

We will take the horse department, for instance. During the last two or three years there has been a great improvement. We found, in looking over the records, that during two years the department started with nineteen horses, and it had cost the department two thousand five hundred dollars in two years; fourteen horses had become worthless, and at that time seven were worthless; and that there had been a change of every horse in the department in two years. We appointed an inspection officer. We found that the horses had bad attention, that they were in a horrible condition, that they were lame, and nearly all were affected with one thing and another, — they had the scratches badly, fetlocks not trimmed; and, at the stables, the saddles and bridles were tossed around anywhere when the horses were put in the stables. I went to one stable and found the saddle-cloth caked underneath. I said to the proprietor of the stable, "Do you call that keeping the saddles clean?" I trotted out five horses; they were not groomed or decently kept. We said to him that if things were found so on the next inspection we should change our stable. The next time we went out the horses were well groomed, the saddles were hanging nicely on the wall, and the leathers were all in perfect order, the brasses bright, and everything in the most perfect order. We then found a man at the Highlands who was used to shoeing horses, and employed him at the same figures that the man had been employed at shoeing horses for private individuals. As this was an innovation, it caused a good deal of talk; but the result has been that our horse-flesh hasn't cost us two hundred dollars since last October. I don't believe we shall spend three hundred dollars by the first of October of next year for horse-flesh, and I don't see why it should not go on so for the next two years. When there is anything the matter with a horse, we change him for a better one. We had a horse the other day with a weak back and changed him for a good horse. That is the result in one department.

When I took hold of the department, I found that the station-houses were packed with old property, which had been lost or taken from prisoners. The most valuable of it had disappeared; but still the drawers were packed full of it. I found that every man in the department bought and sold just what he wanted, and the bills were handed in here. There was no head or tail to it. I went to the Legislature last year, and got an act passed for a property-clerk. I also got the law passed that, when property was lost, the finder, who used to have to do all the advertising, should turn it over to the property-clerk, and he should do all the advertising. Everything that came into the captain's hands was kept for twenty-four hours, and if there was no evidence of the owner, they sent it to the property-clerk and took his receipt for it, and he put it in the property-room. They make returns every month of the property handed in for want of evidence, and, at the end of two or three

days after it is found, if there is no evidence of the owner, it is turned over to the property-clerk. I also got the Legislature to give us authority to sell the property, every six months, remaining in the hands of the department unclaimed. The consequence was that the first sale netted over one thousand dollars. Since then we have had two sales, and have turned into the treasury over fourteen hundred dollars. That is the reason why we were so anxious for a property-clerk. Then, in the other property department, we found there was no head or tail to it, and everybody bought as they chose. We instituted a system, which is simply the regular army system, as a basis. The property-clerk buys everything on bids sent out. For instance, once in six months the captains return to us a detailed, printed statement, containing in all five or six hundred articles, and they fill out against each article what they need. The property-clerk makes up an estimate of the things needed by the department for the next six months. We then give out bids to the different branches of business, — to two or three parties in the different branches of business, — and they send in sealed bids of what they will furnish certain articles for. Those sealed bids are opened in the full Board, and the lowest bid is taken, with the rule that the property shall be up to the standard. Every man is compelled to furnish a sample of the goods he proposes to furnish; and, when received, the goods are compared with the sample. I will illustrate what the result of that was. On the first of last January we sent out for a schedule of property. I took the books of the preceding year, and made a list of the prices from the schedule which were paid for the supply for the five or six months before. I then took the prices which we paid under the system of bidding, and found that what had cost two thousand four hundred dollars a year before, the commission had got for sixteen hundred and ninety dollars; and that notwithstanding the prices of stationery and other articles had gone up ten per cent. there was a clear saving of seven hundred dollars on that branch alone. Now when a captain needs anything, he makes a requisition for it, and when he gets it the property-clerk takes a receipt for it, and that receipt is put on file.

Now, in regard to the police themselves. The old-fashioned way used to be, when a man was appointed a policeman he was sent to the captain of the station to which he was assigned for duty, and the captain said to him, "Go out on beat No. 2; it is round on Court square, down Court street." The captain left him to find out where the beat was, what he had to do, and how to do it. Now, when a man is appointed, he is placed for fourteen days on a beat with an old police officer; they go round together for the first fourteen days, and the old police officer instructs the new man in his duties. On the morning of each of those fourteen days the new men report to some station-house, where the deputy superintendent is in charge, and he puts them through a drill for fourteen days, occupying an entire hour each day. A deputy superintendent is detailed for that purpose, and he instructs them in the use of the manual, and in their duties as police officers, in their rights and liabilities under the law; how far the law will allow them to proceed

as police officers in the performance of their duties. At the end of fourteen days they go to regular duty on a station pretty well equipped, and at least have some idea of their duties.

But I will return once more to the property matter. Two years ago I noticed that requisitions came in regularly for six or eight paint-brushes for every station. I personally knew enough to know that a paint-brush wasn't good for anything until after it had been used for three or four weeks. Then, upon inquiry from a painter, I found that a paint-brush ought to last five or six months. We went round and found out how they were kept, and then a system like that in the army was introduced. When you have an old brush you mustn't throw it away, but when you get through with one you must lay it aside. Then, we appoint two or three captains, who survey the property and hand us a detailed account of the condition the property is in, and recommend what should be done with it. The other day we had six or seven hundred articles — old pails, billies, and pistols — which were condemned in that way. Some of the property was disposed of in one way or another; and the pistols and what could be disposed of in that way were sold. The system now is that they cannot get it without a requisition, and they must account for everything they get every six months.

Then, in regard to the details of the department. I think the parade the other day showed the condition of the men. The whole department has been systematized, — all our blanks, for instance, which save a great deal of manual labor and clerk-hire, — it has been so systematized that we have about one hundred and thirty blanks numbered, which save a great deal of clerk-hire. There are enough other things to talk about, if you gentlemen wish to ask questions.

The Chairman. — In relation to the second inquiry in the order, if each department should be placed in charge of one active, intelligent commissioner; suppose, for instance, that either you or Major Jones stood at the head of the department, instead of Commissioners Walker, Gargan, and Jones, how could the department be run?

Commissioner Walker. — That is pretty difficult to answer. I can say this, — and it is not a pleasant question to answer, — when the Police Commission was first formed, I must say that my own opinions were notoriously against the commission, as were also Alderman O'Brien's. But the department was different then. Now the License Department is attached to it, which is a very great labor. When you ask me if I think any one man could do it, I think he could. But the question would come, how far should it be allowed? That is a different question. As for the Police Department I believe in one-man power. I told Mr. Pierce so when he asked me if I believed in a License Commission. I told him I didn't believe in commissions. That was pretty well published. I said that what was needed was simply a Police Department without any License Department; and I held that the only way to make a police force effective was to take a man like Col. Henderson, of London, out of the army and put him at the head of the police force. I think that the Police Department needs a military organization in the spirit in which it should be carried out. But the license sys-

tem having been added, that is a very great labor, and I should doubt the advisability of having it in one man's hands.

By Alderman Curtis. — Then, I understand you to say that one man could carry it on?

A. Yes, sir; in those broad words.

Q. You speak of the license question; do I understand that you examine each place?

A. No, sir. When we have an application for a license we send out certain questions, 20 or 30, involving almost everything. Is this man an innholder? Has he facilities? etc., etc. Those questions are answered by our liquor officer on each division; when he has signed it, it is given to the captain of the division, and he either approves or disapproves. For instance, he will say, "I don't think this place should be licensed, because it is so and so." "I don't think it should be licensed, because it is connected with a house of ill-fame," etc. The report is very full. On that report, together with what other knowledge we may obtain, is based our action in granting or not granting a license.

By the Chairman. — That is, you trust exclusively to the captains?

A. Yes, sir. The commissioners cannot go round and examine the 2,300 places where applications have been made for licenses.

By Alderman Curtis. — Don't you think there is a kind of stigma held over those men, that, if they report so and so, they will be discharged?

A. No, sir. I think the reports are generally honest. I have been surprised at the reports of some of the officers. My views are fully expressed in the license reports of some three years ago. There is bound to be just so much liquor sold, whether there is a license or not. It is better to have liquor sold under the regulation of the law than not to have license and have it sold to any extent. When I went on the license commission before, the theory had been that you must make a distinction between certain victuallers and certain dealers who were not victuallers. It is a line you cannot draw unless you do it arbitrarily. The day we went into office we sent to the Chief of Police and asked him to give us a list of the places where liquor was sold, or supposed to be sold, in the City of Boston. There had been a good deal said about there being only 1,040 places licensed in Boston. We found that on that very day there were 1,040 places licensed, and 1,360 places unlicensed.

By the Chairman. — The unlicensed places were far more numerous than the licensed places?

A. Yes, sir.

By Alderman Curtis. — How do you account for that?

A. More or less people will sell rum. They will take it in their pockets; they will sell it in their garrets. One man took a bottle of whiskey in his overcoat, and sold it from there. Now, sir, in my opinion there is going to be about so much liquor sold. The talk that was made about curtailing it for three or four years does not sound very well, when the facts are known. The dealers were put into court. There was a great hurrah made about the number of cases in court. They crowded in a thousand cases. What did it

mean? It meant that those men got put in once in two or three months, and paid their fines and costs. But that didn't stop the sale of liquor.

Q. Then why is any man obliged to get a license in any case?

A. But where you license them all you don't make any distinction. One man will say, I am as good as my neighbor.

Q. But you said that thirteen hundred sold without license?

A. Yes, sir. What was the consequence? The year following we licensed about two thousand two hundred places, and I don't believe you could find seventy-five places selling without a license.

By the CHAIRMAN. — You mean to say those unlicensed places were very much reduced?

A. Yes, sir. We brought them under the law by issuing a license. About a year ago we took a list of the unlicensed places, and found there were about one hundred and thirty, and we ordered them to be seized.

By Alderman CURTIS. — Then you rectified it by giving licenses?

A. Yes, sir. When you give a license the officers under the law have arbitrary power to go in and inspect them.

Q. Now, sir, do you think the license law properly construed in Boston?

A. Yes, sir. If I did not I should not act under it as I do.

Q. Do you think it is a proper law?

A. Yes, sir, I think it is; but I think it might admit of some strong modifications.

Q. That is what I supposed.

A. In its workings it might be modified.

Q. Our commissioners construe the law to be, that any one who has the facilities of cooking a lunch for a man —

A. I beg your pardon, I don't construe it that way.

Q. Then give us your version of it. If a man has a stove and dishes —

Alderman CURTIS. — That is what I am coming to. If a man has a stove and a few dishes, he can have a license to sell rum.

Alderman SLADE. — I think that the eating-saloon is the worst feature of the law.

Commissioner WALKER. — We didn't make the law. We take it as we find it.

By the CHAIRMAN. — You take it that no conditions or restrictions can put a stop to the selling and drinking of liquor?

A. No, sir. I think they can, very much. One trouble is this: A law was passed lately giving to every real-estate man, who does not believe in the broad view we take of the law, the arbitrary power of saying that he will not have a place next to him licensed to sell liquor; and I don't believe there are ten men in the city of Boston to come up and object to the licensing of anybody. One man came to me the other day and said, "I would like to have such and such a rum shop refused a license." — "Why don't you sit down to that table," said I, "and do what the law says, and sign your name to it and say you don't want that rum-shop, and it will be stopped." "I know," he said, "but I don't want to do that." There have not been ten men in this city who have done

it. They don't want to take the responsibility. You would be surprised at another thing. You would be surprised at the names of men who own real estate on both sides of licensed premises, who object publicly, but will not object privately in writing.

By Alderman Curtis. — When you find rows take place at one of those places, how far do you allow officers to use their clubs?

A. Our instructions to officers are that the club and pistol are to be used in the last extremity; that there is to be no personal violence except in the last extreme. Many cases have come out in the papers about the way in which men have been clubbed, and all that sort of thing; but I have never seen a case where the officer did anything that you and I would not have done under the same circumstances. There are certain parts of the city where, when an officer gets into a crowd, and they get him down, you might as well order his funeral.

Alderman Curtis. — That is what I wanted to know. It has been hinted that if they get an officer down he shouldn't get up. A man wanted me to introduce an order the other day, because the commissioners wouldn't hear them. He said a man was knocked down unjustifiably and beaten over the head. The next morning I found there had been pretty stiff work going on there, and I wanted to know how far the officer could use his club, for I think that if it had been my case I should have used it before he did. Then you don't make a practice of pulling an officer up and chastising him for saving his life?

Commissioner Walker. — We have never summoned an officer before us for using a club, unless requested by some one outside. Have we, Major?

Commissioner Jones. — No, sir. We sometimes scold them for not using them.

Commissioner Walker. — Sometimes men come up and claim to have been assaulted, and we refuse to give them a hearing, and then they go away and claim that the wicked Police Commissioners wouldn't give them a hearing.

Alderman Curtis. — That is what we want to think of. I wanted to know how the officers should use their clubs. When they applied to me I told them I should have used my club an hour before the officer did.

Commissioner Walker. — We began upon this principle: As a commission, we are obliged to hear every formal complaint. Every time a man makes a complaint we hear it. I don't remember a single conviction of an officer for using his club.

By Mr. Fisk. — How many officers in the department do you think could use a pistol with any effect? Do you give them any training in the use of the pistol?

A. No, sir, not a great deal. The rows they are generally in do not require it.

Q. I saw a case the other day where a revolver in the hands of a policeman was useless.

A. Where was that?

Q. Last Friday night. A beautiful brown setter dog was run over on the hindquarters. He was unable to move, and it was

necessary to despatch him. Two policemen came up; one took a revolver and fired without regard to the crowd; one man shot the dog and didn't have any effect toward killing him; another came up and tried his pistol and it wouldn't go. You could not persuade the officer to go up and put the muzzle of the pistol to the dog's head.

A. What was the matter, — afraid of him?

Q. I don't know. There were two of them, and I should like to know what those pistols were in the hands of the officers for. At the time of the parade, when it was shown what a fine set of men they were, I felt that if they were drilled a little more in the use of the pistol, to know what a pistol was and how to use it, and taught to hit something when they fired, and how to use the billy, it would be a good thing.

A. I look upon the parade as one of the best things we have in the department to promote efficiency.

Q. I don't know where the efficiency is.

A. It comes in various ways. It shows the people how they are protected; it gives a certain confidence to the people in the community. People know nothing about the police force except what they see on the street corners. It tells the dangerous classes in the community what power there is behind the law. It gives the members of the department an opportunity to see what a fine body of men they belong to, and gives them pride in their profession. I suppose that, taking a dress parade in the service, nobody would pretend to say it was merely to have a dress parade, but it was to give them pride in the organization they belong to.

By the Chairman. — What is the standard of the police physically? You select them according to their physical condition?

A. We select them in this way: There is a certain height, five feet eight inches. There are certain measurements taken in the military world as the standard of what are the best for a certain height. The moment a man applies to go on the police force he has to stand up and we take his general appearance, — his general physique.

Q. Look at Mr. Pratt, he is a well-built man; would he come up to the standard?

A. I don't think he is five feet eight. We have got to have some standard.

By Mr. Fisk. — I saw many men on the parade the other day who are less than Mr. Pratt in height.

A. There were four hundred men who were on the force when the commission was appointed.

Q. Has anybody been appointed under five feet eight?

A. There was one man who measured five feet seven and a half. The clerk measured him, and it was five feet eight. Some one said look at his heels. He had a new heel on. I told him that heel wouldn't pass muster. Undoubtedly some people may have swindled us in one way or another. I have heard of one man who had a high instep boot; now we measure them in their stocking feet; but undoubtedly somebody may have swindled us, but I

don't think a man has been put on the force unless he measured five feet eight inches.

By the CHAIRMAN. — Do you think the restriction is a good one?

A. I do, upon the whole. It may work hard in some cases. For instance, we are going to make forty appointments; we take perhaps eighty men who, on the preliminary examination, rated one and a half; they are brought in ten at a time. We pick out eighty to go to the doctor on the ground that there will be ten per cent. who will not pass, either on the ground of character, having been before the courts for drunkenness, assault, etc., or for some other reason. They are sent to Doctor Green. He has this printed paper, showing the height and everything in regard to the man, and, after making an examination, he certifies that the man is or is not physically qualified to be put on the police force. We then send a circular to the captains in the various districts to make private and confidential inquiries into the habits of the men, and they make written reports of their investigations. Of course they are deceived sometimes. We had one man in another part of the city, who was well recommended, the report was a good one, and he was put on the force; but we found that he had been put into court some time before.

By Mr. FISK. — Do you inquire whether a man has courage?

A. We inquire about that, but it is hard to tell whether a man is as brave as a lion until you try him.

By Alderman CURTIS. — Do you allow men to go from one division into another to arrest a man? If I wanted a man on a certain division to go into another division and arrest a man, would he go?

A. He would not leave his route unless there was an emergency. He wouldn't go all over creation because he was requested to.

Q. Suppose I said, here is a man and I want you to arrest him?

A. Yes, sir, he would do it.

Q. I had a case before I came into the Board of Aldermen. I told a tramp that if he didn't go off in ten minutes I would take him. I saw an officer there, and told him I wanted him to arrest that man. The moment the tramp saw the officer he went over the fence, and the officer said he could not go into that division. I said, "Get into my buggy;" and he wouldn't go, and I went over to the station and left him.

A. Every case depends upon its own circumstances. Here is an officer watching a bank; a man comes along and says he wants the officer to follow a tramp; would it be wise for that officer to leave the bank?

Q. But this is a different case.

A. But shouldn't every case stand on its own circumstances?

Q. Yes; but I think an officer should be allowed to go across a division line when a competent man asks him to.

A. But how is the officer to know that the man is competent?

Q. But if you stand where he can see a man under a house taking property away, he ought to be empowered to go across the street to arrest him?

A. Yes, sir, they are empowered to do so.

Q. But he wouldn't.

A. They might not in special cases.

By Mr. Fisk. — Would you do anything to a police officer if you found that he cleared out when he found there was going to be trouble?

A. Yes, sir, I should make a vacancy in the force.

Q. Then I think I will find you four names which will be good subjects for vacancies.

A. We hear of such cases, but no citizen will make a complaint.

Q. I saw four policemen on the wharf last week, and I tried to have them go on board a steamer and straighten things out. There was a crowd of roughs on board raising the devil.

A. Don't you think you should have come to us and made a complaint?

Q. I wanted to find out who detailed them.

A. You can find out at any time.

Q. I started to find out, and made inquiries. I was perfectly disgusted to see four policemen on the wharf, and there was a crowd of roughs making trouble there, crowding women and children; and had it not been for the deck hands they would have made considerable trouble. I considered it the duty of those policemen to have straightened out those roughs. As a citizen of Boston I was actually ashamed of its policemen.

A. I should be glad to find out who they were. All you have to do is to make a written complaint to us.

Q. There were four policemen standing on the wharf when the Gov. Andrew came in Saturday night at 7 o'clock.

A. If you had asked the question at the station-house they would have told you who the detail was.

By Alderman Curtis. — We see in the newspapers that the Police Commissioners fined a certain officer.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is for some misdemeanor?

A. Yes, sir, for various things, — drunkenness, shirking duty, etc.

Q. Do you fine men for drunkenness?

A. Most decidedly.

By Mr. Fisk. — Don't you discharge them?

A. We fine them sometimes. To some of the best men accidents will happen; the consequence is, you cannot always lay down a Spartan rule that will apply to all cases.

Q. What made me ask the question was a case I heard of, though I cannot tell the whole of the story, except that a man went to a funeral and didn't notify his captain, and for that reason, he having been gone one day, he was fined $90, 30 days' time.

A. It may be probable.

By Mr. Swan. — What becomes of the man's pay? It isn't drawn on the pay-roll?

A. It remains in the surplus at the end of the year.

Q. Have you had any opinion from the City Solicitor that you have a right to do so?

A. Yes, sir. The statute and ordinances provide for it.

Q. And to keep a man at work?

A. Yes, sir. That question has come up. The City Solicitor gave an opinion two years ago, and gave another recently.

By Alderman Curtis. — It seems to me that the man in the case I spoke of some time ago left his post to attend the funeral of his father or mother. He was gone one day, and was fined 30 days' pay.

A. I don't remember the case, but I would wager my commission that the facts are worse than have been stated to you. Now, sir, here is a man who came to me one day, and wanted me to be very lenient toward an officer. "Well," said I, "do you know the facts in the case?" Well, he knew that the man had gone into a stable and fallen asleep. The facts were, that we received anonymous letters that there were three officers in a stable one morning; one had been in a house of ill-fame, and had had a good time. That letter came to me. I gave it to an officer, and found that a certain officer had been watched. He found that those two men were in the stable two hours and thirty minutes. One of the officers had been up before asking to go home to see a sick wife, and instead of going home had gone to a strumpets' ball at Brighton. We discharged both of those men.

Q. Undoubtedly those cases occur, but I should think you would take no notice of anonymous letters.

A. I should if an anonymous letter came bearing the impress of facts on its face.

By Mr. Swan. — Do I understand that the men have to sign the pay-roll when fined?

A. No, sir. Those men are not paid. When they go into the department they sign an agreement accepting the office of patrolman, and agreeing to be bound by the rules and regulations of the department that have been or may thereafter be, laid down for its government. That is a consideration they make. They had a case tried, and the Court threw it out. The officer sued for his money.

Q. That is what I desired to know, whether there had been any decision?

A. Yes, sir. It was decided that the man could not get his pay.

Q. I suppose the ground upon which the decision was made was that he had signed an agreement?

A. I could not tell you what the ground for the decision was. We had a book in the department with his name upon the agreement.

Q. They sign no pay-roll for that time?

A. No, sir, they would not sign for the days for which they were fined.

By Alderman Curtis. — Is that money credited to him, or is it received by the department on account of fines?

A. It simply remains in the appropriation. The pay-roll shows how much is taken out at the end of the month. If there were thirty-one days in the month, and he was fined thirty days, it would show that he received one day's pay.

By Mr. Pray. — I understood you to say that if it were not for the License Department it would be your opinion that one commissioner could do the work now done by three commissioners in the Police Department?

A. That is the opinion I publicly expressed for a year.

Q. Now, sir, are there any occasions arising, practically, where, for the interest of the Police Department proper, leaving out the License Department, it is expedient to have three men instead of one?

A. I don't know as I have ever known any special case.

Q. Has there been a case in the administration of the department where the commission have been divided, two against one?

A. Undoubtedly; when questions come up we will differ, the same as any three men would. I may judge that a thing is expedient, and may judge that it is inexpedient.

Q. Now, you have had one of the commissioners absent for a considerable time, and two have been left to administer the department, — did you find any trouble in agreeing?

A. No, sir; I think the Major and myself have agreed wonderfully well.

By Alderman Curtis. — There are only two commissioners now, one being away?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long has the other been gone?

A. Two or three months.

Q. You get along finely?

A. If forced to say so, I should say that we have carried it along well.

By Mr. Fisk. — Could not the superintendent carry on the department just as well as the commissioners?

A. I think that was the old system. I think it is well to have over the superintendent an administrative chief. I think the London system is the proper one, that there should be somebody at the head a little more than the superintendent.

By Alderman Curtis. — Did your commissioner who has left ask leave of the City Government to go away?

A. I don't know, sir.

Q. Is he drawing his pay?

A. I don't know, sir. I could not tell you.

Q. Who pays the commissioners?

A. The City Treasurer, in the regular fashion. The Auditor gives a check, and the City Treasurer pays the check.

Q. If the commissioner is away, what is he paid for?

A. I don't know, sir.

Alderman Curtis. — How is that, Mr. Chairman?

The Chairman. — I suppose the Auditor has power to give the check. It is certainly within the power of the Auditor to put a check upon it if he sees fit. The Treasurer would pay on the order of the Auditor.

By Mr. Pratt. — What I want to get at is your judgment, from your experience, whether it is any practical advantage to the city to have a Board of three men instead of one man at the head of the Police Department, leaving out the License Department?

A. Leaving out the License Department, I must take the position I have always taken, and say that a single head is best for the Police Department.

Q. Then, I would ask you whether you think, upon your best judgment, it is better for the Police Department and the License Department, to have the License and Police Departments all under one head?

A. I have been familiar with the administration of the license law for the last three years, and I am frank to say it is an open question with me yet whether it is better to have the two together or not. There are reasons, both *pro* and *con*, for keeping them together and separating them.

By the CHAIRMAN. — Would it not make the Police Department more independent to have the License Department separated from it?

A. It might.

By Mr. PRATT. — I would also like to hear Commissioner Walker state his reasons why he thinks the two departments should be separate.

A. The great difficulty in having the two departments separate is, the enforcing of a license given by one department is left entirely in the hands of another department. It detracts greatly from its efficiency. I can give a license to-day; the means of enforcing it are in the hands of the Police Department. If they do not see fit to enforce it, I cannot control it; I cannot make them do it; I have no power of my own to enforce it.

Q. Let me make this suggestion: the Board of Aldermen license a theatre under certain conditions: your Police Department have power to control it and see that the licensees act under the terms of the license?

A. Yes, sir; but that is rather a different thing.

Q. Isn't the license a contract? Doesn't that license and the statute law, taken together, make the regulations for the exercise of that power that you could see enforced just as well as if you granted the license?

A. No, sir, I don't think it would. They are all parts of the police system of the city. Take the junk dealers, which are a part of the police system, interwoven one with the other; so is the question of liquor license. The trouble in New York arose from the fact that they have an Excise Commission and a License Commission. Then, in New York the Police Commission have the cleaning of the streets, but the Health Commission say you cannot dump the matter where you please. I think if the Police Department had the power of dumping it or saying where it should be dumped, it would be better for the city.

Q. You have said that there are reasons *pro* and *con;* now, sir, please give us the reasons why they should be separated.

A. Well, it brings the Police Department into a business which does not seem to belong to it. It brings out many enmities against the Police Department. I think the reasons for keeping it within the Police Department are stronger than those against it. I think the preponderance is stronger in keeping it in the hands of the Police Department.

By Alderman Curtis. — With your Police Department as strong as it is to-day, — seven hundred men, — isn't it, at the lowest calculation, four or five hundred stronger than it would need to be if there were no liquor sold in Boston?

A. The city of Boston has increased four or five times in size, and the police force has only increased twice.

Q. Hasn't the most increase been on account of liquor?

A. No, sir. I don't believe you could reduce the police force of the city of Boston to two hundred men if there were no liquor sold.

By Mr. Pratt. — Now, I want to ask you once more whether you think — supposing the Police Department was separate from the License Department, and that, as you say, the Police Department might be put under one head; under those conditions do you think the License Department could be put under one head too?

A. If you find a proper man he could run almost any department. But you have got to get a man who has a pretty strong back, who is straight and clean as a die and has some brains, and then you can run the License Department. I think it is a very difficult department to run. The interests are so many and varied; many things are so secret. Men come to you who want a thing which they are afraid to say out. I had an instance the other day. (The commissioner here related an incident which he requested should not be reported.) In such cases it would be advisable to have three men, on account of the influences that are brought to bear.

By the Chairman. — Do you consider the granting of liquor licenses the most difficult business you have to attend to?

A. That is a pretty difficult question to answer.

Q. I don't look upon it in that light. For instance: take Federal street; within five or six months three stores have been entered in the rear and combustible material placed in them. Now, I think the putting of a stop to incendiarism and things of that kind are far more important than putting a stop to a few liquor stores.

A. I agree with you in that matter. But that is what the police attend to mostly. There is no doubt about that.

By Alderman Curtis. — Now, you spoke of having one man at the head of the department, and what kind of a man he should be. I want to know if you don't think that the time of that man should be devoted to the city, that he should have no business of his own, and that he should be paid for it?

A. I think this: there is a certain amount of work a man can do in his office, and when he has done that he has done all there is to be done. If you, as an alderman, attend to all your business here by 5 o'clock in the afternoon, I see no reason why you cannot do anything else, if you have the opportunity.

Q. No, sir; I want you to understand this: I want this man to give his whole time to the Police Department. I don't want him to be doing business for himself, because at the time he was doing business for himself he might be wanted.

A. I have always contended you don't pay enough.

Q. That is what I am coming at.

A. I will answer your question if you will let me answer it in my way. I always contended that you do not give the Superintendent of Police enough. If he should devote his whole time to the city, you should give him five thousand dollars. In the first place, a man who can run the Police Department ought to be worth that. He ought to be worth that, and if he does his duty, that is all that can be asked of him. I think the head of the Police Department is as important as the Treasurer, Auditor, Collector, or head of any other department. They hold your money, peace, life, and property in their hands.

Q. But I want to ask you if you don't think a man shouldn't be paid to devote his whole time to the department?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, I want to know if the men employed at the head of the Police Department devote their whole time to it?

A. Yes, sir; I think so.

By the CHAIRMAN. — The Police Commissioners have regular hours?

A. Yes, sir; and people haven't the slightest idea of the amount of work they do. I can give my experience, and the Major can give his. During the first year I was on the Police Commission I don't believe there was a day when I did not give the City of Boston from ten to twelve hours' work. I know that in writing the Manual I brought on pen-paralysis, and had to have a clerk. During the past year it has practically taken the whole day and a great deal of the nights. Our regular hours are from ten to two. That is, to have certain hours so that people can come with petitions and anything of that kind. I think the Major and myself have done a great deal of law business for the department. There are many legal matters to attend to. I have done much legal writing for the department in my office at night. I can say for myself and my colleague who is present, that it is our practice to spend hours at night going around to the stations. I suppose I walk the streets of Boston at night more than any other one man in Boston. I go around the streets to meet the men; drop into police stations to look at their books, see where the men are, and look at first one thing and another. Our hours at the office are for the purpose of having times for trying special cases, and so that when people come in they can be sure of finding us. If we want to go off and inspect station-houses, we never take an hour in the morning; we usually do that in the afternoon.

By Alderman CURTIS. — Your office is always open?

A. Yes, sir; from nine till five.

Q. How many clerks have you?

A. Six clerks and a messenger, and they are kept busy from nine until five o'clock.

By the CHAIRMAN. — Does the city of Boston provide the Police Department with reasonable accommodations for the transaction of their business?

A. No, sir. I will illustrate with one matter that I have been explaining to you. Take the matter of property: it has got to be carried from the station-house, arranged and stored. All the

property of the department has to be here. We have had to go many times and buy property in small quantities because we had no place to store it. We sell clothing to the members of the department, so as to have it uniform in color. So much is taken off for each man's garment, and it is taken back from the pay of that man.

By Mr. Fisk. — Do you make any profit on that clothing?

A. No, sir; it is given to them at the same price that we get it from the mill.

Q. Has there not been some clothing turned out poor?

A. There was some cloth that turned out poor. There were some cloths furnished by the mills for the police in different cities which turned out poorly. We made a row about it, and it is still pending. That is liable to occur to anybody.

Q. You are sure that nobody is getting a commission upon it?

A. Yes, sir. The men get it cheaper, and there is an additional reason, because they get the same shade.

Q. What is the property clerk designated as?

A. As property clerk.

Q. Does he hold any other office?

A. No, sir. He is taken from the five sergeants on special duty.

Q. Does he not draw pay as property clerk?

A. No, sir.

By Mr. Pratt. — You have been asked one or two moral questions; I want to ask you another: whether you think people drink because they are bad, or whether you think they are bad because they drink?

A. I never could answer a conundrum. I cannot answer that question.

Q. In nine times out of ten do they not drink because they are bad? That is, if you took the drink away, wouldn't they still be bad?

A. Precisely. They would be in just the same condition they would be without drink. I think three-fourths of the drinking in this world is done socially, or because they feel dry, or something of that kind.

Q. With your experience in connection with the License Department, and naturally having your attention turned to the criminal part of the population, do you think the major, or greater part of the crime in the city is chargeable to drink, or do you think that drinking is chargeable to ignorance and badness of disposition?

A. That is a question I should want to think about before answering. I don't think so much crime is chargeable to drinking as a great many people do.

Alderman Curtis. — Mr. Pratt, I think I can tell you where you can find traces of drinking. Go to the Overseers of the Poor, and you will find that 90 per cent. is chargeable to drinking liquor excessively.

Mr. Pratt. — I know what is said on both sides. I wanted to get at Col. Walker's ideas.

Commissioner Walker. — I don't believe — for instance, take

all the robberies; if the men were pickpockets, you cannot lay it to drink. I think a large majority of the crimes cannot be traced to drink. Take a man who sets fire to a building; it is very rare that it is done by a drunken man. I rather think about one-half of the murders should not be attributable to drink. So I should say that a large majority of the crimes are not attributable to drink. That is where I think the mistake is made of confounding the criminal classes with the poor classes.

By Alderman Curtis. — Take a crowd of people coming out of a shop, and getting into a row; you wouldn't arrest them and call them criminals?

A. That comes under the head of the criminal class.

By Mr. Pratt. — I don't know how the employment of time is systematized by the commissioners; but I had it in mind a short time ago to ask you as to what the usual, ordinary course of the day is with the Police Commissioners? You say your office hours are from 10 to 2. Now, as Police Commissioners, what are your average days of routine duties? How much time on an average do you give?

A. They practically give almost all the time from 9 in the morning till 5 or 6 in the evening. For instance, I carry home papers with me. I go to my law-office in the morning, and stay until a quarter of 10, perhaps, and do some writing, and answer questions. People come there very often on police business. Then I go to the commissioners' office, and remain up there sometimes until 2 or half-past 2. To-day, I think we remained there until half-past 2; everything was through, and I went and got my dinner and came here. If I had not come here I might have gone back to my office, and might have been there now writing a part of the report, or something of the kind. The chances are that if it is a pleasant evening I should have dropped into Station 1 or Station 7, or some other station.

By Alderman Curtis. — As I understand, you do some business outside of what the city pays you for?

A. Undoubtedly. Yes, sir. But I never neglect anything that the city pays me for. I have one or two trust matters to attend to.

Q. That is what I supposed. I supposed the salary is not sufficient to support you.

A. I don't know. I am not a very extravagant man.

By Alderman Slade. — Do you carry on the law business?

A. I have not had a criminal case since I have been on the board.

By Alderman Curtis. — Do you appear in criminal cases?

A. No, sir. I have made it a principle not to practise in the courts. But, for instance, we take all the officers' cases, and carry them to a certain point. I enter the appearance and file the pleadings, and everything of that sort, but somebody else has to try them, and we get somebody to do so.

Q. Do you charge the officers for that?

A. I never charged an officer for that. When I was on the License Commission before, we tried the liquor cases. What the city paid Mr. Nettleton $3,000 for doing, we did for nothing.

By Alderman Slade. — Your salary was $2,500?

A. Oh, no, sir, they got mad, and cut it down to $2,000.

By Mr. Fisk. — Does a man have to have any special influence with you to get on the police?

A. I will answer that by saying that two gentlemen of the Council, some time ago, thought they had found a mare's nest in some way, and came to the commissioners. They wanted to look at the commissioners' books. In the first place, we asked them if they wanted to do it officially, or as private individuals, as we could not afford to have private quarrels brought in there. They said they asked it in their official capacity as members of the Common Council. They examined those books for an hour and a half; everything was thrown open to them. They came in, and said everything was satisfactory, and I believe one of them made that statement to the Council. I will state further: something has been said about our system of promotions. It has been as square as any system can be carried on. We give notice to the department that on such and such a day there would be examinations for sergeant; and all desiring to be examined would hand in their applications. In one case 66 men handed in applications. We had a set of books, giving the name of each applicant; how long he had been in the department, whether in the U. S. military service; whether before the commissioners on charges, or for examination. All those preliminary questions are answered. Then there is a system of marks, showing his general bearing, whether his dress is in good order, or slouchy, with tobacco-juice. We examine them as to their proficiency in the Manual, and in wheelings as far as the Police Department needs it, and give them marks on that. A man desiring to be a sergeant would be asked what are the duties of a police-officer on a district? Suppose a sergeant is in charge of a station-house, and there was an alarm of fire? What authority has a policeman to make an arrest with or without a warrant? How far can he follow a man into a house and break the doors? Under what circumstances can you use a warrant from another district? A man has to be put through all these questions, and others, and then he is marked on a general mark. When we got through it was half-past 8 at night. After we got through, we said to the men, we dismissed the applicants, and said to each other, let us see which 20 of those men have the highest number of marks. I did not know a man whom my colleagues wanted promoted, and they did not know whom I wanted. But we found that 13 men had received the highest marks from each of us, and those 13 were appointed instantly. Then we took the next six, and those who received the highest next to the 13 were appointed. There had been no consultation. My colleagues did not know a single man that I wanted, and I did not know a man that they wanted for sergeant.

By Alderman Curtis. — Are you pressed much by the aldermen to put men on the police?

A. No, sir; the Board of Aldermen have treated us very fairly.

Q. Have the rest of my colleagues been up there as often as I have?

A. I don't know how often you have been there.

Q. Do some of the councilmen press you?

A. No, sir; some of the councilmen have been there more than others. If I was in the government and wanted to get a friend on the police force, I should think it very strange if I could not go to the commissioners and state my reasons to them.

By Mr. Devlin. — Do you find much more pressure from new councilmen and new aldermen than from those who have had more experience?

A. I don't know, sir.

By the Chairman. — In relation to the men in the department, do you not have another way of judging of their character and ability as police officers, by the reports from the different station-houses?

A. Yes, sir; I can get a pretty good idea of the men in the department from the reports; and, also, by seeing the alacrity with which they do their duty.

Q. Talking about the appointments on the police force, you know that reports were current, some years ago, that there were brokers connected with the Police Department, through whom appointments were obtained. Was there any truth in that?

A. I have nothing to say about years ago. I will say this: that if I knew of a man being appointed on the police who paid anybody a dollar, so far as I am concerned, I would put my foot down on it.

By Mr. Fisk. — Isn't it a fact that some of the last batch of policemen appointed paid something to be put on?

A. Not one, to my knowledge, paid a cent.

By Mr. Swan. — Has any influence been brought to bear to change the officers from one station to another — especially the captains or lieutenants — from outside parties, on account of the way in which they have done their duty — treading on somebody's toes?

A. I don't remember an instance of that kind. Most of the changes are made in this way: for instance, we will fine a man for being intoxicated. He has got so that he knows Tom, Dick, and Harry, on his beat, and, as a general rule, it is best for him to go where he doesn't know anybody. We changed a man some months ago for this reason: some merchants came to me, personally, and gave me the worst scolding I ever had. They wanted this man on that beat. What is he changed for? I did not want to tell them. I simply said the good of the department demanded it. He had been a good man, and they wanted this, that, and the other thing. Finally I told them the reason, just to show that they didn't know anything about it. That man was changed because he went to the District Attorney's office — or, at least, we haven't any doubt about it — and offered $50 to have an indictment quashed that had been found against a criminal at the North End. "Why didn't you follow it up?" Because the people at the District Attorney's office would not meddle with it, and give us the evidence. "Now, sir," said I, "if that is the man you want to take care of your stores, well and good."

By Mr. Swan. — But the case is the other way: when you have an efficient officer, haven't you taken him away because he was actually doing his duty?

A. No, sir; I don't remember a single case. The aim of the commissioners is to make men do their duty in every case.

Q. Hasn't there been a change in the captain at Station 4?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Wasn't it because of his having made a charge against a person of keeping a house of ill-fame?

A. It is the first time I have heard it. There is nothing in it. I will tell you why Captain White was transferred. There was nothing of that kind came to my knowledge, or the knowledge of any member of the commission. Captain White was transferred because Station 4, in the latter part of Capt. Quinn's administration, had beeome very much run down. During the latter part of his life his powers had become weakened; the station had become demoralized. Capt. White had proved himself a very efficient officer. When Capt. Chase was sick, Station 14, in Roxbury, had become very much demoralized, and Capt. White was sent to reorganize it. He put it in perfect trim, and he was sent to Station 4, because it is a station in the city where we need a first-class officer. The story is on a par with three-quarters of the stories you hear about the Police Department.

By Alderman Curtis. — I suppose it stands to reason that you must have a demoralized district sometimes, and that you must take an efficient man and put him there to reorganize it?

A. Yes, sir; but I think one idea in the department should be that policemen should go where they are sent. An occasional change of patrolmen, captains, and lieutenants, is a good thing. A policeman gets acquainted with people, and thinks Tom, Dick and Harry good fellows. And it is a good thing to change them occasionally.

By Mr. Swan. — I understood the reason Capt. White was changed was that he was not on good terms with certain parties in his district; that they predicted he wouldn't stay there three months longer, and before three months he was transferred.

A. But you come to that, and he wanted to go also. I answer that question positively and directly, that no man ever came to me or my colleagues, to my knowledge, and asked to have Capt. White transferred, in any way, shape, or manner.

Q. It wasn't a man who wanted to have him transferred as bad as it was a woman?

A. Then I will put it further, and say that no man, woman, or child, directly or indirectly, in any way, shape, or manner, whatever, ever came to me, or to my colleagues, to my knowledge, to have Capt. White transferred.

Commissioner Jones. — I think the records will show that Capt. White did not make a prosecution against the keeper of a house of ill-fame while on that district.

Mr. Swan. — I don't know anything about the circumstances, but I heard it mentioned some time ago, and it came into my mind since I have been here.

Commissioner WALKER. — I am frank to say that I have heard stories against myself since I have been on the commission, that would have sent me to the State prison if they had been true.

By Mr. FISK. — Do you think you would know if money was paid to get on the police?

A. I cannot tell. If there was a man who wanted to get on the police very badly, money might be paid, and that is what no man can prevent.

Q. It is a matter of common report that there wasn't a man appointed on the last batch who didn't pay $200 or $250 for the appointment.

A. I can only reiterate what I said before, that I don't know of a single cent paid by man, woman, or child, and if I had known of its being paid, that man would not go on the force.

Q. Did you ever know of a man who had passed an examination but could not raise $150, and could not get an appointment?

A. I will put the denial broader and say I never knew a case where a man, woman, or child paid a cent, or paid anything, to have a man appointed on the police.

Q. Wouldn't you be likely to know whether any one offered to pay?

A. No, sir, unless he offered it to me. I should like to see the man who would once offer it to me.

Q. Is there any special person who has to recommend men to get them appointed?

A. No, sir. That is the very point the gentlemen from your body made. They came and looked at the records.

Q. A gentleman makes that statement, but is unwilling to be brought forward. I hate to have anything of the kind talked about, but sometimes it is talked about, and the statement is made.

A. It is talked about in some way, just as some people are said to control the issuing of licenses. I have heard it said there are certain men who own the commissioners. A man came up one day in the trial of a case; I was putting my foot on a certain fellow who was raising mischief, and he said Mr. So-and-So owned the commission, and that the man said he owned me. I stepped to the telephone and said, "Did you say so-and-so?" He came down. "Did you ever, directly or indirectly, say you owned me or this commission?" He was very indignant, and it was the indignation of honesty.

Q. This is all friendly, of course. There are many of these stories afloat.

A. Yes, sir, I know that. But I want it understood where I stand in this matter. I will defy anybody, and if you know anybody who says he has given money, directly or indirectly, I want you to bring him forward.

Mr. FISK. — I tried very hard to have a man come forward, but he would not.

By the CHAIRMAN. — If you found that a man had paid money and got an appointment on the police, you would discharge him immediately?

A. It would depend upon the time a good deal. Suppose a

man had got his uniform and was upon the street, proving to be a good officer, I think I should hesitate. If it was immediate I should discharge him.

Q. The fact is, some of these men might be educated in such matters, and make applicants believe it, the same as they do in lobbying matters through the City Government?

A. Yes, sir.

By Alderman Curtis. — Then, some of these old Councilmen might go up there, and say they had used their influence to get this man on, and tell him he must pay $200?

A. Yes, sir. For instance, a member of the City Government knows a man who would make a thoroughly good policeman. Now, supposing he wanted to make $20, and he says to the man, "I will go up and see the commissioners." We feel very friendly to Alderman O'Brien, for instance, and we put the man on; and he goes to the man and says, "I got you on and I will take $200." I know one man down town who openly boasted that he would get anybody a license for $25. We followed him around through the dancing-houses, and he lost his trade by not getting anybody a license.

By Mr. Fisk. — I should like to know if the Police and Fire Commission could be united, in your opinion, under one head?

A. It would be a pretty good job.

Q. Are they not pretty intimately connected, so that they could be run in that way?

A. The only connection is at fires. We clear the streets for them. Excepting, of course, the watching for fires, that is the only connection.

By Alderman Curtis. — Then, if there was one man at the head of the Police Department, and one man at the head of the Fire Department, and one at the head of each of the other departments, and they should be formed into a body, do you think that would be a good thing for the City of Boston?

A. No, sir; I don't think a body of that kind, composed of men at the head of each department — I don't think a man occupying such a position could come into a body of that kind and act in harmony with the others. The man at the head of the Police Department would know only what his department needed, and that would be the way with the others.

By Mr. Fisk. — Could not they work together? Haven't the Fire and Police Departments come in conflict sometimes?

A. No, sir, we have worked harmoniously. This is the first time I have heard the question put in that way. My own impression is it would put each department over the other, and there would be continual clashing. One man in the Police Department might want something to do with the Fire Department that was not thought right by the man at the head of the Fire Department, and there would be some clashing.

By Mr. Swan. — Might they not all be under one head, — so many commissioners over all the departments combined? Then neither of them would have executive authority over the others, and they would all simply have to carry out the orders of the Board?

A. That would be practically a general Board, which I have not thought of.

By Mr. Pray. — You think each department could be run more satisfactorily as now, — that is, by one man?

A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Pratt called upon Commissioner Jones to give his views to the committee, which he did as follows: —

Statement of Commissioner Jones.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: — I have had some experience in police matters. I went into the Police Department first in 1847, and have been connected with it more or less up to the present time. I know that in the old watch department, where I first received an appointment, the discipline didn't amount to anything that ought to be call discipline. Yet it was considered that the old watch department did a good deal of hard service. When I first went into it the pay was 75 cents a night, which was raised to 90 cents and finally to a dollar. I had the good fortune to go in as one of the night captains and commenced at a dollar, and finally got a dollar and a quarter. But the service was very hard. The men were those who worked hard through the day, — most of them teamsters and laborers, who had done a hard day's work and came to the service of the city fatigued and exhausted. Almost every man would sleep a good portion of his watch sometimes. It was simply because there was no system of discipline. There were a few substantial, permanent rules, and every man was supposed to be governed by them; but, to begin with, they dressed like ragamuffins; they would take an an old cloak, and a blanket or big overcoat, and were a sort of laughing-stock. And yet men thought it a good thing to get into an old watchman and pound him if they could. They were mainly old men, and there were very few young people. They were organized under Mr. Quincy, and Mr. Tukey as chief marshal. They commenced by establishing a night police, which began to act in connection with the watch department. A rivalry sprung up, each department trying to do better than the other, and the city got much better service. There was an emulation to try to catch the most thieves on one side and do the most duty. Finally the watch department was abolished, and the whole system became a regularly established system of police under Mr. Tukey. Then came Gen. Emery, and so on down. But there never has been up to the present time, in the organization of the Police Commissioners, a thorough sort of discipline. I mean to say by that, that each captain run his station to suit himself; that they were conflicting constantly; there was substantially no uniformity; the result being conflicting action, rivalry, uncomfortable collision, by which the city suffered. One captain would be an entirely efficient man, see that the men were upon their posts, and doing their duty; while another captain would be careless, negligent, and allow things to run as they would. Without ever expecting to come on the Police Commission, I had an opportunity to notice the change immediately brought by the organization of the department as it now is

to-day. Of course the citizens all know what I know, but perhaps I had a better opportunity to judge, on account of my past experience. The men began at once to straighten up and become active; the loafing and clumsy way of doing police duty was corrected at once, and there became a lively, smart, military style of doing police duty. That has been on the increase ever since, and is on the increase to-day — without claiming any sort of credit for it myself. Under Police Commission the department has increased in efficiency wonderfully. You, gentlemen, may care very little about the details of police service; but you who have property at stake must be aware that you feel a good deal safer now than you formerly did. You can almost always find a police-officer. The system of supervision by lieutenants and sergeants is such that it must necessarily prevent loafing. After the platoon goes out at 6 o'clock, the sergeant is supposed to go out and be on the division all the evening, and to follow the men until the watch terminates at one o'clock in the morning. Then the morning platoon goes out, and that is under the supervision of another sergeant; so that a superior officer is after the men all the time. Formerly there was nothing for the sergeant to do. All he had to do was to see that some citizen didn't catch him, and if he succeeded in that he was safe. Now all that is changed; the work is done systematically, and the police-officer substantially earns his three dollars a day. You will notice that the police-officers are well set up; that they seem to take a personal pride in their appearance. If a man is found to have anything ungentlemanly in his conduct he is looked after; if his shirt is not clean, or his boots not blacked, he is overhauled and made to look after his personal appearance. All those matters do not amount to much taken separately, but they go to make up the general efficiency of the department. It was so in the military service. If you found a slouchy soldier, he was performing his duties in the same way, just as he looked; but if you found a soldier with clean clothes and bright arms, he was performing his duties in the same way. So we may consider, as the chairman said, that the looks of the police amount to something, and when applied to the matter of discipline it amounts to much more than many people imagine. All the men are held strictly responsible for the violations of the rules. It is not for the purpose of punishing this one man, but as a means of promoting discipline in the department. One gentleman on the committee inquired if a fine of ninety dollars was not too much for one day's absence without leave. My answer to that would be: It might perhaps seem to him like a large penalty, yet it is a penalty which all the department know. It is formerly promulgated by the commission and sent to the superintendent, and by him to the different divisions, where it is read at roll-call, and every man in the department knows what is the penalty of absenting himself 24 hours from duty. The consequence of his absence might be very serious. A murder or a fire might be prevented if the officer was at his post. If he is absent it might occur. There is a necessity for an officer feeling that he must not absent himself from his post of duty, and the penalty is made severe.

By Mr. Fisk. — Don't you think the penalty severe in that case?

A. No, sir; he ought to have been discharged. It is only by inflicting penalties of that kind that you can enforce discipline. You and I in our families have to exercise some severe penalties, and when it is understood that they will be enforced you will not be called upon to inflict them. It must be so upon the start; and I have seen the result of enforcing penalties and of not enforcing them. As the chairman says, I spend most of my evenings looking after police matters, examining the books at the stations, seeing how the officers at the stations receive and direct prisoners and control the men. Although we do no claim the right to issue orders to subordinate officers, yet we can make suggestions. I see, therefore, while it may appear to an observer outside, not knowing all the facts of the case, that a penalty of this kind was severe, yet such a penalty is necessary to enforce discipline, and the citizens have the benefit of it.

By Alderman Curtis. — In this case, where a man went to attend the funeral of his mother, wouldn't you want to apply a little sympathy to the man?

A. I would tell you what I would do: every officer knows that on a district remote from his own, where he is doing duty, he can step to any telephone and report to the captain that his mother is sick or dying, and that he wanted to take the next train. The captain would say, All right, report it to us, and we would approve. That absence would be granted him without reduction of pay, probably. Yet if he took the responsibility, without saying a word to his superior officer, and giving him an opportunity to substitute another officer in his place, he ought to be punished. Your lives and property are exposed by his absence. His desire to be absent can be communicated easily, and it probably would be granted without loss of pay. But if he chose to assume the responsibility, in the face of every opportunity to communicate with his captain, and in the face of an established rule of the department, he could not expect anything less than the penalty. During my service in the army we had an order not to allow but one man to be absent, and none to be absent more then twenty days; no one was to be absent until the other returned, and he not to be excused at home unless his wife, mother, or child was sick. At once there was an epidemic broke out, and every man's relatives at home were sick. Every officer comes into the department with instructions, knows what his duties are, and he assumes all the responsibility when he violates the rules. He has no more right to do that than a sailor has to leave the helm of a ship, or a sentinel his post of duty. Large interests are in his hands, and he is expected to remain there. He could not go from here to the depot without meeting two or three officers, to any one of whom he might say, Send word to my captain that my mother is dying, and that I have gone to the funeral.

Commissioner Walker. — If I remember the case correctly, he went off, and his mother did not die.

By Mr. Devlin. — How much are you conversant with the routes of officers?

A. To a certain extent.

Q. Have you had application from citizens of South Boston that there should be more police-officers there?

A. Yes, sir, and also from the other outlying districts. All we can say is that we cannot give you any more officers until the city government supplies the place of one here that we must take away to send there.

Commissioner WALKER. — There isn't a street or square in the city but what the residents thereabout say, send more men there.

Commissioner JONES. — A former mayor of Charlestown said to me, "What can you do for us this summer? We want two officers on this square to protect this monument." I said that our officers have no particular duty there, it is private property; they may come on there as citizens, but they have no more authority than any citizen has in his own backyard. A policeman may go there, but he cannot say to any one, you may go on and you may go off. Unless the Monument Association order them off, a police officer has no authority to order them off. Yet they were blaming us all the time for not supplying them with police protection.

By Mr. PRATT. — The beats are about four miles long in Roxbury.

A. I don't doubt it. But remember that some time ago a poor patrol officer had broken down because his route was six or seven miles long. But you remember that the period of duty is only seven hours, and if a man has only a hundred rods to travel, he treads it over and over. So it is the hours he serves, and not the distance he marches.

By Mr. PRAY. — I should like to get your ideas about whether the duties of the Police Commissioners could be attended to by one man instead of three?

A. As a general thing my colleague and myself agree, but in this we differ. I wouldn't trust the best man I know to take entire command of the Police Department. I don't believe any man can take the present Police Department, with its 750 men, and manage the department, enforce discipline, spend the appropriation and make payments; I don't believe any man I know of has sufficient virtue, stamina, and physical ability to perform the duty. I don't believe any man can perform the duty a great while without becoming tyrannical, necessarily. He would be open to wicked influences in a variety of ways. He would be approached by political friends for corruption. Having the whole matter in his hands, he and his friends keeping counsel, he could do things entirely wrong and criminal. It is better that that responsibility should be divided. It is better to have three men to control these matters. For the same reason that Alderman O'Brien isn't permitted to conduct this examination alone, but others are sent with him, — for that reason I believe there should be consultation in managing the great interests of the city of Boston. I say the same in regard to the Fire Department. In the Auditor's and Treasurer's Department you can look every hour in the day and see every man there. But where you have two large organizations like the Fire and Police Departments, composed of a large number of men and covering such a

variety of interests, requiring a variety of talent to manage them, no one man can be trusted, in my judgment, with such immense powers, even if you could find one possessing the requisite business and other qualifications. It is a power which ought never to be deposited in one man.

By Mr. Pray. — The Health Department, with some five hundred men, is conducted under the charge of one man?

A. Well, sir, who have you got there? You have a lot of poor, honest, common laborers, who are told to drive a cart down to your back door and take away your rubbish, and dump the load somewhere. There is no necessity for such men being specially intelligent, or that they should know anything except to work so many hours a day; they do not have to be drilled in the provisions of law, and in the execution of laws and ordinances. They are simply machines, to be put to work in the morning and kept at work until the day is ended. It is an entirely different class of men from those in the Police or Fire Department. If you notice the class of men who dig up the streets and dump mud, or use the shovel and pick, you would not think it necessary to have more than a boss over them. But here you have a large body of men in a department like the Police or Fire Department, who are to perform intelligent duties, which must be done in accordance with the provisions of the statutes and ordinances. It is necessary that they should be taken care of in a different way; the class of men is different, and their duties are entirely different.

Q. Is there anything you can suggest to improve the present mode of conducting the Police Department?

A. I think the present mode of conducting the Police Department comes as near perfection as anything can. I don't know how you can improve it. After an experience of 35 years — I am a little old perhaps, but I am new in my ideas. I am willing to see all the improvements that you young bloods can suggest, but I know that the improvement to-day in the Police Department is very great, and that the men in the department are united, except the old officers, who don't like discipline; and if you ask them they will tell you that the present system of discipline is vastly superior to anything they have ever seen in the department.

Q. So far as your experience is concerned, do you think it better for the city of Boston to control the Police Department than to put it into the hands of the State?

A. Well, sir; I have had some experience in a department under the State. The only advantage, if any, would be the removal of the department from local influences. In my experience, at the head of the State force, I find that the same general influences that come from the State House are the same as those coming from the City Hall. I don't think it would be improvement.

By Alderman Slade. — Do we not understand that the police of London, some ten thousand men, are all under one head?

A. They are nominally under one head. This Col. Henderson, who is detailed from the army for that purpose, always has a consulting Board with him. There is no measure taken whatever un-

less the Board, appointed for the purpose, sits with and consults with him. He is like our Superintendent of Police, and nothing more. The old corporation of London, and the burgesses send delegates, who sit in consultation with him in every way, and changes are made in consultation with them.

Q. Wouldn't a committee of the Board of Aldermen answer that same purpose?

A. No, Major. I have seen that burden put upon the aldermen on the police committee; they have worked most diligently, have given hours and hours of service, and have taxed their brains, while laboring in the department, and each committee would go out of office leaving matters unfinished, and the department has suffered again and again. I have had matters in my hands, and sat days and days for counsel from my committee, and have not been able to get it, for the reason that they were engaged in their private business, and could not afford to neglect it. I say that no committee of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council is sufficient to take care of the Police Department. When it was only two or three hundred men it was different; but now it has all changed, and the character of the department is different.

Q. I meant, wouldn't they fill the place of these delegates from London, and the burgesses, to consult with them?

A. Possibly.

By Alderman Curtis. — Do you think a commission would be more efficient under an ordinance or a statute?

A. We have both now.

Q. Which is the more efficient?

A. Well, you cannot make an ordinance which conflicts with statute law in any sense, or which exceeds any provision of law which is a matter of authority from your charter; but under a statute you have a different authority entirely, and it is much more extended.

Q. That is what I want to understand, whether it wouldn't be better to have the Police Commission under the city rather than under the State?

A. Yes, sir. Your commission now is established by the State; but your rules and regulations are made by the city. You have the right to pass any ordinance you see fit. If you don't think that from ten o'clock is sufficient, you have the right to make it extend until midnight, if you please.

By Mr. Pratt. — Leaving out the question of virtue, do you think one man would be competent, physically, to attend to the business of the department?

A. No, sir. I haven't seen one man whom I think competent to perform the duty alone.

Q. Do you think any man who is good for anything — or I will not put it that way — but any man of sufficient ability and vitality to be commissioner, to have sole charge of a large department, would such a man be likely to be confined, or would he be better for being confined, to one line of business?

A. No, sir. I think we all need to have a little relaxation from this constant strain. The strain of duty on any one man who

assumes the responsibility of controlling this department — and really assumes it as he ought to assume it — would break him down, even if everything was perfectly smooth, and the department conducted in the most moral and proper way.

Q. I suppose that a bookkeeper or superintendent, whose duties require personal attention and presence all the time, ought to be required to give his whole time to an occupation, whether for the city or a private corporation or firm; but when it comes to a different class of men, say the members of a firm, officers of a corporation, or directors of a public corporation, isn't it true that, generally speaking, men will do more intellectual work and bear more strain, and perform more special work, if they have some other thing that takes up their mind — whether it be a hobby which they may indulge in as matter of taste, or some line of business?

A. Yes, sir. I have no doubt the directing of the attention to something else would be of service to him in the performance of his duties.

By the Chairman. — Has the department been as efficient for the past three months as it has been at any time since its organization under the commission?

A. Well, sir, I think the judgment of three men in all the duties required of the commission is better for the discharge of those duties than the judgment of two men. While I don't know any particular thing in which the department has suffered, yet I know that during the last three months the chairman and I have done the duty of three men, and we don't care to do it. I feel that the extra labor of the last three months has been very considerable. The chairman has given you some idea of his duties; let me state what I do as a police commissioner. I am an early-riser; I have my breakfast at half-past six in the morning, and by seven o'clock I am on the street. At least five mornings in the week I make visits to station-houses and attend roll-calls. I arrange the night before to visit some place the next morning. I get to my office usually about a quarter past eight. I never get there without having somebody waiting for me connected with public business: somebody wants to be appointed, somebody wants a license, or somebody has a complaint against a police-officer. About twenty minutes before ten I go to the office. We sit there and labor incessantly until we get through. We never leave the work until it is finished for the day. To-day we handled at least 150 if not 200 applications for licenses, and passed upon them. We often sit until two o'clock, and oftentimes later, but that is the usual hour. I seldom get to my office without finding some one waiting to see me. They make an apology, say they don't want to call at head-quarters and want to talk here. I have some matters of my own to attend to later in the afternoon, and usually go home at half-past five. Oftentimes I go to various stations to attend evening roll-call, which is a quarter before six. If I go home from my office at half-past five, and get home at six o'clock, I generally find somebody there occupying my best chairs. They are there upon some public business: have a grievance against some officer; somebody wants to know why a license has not been granted; why this officer has been

changed from his beat, or that. I never say to the party that he should go to the police-office. The other night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, I went downstairs to see a man who had brought in three or four friends to see if he could not overcome the judgment of the commission and have his license granted. I treated them politely and sent them away civilly. When I go out to take bail I always observe what is going on in the station-house; look at the books, and though I get a fee for such service, I always render the city some service. The Colonel has observed that we render all the legal service which the department needs. There has never been but one question submitted to the City Solicitor since I have been there, and there never has been an answer to that. Some seven months ago we sent for an opinion, and urged and urged, and never got an opinion, and we got tired of waiting. As Col. Walker has suggested, when any of our police-officers are sued, they come to us; they don't feel like bearing the burden of the expense of a trial and employing counsel. They come to us and say, I did so and so; I thought I was doing my duty. We take their cases at once without any compensation, and go through all the preliminary duties until the case comes to trial, and then we say, "You must get some one to try it." We all happen to be members of the bar, and in that way we are in a position to render this service, and the city has the benefit of it. The chairman of the Board gave you, gentlemen, a pretty good idea of the preliminaries to an appointment upon the force, but did not develop it quite as clearly as he wanted to, perhaps, and he will excuse me if I go over it again. It has been suggested that we make improper appointments sometimes. Perhaps we do, and undoubtedly we may, but the mistake doesn't lie at our door. A man presents himself for appointment, and in his application in answer to questions gives a sort of historical account of himself. The question is put, "Have you promised to pay, directly or indirectly, anything to anybody for any service in getting you this appointment?" and the applicant answers that question, "No, sir." My judgment is that if a man got into the department making that statement, and it was untrue, and I could find it out, I would get him out if I could.

By Mr. Fisk. — Does he answer that question under oath?

A. No; but men do tell the truth sometimes when they don't swear to it. Then, gentlemen, we have got him before us on that history of himself. Then there is a petition in which he is sustained by various parties who have signed it. We always have more or less visits from those gentlemen who sign the petition. They have recommended A, B, or C. Well, what do you know about him? Well, I have known him so-and-so, from his schoolboy days; he was employed so-and-so. Having substantiated these statements and finding that he is the right sort of a man, we examine him physically. He is sent to the surgeon and stripped naked, and upon the City Physician rests the responsibility for the department of saying whether that man is physically able for service. If he is physically able, then the next step is a quiet, secret inquiry as to his private character, who his associates are, how he has lived, and all that is a matter of secret and private inquiry by

us. Having ascertained all those things, — and perhaps we have one or two candidates, — and after considering all these things, we appoint him or reject him. If you should come and recommend a man, we should consider him the right man to appoint.

Commissioner WALKER. — Sometimes we turn out men after we have appointed them. We found that three men, whom we appointed some time ago, lied to us, they having been before the court. One man was turned out because he had previously been discharged from the police force for neglect of duty, and his petition was headed by an ex-governor.

By Mr. PRATT. — Do you get into the habit of appointing men upon the recommendation of a particular person?

Commissioner JONES. — No, sir. But, gentlemen, we must confess the right of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen to recommend men for appointment. When they send a man to us, I consider that they have a right to recommend him; and when they present one, he is to be considered, but must pass all the tests.

By the CHAIRMAN. — He must be up to the standard?

A. Yes, sir; he must pass all the tests.

Q. The man must be all right?

A. Yes, sir. The man must be so high, and we could not raise the standard half an inch taller because he was sent by an alderman. If he comes up to the right standard of height and age, and if sent to us by one of you gentlemen, he would be likely to receive more attention than if some certain number of citizens should bring him in. That is not saying anything but what is true. You know it is so in the State government and everywhere else. I do not think that any alderman in the last fourteen or fifteen months would be willing to say that he did not consider any man he presented a first-class man.

Q. But when you have twelve aldermen and seventy-three councilmen, each presenting two or three men, you don't consider them all?

A. No, sir; but those two or three whose friends we appoint would feel happy, and the rest would want to abolish the commission.

Alderman CURTIS inquired as to the method of granting licenses.

Commissioner JONES. — Of course a party desiring a license makes an ordinary petition and has it signed by certain persons. If that application is entertained at all, it is passed over to an officer designated as the License Officer. There are fifteen officers, detailed from as many different stations, for duty at our office, and private matters of investigation are committed to them. They are furnished with a blank, one of which I have here. There are all of the various questions. Perhaps it might amuse you a little to have them read. This blank, after being filled up by the inspecting officer, who must have personal knowledge of what he does, and who is cautioned by the commissioners to the effect that he will be held responsible for the truth of his statements, and with that caution he makes up this report. After the report is made, it is brought to the office; the lieutenant in charge examines it, and sees that it is substantially correct. Then it is sent to the captain of the district upon which

the applicant resides for his approval or disapproval. If he approves it, he simply signs it; and if he disapproves it, he states his reasons. Then, having all this information, we pass upon it, and say whether it is a license that should be granted.

By Alderman Curtis. — Are these inspection officers in uniform?

A. We have fourteen men at the inspection office; four at the different stations, and fifteen men at our own office who are designated as license inspectors.

Q. They are in citizen's dress?

A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Pratt. — Is it a part of the duties of a police-officer to take around a petition or recommendation in favor of granting a license, and ascertain the views of the neighbors?

A. The blank requires them to make inquiries of the neighbors and people in the immediate neighborhood. Under the present law, if a neighbor objects, there is no power in the Police Commission to grant the license.

Q. What kind of a paper do they take around?

A. They take a paper received at the office and their own memorandum books.

Q. Do they get signatures to it?

A. No, sir. If you have any such idea, you will find that, instead of being a petition to which they were procuring signatures, they were simply inquiring about the license. We do not know who the applicants are until they present themselves in their petitions. It is then handed to the officer, who is told to investigate and report.

Commissioner Walker. — There is a good deal in this matter of licensing, like the man who would send all his wife's relations to the war. People object to everybody's license except the ones they are particularly interested in.

Commissioner Jones. — Alderman Curtis asked a question about his requesting an officer to arrest a man. Now, sir, upon the statement of the alderman, if the officer had made an arrest under those circumstances, he would have violated a rule of the department and placed himself in a position to be sued.

By Alderman Curtis. — The question I asked was, whether it would not be best to allow an officer to go across the line and make an arrest.

A. Well, he did not understand it. He was not well instructed. But suppose you should say, "I want you to arrest that man, and take him to the station-house;" he would not have the right to do it. But if you say, "I have seen that man knock a man down;" or, "I have seen him stealing something," then the officer would have a right to arrest him.

Q. The reason I objected was because the man was going across the line, and had to go to the station at such a time.

A. Yes, sir. Then he was not properly instructed.

By Mr. Pratt. — I suppose an officer has not the right to arrest a man without a warrant, except upon his own risk?

A. No, sir. There are certain statutes which authorize officers to arrest without a warrant, for misdemeanors. For instance, he

sees two men talking angrily together, and thinks there is to be a breach of the peace; he has the right to go up and stop them, and say, "I must arrest you, and you must stop this." If the parties persist, and he is in reasonable fear of a breach of the peace, he can take them by the collar and carry them away. But suppose you had said, "There goes a man down there, and I saw him strike somebody;" the officer would not have the right to take that man without a warrant.

Commissioner WALKER. — If the officers did half they were asked to do, they would be in jail half the time.

Mr. PRATT. — An old justice of Charlestown has been reported to be very prompt in enforcing the law, and somebody took him by one hand and the man he wanted arrested by the other, and both had to be locked up.

Commissioner JONES. — I have seen the old man Reed take a man into the court-house, and it was an assumption of authority which sometimes has to be paid for. The officers have to be cautious, and, Mr. Chairman, we make it our duty to be very careful when we go to the station-houses to take that opportunity to give them some instruction in their duties. We may have heard something in the past four hours showing us that an officer needed instruction in his duties, and I take pains to make them understand the case, so that they will be likely to avoid anything of the kind in future.

The CHAIRMAN. — I am glad the Major took occasion to start back some thirty-five years ago, because it will make our sketch of the department complete.

Commissioner JONES. — The statute imposes upon the commissioners the authority to make all necessary rules and regulations for the department. In your ordinance you have given us the right to impose the very penalties, — by Rule 116, which was made for insubordination and neglect of duty, and violation of the rules, absence without leave, immoral conduct, and various other matters. For all those violations of the rule penalties are laid down. The excessive penalty is discharge from the service, and the next important penalty is to be fined, not exceeding thirty days' pay.

Alderman CURTIS. — I suppose they are discharged after two or three violations of the rule forbidding intoxication?

A. We never allow a second offence to pass.

Commissioner WALKER. — Nor the first one, unless there are mitigating circumstances.

Adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

Third Hearing.

EXAMINATION INTO THE WORKINGS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

JUNE 29, 1881.

The committee met at four o'clock, P.M., Alderman O'BRIEN in the chair.

The Chairman read the order.

Commissioners DURGIN, KEITH, and BABBITT, of the Board of Health, were present by request.

The CHAIRMAN. — The committee have called the Health Commissioners to obtain from them a statement of the workings of that department. There is no particular plan laid out. We have had the Fire and Police Commissioners before us, and they stated their manner of doing business, and gave us such information as would guide us in our examinations. I suppose the Chairman of the Board of Health will be able to give us all the information we desire.

Commissioner DURGIN. — Mr. Chairman: It is not a very easy thing to state exactly the duties which devolve upon a commission of this kind. I should be very glad indeed to answer questions, and so far as I can, will give some ideas of the duties of the Board; but it is not a very easy thing to state in detail, off-hand.

Mr. PRAY. — Suppose you commence by giving the committee the cause of the formation of the Board, what time it was done, and what is the general outline of work.

Commissioner DURGIN. — At the time of the formation of the Board of Health there was a small-pox epidemic, which was the immediate cause of the Board coming into existence. It was at that time thought, I believe, by the government and people both, that the Health Department, as then existing, was hardly competent to cope with the epidemic. The Board of Health was called into existence, and its first duty was to suppress the small-pox epidemic, which was done, as is quite well known. That, however, was one of the easiest matters the Board had to do, in my opinion. That is not so difficult a question as many others which come constantly before the Board. Their duty has been to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious diseases in the city, and not only in the city, but their prevention of the introduction or spread of small-pox here has its influence to a great distance inland. That has been under the charge of the Board of Health, besides the care of epidemic diseases, the quarantine abattoir, the burial grounds of the city, the suppression of nuisances of all kinds, and, more recently, the care and management of the bath-houses, the infant boarding-houses and lying-in hospitals, the adulteration of foods, and the matter of house-drainage. Drainage, in general, has

been one of our most important topics. The method of removing nuisances from the city, offensive trades, regulation of peddling fish, collecting grease and bones, and material for rendering, the vaccination of the people, public urinals, inspection of provisions, — it is a difficult matter, in a short time, to think of a great number of the subjects we have in charge and explain them in detail. There is a constant variety of things of this sort always coming before the Board, but those are the main items. The inspection of nuisances is largely done by a corps of inspectors, but there is no nuisance, however small, seen by this officer, but that may be seen, or is quite likely to be required to be seen, by one or more members of the Board before we get through with it. Certain actions are taken by the Board which cannot legally be done until after the Board have personally examined the premises. Since the matter of the small-pox was mentioned, I will say that that has required a vigilance which has never been obtained in this city before, for the result of which I do not take undue credit to the Board, but the fact is we have enjoyed a period of almost total absence from that disease, which cost the city over two hundred thousand dollars, and called the Board into existence. This is done by giving information as quickly as possible of all cases in the city, and securing their immediate removal to an isolated spot, absolutely cleaning up after them, and so far as fumigation and vaccination in the house or neighborhood are concerned, that is carried out, and the origin of the disease traced, and whether it be a trade or an infected spot, it is looked after to prevent other trouble. That sometimes requires personal supervision and handling by a member of the Board; sometimes it requires the removal of a large number of people who have been in contact with the disease, in order to prevent a spread from them. I think it is more than forty years since the city has been as free from the small-pox as it has been for the last eight years. Since, and including 1874, we have had only ten deaths in the City of Boston from small-pox.

By Alderman Curtis. — That is since the epidemic?

A. Yes, sir.

By the Chairman. — I suppose these epidemics come on at intervals, — for instance, this year there is a small-pox epidemic threatened?

A. Threatened to Boston?

Q. To all the seaboard towns about us?

A. Yes, sir; there is more about us than for some considerable time. We are getting scattering cases. Since last January we have had some six or seven cases, and the last one died in quarantine. We have lost none this year on land. Every case, with one exception, we had during 1880, and so far in 1881, has come from without, — New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the West Indies. The only death we had in 1880 was a case that started from Baltimore in a coal schooner, went to Augusta, Me., was sick at Augusta, and left the hospital before he got well. He went to the City Hospital. We were notified, and took him to our hospital, and he died from debility and exhaustion more than small-pox. The

crusts were on him when he came to our hospital. With that exception we have not lost a case since 1877.

Q. Has it not been the case that all the leading cities have been exempt from small-pox during the past eight years?

A. No, sir.

Q. Or has Boston been an exception?

A. Yes, sir; decidedly.

By Mr. Pratt. — The doctor was going on to speak of the period forty years before?

A. During the past forty years the small-pox has been with us almost constantly, and I think up to 1873 the city was exempt from death but two years. In 1844 there was no death from small-pox in Boston. I do not go back farther than 1840, but since that time there has been but one year, 1844, when Boston did not have deaths from small-pox, and if you pick out the smallest years in all the forty, you cannot find such an exemption as we have had for the last eight years. There has been nothing like it in the history of Boston. It has been about us in Chelsea, Somerville, Cambridge, Worcester, Salem, Providence, — during all the last eight years in some one of the towns about us. They had an epidemic in Chelsea three or four years ago and lost twenty-five or thirty cases, I believe. It has been a very remarkable exemption, but during this time we have had sporadic cases, which have been looked after promptly.

By the Chairman. — How has the death rate been during the past eight years from all diseases?

A. It has gradually lowered. The year before the establishment of the Board of Health, in 1872, the death rate was thirty-one and a fraction. In 1880 it was twenty-three and a fraction, but that was rather better than many of our large cities in America, last year being an unhealthy one all over the country; and if you take the last eight years since the existence of the Board, and compare them with the eight years prior, the difference is in our favor nearly one per thousand. It stands about twenty-three to twenty-four. And, by the way, that would include the epidemic too. If you take the last ten years, from 1870 to 1880, with the last five years, about twenty-two or twenty-three, and the other five twenty-seven to twenty-eight, the difference is some four or five in our favor, the last five years being a lower rate. Then, if you take the death rate from preventable causes, it is largely in our favor for the last eight years over the eight prior. It is also in our favor for the last five as compared with the preceding five.

By the Chairman. — How could all the work in the Health Department be performed by one active commission? For instance, suppose Dr. Durgin had the complete control of the department?

A. That I don't know, and it is hardly —

Q. A fair question, I suppose?

A. No, sir.

Q. That is one of the inquiries we have to make.

A. I should not like to leave it in that position, but my opinion is, it is far better, with a multitude and variety of matters to be attended to, to have three men, for they can attend to them better

than one can. As I said in the beginning, it is a pretty difficult matter to tell you in a few minutes the variety of things which come before the Board every day to be acted upon and decided.

Q. Mr. Curtis requests me to ask you what you consider a nuisance.

A. Judge Shaw says it is not necessary that there shall be a corruption of the atmosphere sufficient to cause sickness, but if the atmosphere is offensive to the smell and disturbs people in their effort to breathe, it is a nuisance.

In relation to sewerage, doctor, what are the particular powers of the Board of Health? They have full power to do just about what they please in relation to sewerage, or how do they act in relation to cases of defective sewerage?

A. In cases of private drainage we have a right to make proper drainage and charge the parties. We have no lien upon the property for the recovery of the expense, but we can charge the parties and take the risk of collection. Our rule is to serve notice on the owners of the estates, requesting them to make repairs and build the drains. If they do not do so in a reasonable time, we sometimes take one course and sometimes another. With the very small amount of money appropriated for abating nuisances, under which head this would come, we cannot do a great deal. We oftentimes vacate a house to get the thing done, rather then build the drain. It gets the drain built quite as quickly.

Q. Could you not contract a debt that the city could be forced to pay if you considered it a matter of necessity?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have full power to do that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. There are many complaints, but I will illustrate by one case. There is Heath street, in Roxbury, where some two hundred families are suffering from diseases on account of defective drainage. The Street Department has something to do there, and the Sewer Department cannot do anything until the Street Department are done their work. Don't you consider it the duty of the Board of Health to step in and force such a matter of that kind?

A. We could do that, Mr. Chairman. It is my impression that we have already indorsed a petition for a sewer there. As Mr. Keith suggests to me, we generally defer in such matters to the Sewer Department, whose duty it is to lay this sewer, upon petition from citizens on the street. Sometimes we urge the necessity of a sewer by indorsing the petition to the Government, and sometimes personally consult the Superintendent of sewers, urging the importance of the matter. But in building a drain for a territory like that, we are largely hampered for want of funds. We have to distribute what we have in the best way, and try in every way to get the work done without spending the money ourselves, though we have done so in some instances, such as the Berlin-street district, near Chickering's factory, where we spent a thousand dollars in turning off a drain. We have sometimes done that and tried to collect the expense, but it has been mostly in smaller cases.

Q. I know there is a sort of hesitancy on the part of the Depart-

ments of Sewers and Streets, and that they delay their work. Don't you think it would be well for the Board of Health to force these departments to do their duty?

A. We cannot force them. We have no authority to do it.

Q. You could go to work and build that sewer if it is a necessity?

A. Yes, sir, at the expense of our appropriation.

Q. No, the City Government would have to pay it if you incurred the obligation.

A. As I said before, we have authority to do that, but we have tried to avoid hard feelings, which would certainly be engendered by such action. We have tried to get along, but occasionally we do just such jobs. A case of the kind occurred in Ward street. The city would not accept the street, and the sewer department would not build the sewer until the street was accepted. We spent over a thousand dollars in making drains for them, as we were obliged to do it.

Commissioner Keith. — And yet these were temporary drains, which became of no use when the city took the street?

By the Chairman. — Leaving out the question of coming in conflict with these departments, don't you think it would be best for the Board of Health to strike in and take the matter in hand, as they have the power to do, and let the City Government understand that they are looking after those things without regard to expense, and without regard to your appropriation?

Commissioner Durgin. — It would be a matter of pleasure to the Board to feel that the City Government sanctioned such work. We often do it. We did so in Ellsworth street, and other places, at the expense of our appropriation. We should continue to do so where the case was urgent, but care has to be used that we do not go ahead without a good reason to fall back upon. We are accused, you know, of spending a good deal of money.

Q. I believe the City Government would sustain the Board of Health if they struck in in that way occasionally. It would make the Government feel that they had a Board of Health which was alive to matters of that kind.

A. I think we did half a dozen, and, perhaps, ten things of that kind last year.

Q. Now, in relation to our water-supply. Recent analyses of our water place it on the lowest grade among the waters delivered to cities in this country, even lower than Croton water in New York. It is a notorious fact that such distinguished men as Dalton and others say one cause of the impurities of the water and its disgusting flavor last year was on account of the Water Board filling up these reservoirs without cleaning them and properly preparing them. To the minds of sensible men like Dalton, that was the cause of our bad water last year. Don't you think it is the duty of the Board of Health to step in in such a case as that and compel even a power like the Boston Water Board to do their duty?

A. Now, Mr. Chairman, in regard to that, we were alive at the time, and were equally disgusted. I am glad you used the word, because we thought it was the right one. We were constantly interrogated on this point and gave such advice as we could. We

felt this way: Here is a commission of water; they have an engineer of ability in charge of the department it has always been; the custom of the Water Commission and the engineer of the city to make frequent analyses, through proper chemists, of the Cochituate and other water of the city, and we thought it was properly cared for. Many times since the establishment of the Board of Health I have been questioned in regard to the water, and have taken specimens and shown them to the engineer and chemists, and complained about it. I have been told that the analyses showed it was not harmful in the least, and though the appearance was bad it was not harmful; and the Board felt that they were not called upon to put the city to the additional expense of chemical analyses, because the Water Board have employed the best, Professors Horsford and Wood, who are as good as can be found. It is very expensive to analyze water. But this last winter I came down and talked about it, and was told that there was no harm in it whatever; but, finally, we sent a specimen to Prof. Wood, and his report on it was not very unfavorable, though there was more vegetable matter than was necessary. When those basins were decided upon, I gave as good advice as I could, that if they were not dredged out and properly prepared for use, the water would not be fit for use for five years. I was told that that was the unanimous opinion of the committee appointed to consider the matter at the time, — Prof. Wood, Dr. Bowditch, and, perhaps, Dr. Swan was the other; that was their unanimous advice. The question came before the government at the time of spending four or five hundred thousand dollars to clean those basins and deprive them of the vegetable *débris* in them, and the money was not appropriated, and the basins were filled with water. I have been told by Dr. Wood that so much vegetable matter in the basins was the cause of the coloring of the water. The City Council had declined to dredge out those basins, and the Board of Health did not feel called upon to go into it.

Q. The estimated expense of cleaning out the basins was $40,000. Then it was exceedingly modified afterwards.

A. I was told it would cost $400,000 or $500,000 to prepare the basins as designed by the Water Board.

Q. Now, sir, don't you think the Board of Health could make itself more felt by attacking these large nuisances? We lose a death, occasionally, by small-pox; but can you estimate the number of deaths from drinking impure water? Don't you think it would be far better to attack and keep straight — when you have the power to do it — even a department of the City Government like the Water Board?

A. It would be very difficult to estimate the amount of damage done by impure water. The chemist said he should not call it unhealthy, or anything that would produce disease. But I say it is equally disgusting, and should not occur. I could not say whether it had any effect upon the death rate; but we know, in a general way, that impure drinking-water, as well as any other impure article of food or drink, has, in some measure, a debilitating influence upon the health of the community. It would be very difficult to estimate the amount of the damage.

Q. Have you any idea of the expense it has put the citizens to? For instance, if I pass through any of these streets, I see jars at the restaurants, and other places, labelled "Pure spring-water." There are certain families, all over the city, who will not touch Cochituate; and are put to a great expense to get pure water?

A. The expense must be very large, indeed; in fact, I know it to be so. I use the water myself, in my family; but I don't like the taste of it any better than anybody else, and feel as much disgusted as anybody else. I do not buy spring-water; but I know very many who do, and take considerable trouble to bring water from other sources. I don't think such a thing ever occurred in Boston before.

Q. Don't you really think if the Board of Health acted forcibly, in a matter of that kind, it would have a tendency to remedy, and put a stop to the evils? For instance, a man may get up in the City Government and have an order passed, — but it don't amount to much. But your Board has the power, by law, to stop anything that will be injurious to the health of our citizens; and I believe you could hold a tight rein over these Boards — for you have greater power, in that respect, than the City Council has.

A. We have no authority to operate on a matter of that magnitude. It is very difficult for us to manage another department, or the City Council, in those matters; and, besides, we could not make it out a nuisance; and it would be very difficult for us to prove before a jury, or anybody we might come before, that it was detrimental to the public health. We have had many fights on this question. I do not know anything more difficult to do than to swear out a nuisance to a jury. It is difficult to prove a nuisance; and, with a certificate from a chemist, that the water was not injurious to health, and not likely to produce disease, we would be in an awkward position to proceed in a matter of that kind. Our action is more in the nature of advice to the Water Board and the City Council.

Q. Now, sir, as a member of the Sewer Committee, I advise people to go to you and have a sewer built. I tell them you have the power to do it. If the Sewer Committee do not attend to their duty, they should be compelled to do it. So I say in relation to the Water Board: if they do not do their duty in dealing out a pure article of water to the citizens, I believe you ought to step in and compel them to do it. I don't know how far your powers extend. I know it is a difficult thing to undertake to do; but what we want is the Board of Health to make themselves more felt by taking such responsibility.

A. I grant you it would be more conspicuous if we dealt with large matters instead of little ones, but it is the little ones that tell so much in the matter of health. They are small, but every one of them may require some action and as much trouble to the Board as some large ones. We have some large ones that do not cost us half as much as some little ten dollar nuisances. It would be much more conspicuous, and more to our advantage, if there were larger ones to deal with that we could handle. We abated a nuisance for the Commonwealth a few years ago, at a cost of eight or nine thous-

and dollars, and it took us five years by coaxing to get the money back. We could not sue — we could only coax, and we had to coax a long time to get the money.

By Mr. Pratt. — Did the creation of the Board of Health erect any new department in the City Government; and if so, to what extent?

A. No, sir; I don't recall specially any new department that the Board of Health created.

Q. I did not ask if the Board of Health created any new department; but, was the establishment of the Board of Health the creation of a new department? What was the Board of Health prior to the establishment of your commission?

A. Prior to the establishment of the commission the Board of Health was composed of the Board of Aldermen, and, generally, all the duties were performed by a committee of three aldermen; but the duties were not performed.

Q. They did in a general way the duties you perform?

A. Yes, sir; they did the same as far as they did, and the duties were not so fully performed.

Q. What should you say was not done?

A. I should say that nine-tenths of the work we do to-day was not meddled with by the old Board of Health.

Q. And the statutes have given you new powers and duties?

A. Yes, sir, the statutes have been changed every year in giving additional powers and authority, and in defining matters. It gives us more duties, and our powers are better defined than they were years ago.

Q. The matter of quarantine, abatement of nuisances, removal of garbage, etc., were in the hands of the Board of Aldermen?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what respects, if any, is the carrying on of this department more efficiently performed by the Board of Health than it was before?

A. Regulations have been formed and lived up to, and there has been personal supervision to see that they are carried out, and largely all this work is performed by the Board.

Q. Is the quarantine better?

A. No, sir, I don't know that the quarantine is any better. I don't want to cast any reflections upon myself or the Health Committee. The quarantine is carried on in just about the same way that it has been for a dozen years.

Commissioner Babbitt. — Dr. Durgin was himself the Port Physician for nine years prior to the establishment of the Board.

Mr. Pratt. — That explains the modesty of the doctor.

Commissioner Durgin. — The regulations have not materially changed, but the appliances have been improved. The department has had a natural growth.

By Mr. Pratt. — Does the quarantine get any more attention from the Board of Health than before?

A. Yes, sir; a great deal more.

Q. Are the streets any cleaner than before?

A. I haven't the means of knowing how clean the streets were

before the establishment of the Board of Health. I know that complaints come to us generally. People do not seem to know any other department but the Board, and think we have charge of the cleaning of the streets. Complaints about private or public streets come to us. We have had constant communication with the superintendent, and any complaints made to us are given to him. We have constant consultations with him as to the methods and means of cleaning. The superintendent is under the instructions of the Board of Health as to the cleaning of streets, and it has to be done to the satisfaction of the Board of Health.

Q. You were a member of the Board as first constituted?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. During the first term of your service, did you notice any perceptible improvement in the city, in those directions, which your Board specially affected?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you give us some general idea of the improvements the Board instituted?

A. Well, we were instrumental in bringing the sweeping machines here. I don't know to what extent the advice and constant scoldings of the Board of Health had to do with clearing out the cobble-stones and putting down better pavements, but it has been a subject we have constantly talked about to the Street Department, and how much the changes have been due to the grumblings of the Board of Health I cannot say; but I do know that the streets have been much improved both in the method of cleaning and in their general condition. There has been a very large number of private streets which were not in the best condition, and we have had a great deal to do with those; we have had the superintendent go out of the line of his duty to clean up those streets at our own expense, rather than suffer the delay and expense of getting it done at the expense of the abutters. Some of those streets were so filthy that they were hardly fit to drive a horse through, and the mud, garbage, and filth of every kind has been removed, and the streets have been entirely renovated.

Q. Were those private streets attended to before the Board of Health was established?

A. No, sir; many of those streets have been before us annually.

Q. What attention do you pay to private houses where the sewerage may be defective?

A. That is a constant work every day in the year, except Sundays.

Q. Was there anything of the kind done before the Board was established?

A. Nothing that I know of. Mr. Keith states that there are fifty-six volumes of reports of examinations made in that respect. The subject of house-drainage has been one of the matters to which we have devoted a great deal of attention. In our report, which is now in the printer's hands, we have stated the number of examinations made from door to door in 1877, without any purpose of finding a bad street or a bad block, but taking a good block and a bad block, on high ground and low, on the poorest

and most costly streets, and making a fair average. I must speak from memory, but the percentage of defective house-drains, I think, was about 78 per cent. of all those examined. The next year they fell to about 40 or 50, and the second year, on a larger examination of buildings selected in the same way, it fell to 33 or 34, and the third year to 24 and something. This was caused by stirring it up every year, and impressing the people with the importance of house-drainage and better trapping, etc.

Q. You stated something about the small-pox. Have you given much attention to scarlet fever?

A. Yes, sir. The death rate from scarlet fever has fallen from an average of three hundred and ninety per year to less than fifty per year. Last year we had thirty-three, I think. Diphtheria has been a more difficult matter to handle and was more prevalent last year than in any year I remember, but that is the history of the disease everywhere. Typhoid fever has also diminished materially.

Q. Do you give special attention to typhoid fever?

A. We investigate all cases where it occurs.

Q. What is your opinion as to the advisibility of having the Board of Health appointed as it is now, or having the Board elected by the people, so far as it affects the efficiency of the Board and the independence of the Board in its action?

A. I think that if you had a man elected by the people, and he should be an independent and impartial man in the Board of Health one year, he would serve only one year. I don't think he would serve more than one year. I haven't any sort of doubt about that.

By Mr. Devlin. — In making nominations, don't you think the people would make inquiries, previous to making nominations, into his ability and experience previous to the nominations?

A. I think, as politics go, I should say no.

Q. Do you think they would be as likely to take a clerk or a lawyer as they would a doctor?

A. I haven't any experience in such matters. I only speak from an opinion formed from general observation.

By the Chairman. — Take the street commission. They have been elected by the people ever since their organization, and I believe the city has always had a very able and intelligent street commission.

A. Yes, sir; but I can see that it would be an exceedingly different matter from the Board of Health, who have to go into a house and tell a man under his own roof that he has got to repair his drains, repair his roof, etc. When the Street Commissioners come to that kind of duty I think you had better appoint them in some other way than elect them by the people.

By Mr. Pratt. — Your idea is that the Board of Health do men personal favors which they cannot see, but take to be a personal offence, while the Street Commissioners do men favors which they can see.

A. Yes, sir; and the Street Commissioners do things which they are asked to do.

Q. Do you think the Board of Health frequently get themselves disliked?

A. Yes, sir, frequently. The Street Commissioners frequently do things which they are asked to do by the owners of property, and the Board of Health do things which the owners of property don't want them to do.

Q. What is the amount of time which the members of the Board of Health devote to city business? If you can state in general the routine of business, what is it?

A. Well, the duties require somebody, if not all the Board, in the office all the time; we all cannot be in the office all the time; but I should say first, in regard to the time, it takes the major part of the day, oftentimes from pretty early in the morning until such time at night as we can get through. It may be after four o'clock, and it may be until seven; but so far as that is concerned, I have never known a member of the Board of Health to leave the office when there is anything to do, if it took all night.

Q. You have considerable work outside of the office?

A. Yes, sir, we necessarily have to be outside considerably. The duties at the office do not end the labor of the Board each day. We are called upon at night and on Sundays, whenever anything happens that needs attention. We cannot lawfully vacate a house unless without the members of the Board viewing it personally, and if a person complains of the examination and report of an inspector, some of us have to go and review it. There is a very large part of the duties of the Board which has to be attended to by the members of the Board personally, otherwise we cannot satisfactorily deal with the owners, or go into court and show that we have properly performed our duties.

Q. Does it substantially require all the time and energy a commissioner can give to attend to the duties of the Board?

A. Yes, sir; he cannot successfully do anything else. If he is a professional man it will break him all up. He can keep neither his mind or time upon anything else, unless he works at night, which I am free to say I have to do.

Q. Do you think a strong man able to fill the position would have the mental and physical endurance to perform the work of the three men on the Board that cannot be delegated to clerks.

A. That is a hard question to answer, but I should say decidedly that the work can be done more satisfactorily to the community by three men than by one. I don't see how we could put more work upon the subordinate officers and allow them to decide questions. It is very unsafe to allow the subordinate officers to decide such questions. It makes mischief and takes longer to straighten it out than if we decided it in the first place.

Q. Upon what grounds do you think it is better to have the duties performed by three men instead of one? Because the duties are multifarious — or why?

A. Questions frequently occur when it is better for three to discuss them than one. The duties are varied. You have got to have the judgment of a lawyer, business man, mechanic, and almost every other sort of man.

Q. Have you got to be in two places at the same time?

A. Not necessarily, but it is oftentimes the case that there are two transactions in different places at the same time. I think we have often had those occur. It is a great deal better to have three men, for if there was only one member, and he was outside doing duty, and somebody should come to the office and not find him in, he would be scolded. We are expected to be there all the time.

Q. Is there any other department that you think of which would be consolidated with the Board of Health?

A. I don't think of any whose duties are at all analagous.

Q. What do you think upon the question of paid commissions and unpaid commissions?

A. Well, but one of the experiments has been tried. I don't think the past has given examples of men who would give their time for a great while. I don't want to seem to bid for my position, but I don't think you can get a man who will give eight or ten hours a day to a duty for the love of it, or from a philanthropic spirit. I don't think you will find a young, active man, who is proper for the position, who will do it. We have some examples in the Board of Directors for Public Institutions, where the members give considerable time, but I reckon if you were to ask those men they would tell you to pay somebody to do the work.

Q. How would the Department of Health compare with that Board, so far as the duties are concerned?

A. So far as variety is concerned, I should say there are ten things to look after in the Board of Health to one in the Directors for Public Institutions. To be most efficient any Board of Health must have constant intercourse with other Boards in other parts of the country, and a constant interchange of views, in order to make a complete performance of their duties. Ferreting out disease is in many cases a difficult matter — very difficult. It is of comparatively recent origin. Preventive medicine is growing in importance and efficiency every year. The methods of preventing preventible diseases is a question of constant study and work.

By the Chairman. — You refer to the old proverb, that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure?

A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Devlin. — Are you conversant with the duties of the Directors for Public Institutions?

A. I think I am.

Q. Were you ever a director?

A. No, sir.

Commissioner Babbitt. — He has lived at Deer Island.

Commissioner Durgin. — I have been somewhat conversant with the institutions since 1867.

By the Chairman. — I have asked you about your connection with the Sewer Department. Have you done anything in regard to school-houses and public buildings?

A. We make frequent inspections of public buildings, and indicate the result of our inspections to the proper department. If it is a school-house, or a public building of the city, we indicate the result of our inspection to Mr. Tucker.

Q. Don't you feel it your duty sometimes to shut a school-house up?

A. We have felt it our duty to do so in some instances?

Q. For instance, a primary school-house was built a few years ago in Egleston square. They put the furnace over the drain, and the drain caved in, and the children in that school-house were breathing that sewer smell and gas for months and months, and I don't know but for upwards of a year. When they looked into it they found that the furnace had caved in the drain. How does such a matter as that go by for an entire year without some action?

A. Well, sir, it might occur without being observed. Within the last year or two we have made a systematic inspection of school-houses; but I can see how it would be overlooked. But if it were brought to the attention of the Board of Health, it would either be repaired or the house closed.

Q. Don't you feel some delicacy about closing school-houses, because another department has charge of them?

A. It has been our custom to confer with the committee, and we would rather get along quietly. I think the School Committee were glad to act quickly in those matters, and have taken the advice of the Board and closed the buildings. They have very frequently asked the advice of the Board on these matters and acted upon it forthwith.

By Alderman Curtis. — You said you didn't think of any Board that could be consolidated with the Board of Health to advantage. Don't you have some record of deaths in your office?

A. We have a record of the death certificates now.

Q. What do you do with the bodies?

A. We do not do anything with the bodies. We have the death certificates made to us and we approve them, and then, by law, they have to go to the City Registrar, in City Hall, who gives the permit for burial. There was a time when the permit to bury was given by the Board of Health, but that was changed.

Q. Don't you think that the City Registrar's office could be consolidated with the Board of Health and a very great expense saved?

A. Yes, sir, I think it could and some expense saved.

Q. Your Board could take charge of it and have clerks to carry it on?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I suppose you remember the time a report came out about finding a book with leaves torn out?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have been on the Board ever since the small-pox epidemic?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you said it was abated after you came on?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, sir, where were the small-pox patients sent, up to that time?

A. Up to the time when the Board was established, the greater

number were sent to me and cared for in quarantine at Galloupe's Island.

Q. Where were they sent from?

A. All parts of the city.

Q. Hadn't they any particular location?

A. No, sir, from all parts of the city — from everywhere within the limits of the city we got patients. A week or two prior to the establishment of the Board, a hospital was built on Swett street, on some mud.

Q. How long was that prior to your appointment?

A. We were established on the 15th of January, 1873, and we inherited that small-pox hospital from the city. I think it was about full of patients. We found it a very unhealthy spot, perfectly abominable. Two or three patients got the typhoid fever. As soon as we could, we abandoned the Swett-street hospital and took the Marcella-street hospital. We lost about 40 per cent. of the patients at Galloupe's Island, which was largely due to the difficulty in transportation by boat. At Swett street we lost something under 30 per cent. and at Marcella street we lost about 20 per cent.

Q. Now, are you aware that patients went directly from Albany street down to Swett street?

A. No, sir, I don't know but up to the day the old hospital on Albany street was used. It was a small affair, and I suppose they had a few patients there in that hospital every year. You would know better, perhaps, than I would; but that was abandoned some weeks or months before the establishment of the Board in January, 1873.

Q. Was there ever a patient who stayed over a week on Swett street?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are sure of it? Didn't the high tides come in and overflow the place there?

A. I don't know about that. You would know better than I do. The tide came up and flowed on the side of what was the Roxbury canal.

Q. I will come to that in a moment. This small-pox called together fifty citizens in a room, and they came with a resolve to the Mayor, who ordered the building on Swett street vacated and the patients sent to the Marcella-street building. Now, sir, in regard to the overflowing you speak of, the place was overflown and the beds were milldewed. Now, sir, you say the small-pox was abated soon after you came in. What did the Board of Health do to abate it any more than you would if you had been ordered to?

A. Well, sir, it is a difficult thing to tell all the instances where a legal mind comes in play, where the mind of the business man comes in to aid in a thousand ways in running a department of that kind.

Q. Then you don't mean to say that the Board of Commissioners, by their coming in and abating the small-pox, that it could not have been abated by one man as well as three?

A. If that man was equal to it. It only wanted the work intelligently done.

Q. You know the small-pox began to abate after the patients were sent to Marcella street. You remember when the cholera was here?

A. No, sir. I beg pardon; you don't mean to say that the epidemic had had its run when the Board of Health came in?

Q. Hadn't it had its run when the Board of Health came in, and had it not begun to abate?

A. Nobody can say that truthfully.

Q. Do you know how many died on Albany street?

A. No, sir. I know we lost four a day at Galloupe's Island, and received from four or five to a dozen a day. I do not have much remembrance about the hospital on Albany street, because it was established before the Board was organized. The Swett-street hospital was in use and full of patients when we took it. I should say that one or two a day died there after we got it. The first thing was to take all the cases in the city and remove them to an isolated locality, and clean up behind them and destroy the infected spots in Boston. We had about 650 cases in the city when the Board was established.

Q. I should judge from what you stated that Swett street wasn't a proper place for a hospital?

A. No, sir.

Alderman Curtis. — The city paid $75,000 for it; why shouldn't it be?

By the Chairman. — Did you do anything in relation to the small-pox in Charlestown?

A. No, sir; we found an old building there not in use, and we turned over to the Public Building Department all the buildings that we had no use for.

Q. There was some evidence before a committee that I was a member of that some of the tenants were in attendance all night, and at their regular duties during the day?

A. Yes, sir; I have heard that stated myself.

By Alderman Curtis. — I understand you to say that most of the nuisances are small ones?

A. Yes, sir; most of the nuisances we have are small.

Q. You go out into the country and order families to put in vaults?

A. Yes, sir; sometimes.

Q. Did you ever visit the Roxbury channel?

A. Yes, sir; many a time.

Q. How many people are emptying in there?

A. I don't know just how much territory, but perhaps twenty thousand inhabitants, — that is a mere guess.

Q. It takes all the South End, — all the Chester park sewer?

A. Yes, sir; that empties into the canal, but low down.

Q. No, sir; it empties all into one place. It takes all the South End, and out to Roxbury and Jamaica Plain.

A. Not all of Roxbury. There is a large portion that goes down through the Stony-brook sewer.

Q. It has been stated that seventy-five thousand people empty in there; we will call it thirty thousand. You visited it two years ago at my request?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And pronounced it a nuisance?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why didn't you abate it?

A. We sent a communication to the City Council of Boston, and requested them to abate it. I went again with a member of the City Government, and then, on his order, the City Council abated it.

Q. That is a very unhealthy neighborhood?

A. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. — Well, here is a living example. Alderman Curtis has lived there for sixty years.

By Alderman CURTIS. — We will come to that presently. We had a talk about that. You stated that if you did it, it would drive you out of office?

A. I never said anything of the kind.

Q. You declared it a nuisance?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why didn't you abate it?

A. Because the Legislature of Massachusetts had placed it under the direction of a special law, and had made it a special duty for them to do it.

Q. No, sir; not unless you wouldn't do it.

A. You will find the law as I say.

Q. We petitioned the City Council to have it done, and the Board of Health wouldn't do it. The State Board of Health came down and ordered it to be done within thirty days. It was your duty to do it. It was within the City of Boston?

A. We did not do it, because it was not our duty to do it under the circumstances.

Q. What were the circumstances?

A. It was the duty of dredging the canal out. It was the duty of the Board of Health to notify the City Council, and they did so, stating the circumstances. Instead of doing it the City Council waited until we took the State Board of Health there.

Q. Did you take them there?

A. Yes, sir; and I saw you there.

Q. But not until after the abutters had to petition for it?

A. I don't think there had been any petition for it at that time.

Q. Yes, sir; there was a petition to the State Board of Health just as the law requires, and they came down with you. Now, sir, you have stated here that you have the power to abate that nuisance, — and why didn't you abate it? You could have cleaned it out, and the City of Boston would have paid for it. You remember thata member of the State Board of Health said it was the biggest nuisance he ever saw.

A. You remember that there was a special statute providing for this case.

Q. You are the Board of Health of Boston, and have the power, and why didn't you do it?

A. We have the power do many things after some other department fails to do them.

Q. Now, sir, I don't know as you know it, but it was reported that Mr. Adams died in consequence of the smell of the sewer there.

A. I don't know it, but it was so reported.

Q. You know that my clerk also died and the doctor pronounced the sewer the cause of it. You talk about the small-pox; there was one of the biggest nuisances, and why didn't you look after it?

A. We did do it. We sought the means to do it.

Q. Not until after you were forced to.

A. We were not forced to do it. The State Legislature took charge of that matter and placed it where it belonged.

Q. I say it did, but not until after you refused to act.

A. It was nothing of the kind. It was not until after the filling had been done below Albany street, and this was a nuisance to you personally below Chester-park extension. At that time the Legislature passed an act, which you can find, that the State Board of Health might act upon petition and view it, and if they declared it a nuisance, they could order the City of Boston to do it.

Q. That was providing you didn't act.

A. There was no provision of the kind at all, alderman.

Q. But we have a Board of Health for the City of Boston, and it was their duty to do it?

A. I may say that a short time previously, standing on the bridge, five minutes after you were introduced to me, you said it was caused by the draining of Morrill's factory, and you said we did not dare to abate it, and at that time you said that Roxbury canal stunk and Morrill's factory was the cause of it.

Q. Perhaps there was some truth in that; I don't recollect it. Now, sir, you say it affected me personally. Haven't you had the whole hospital before you, and haven't they stated that the percentage was greater there than ever before?

A. We have not had the hospital before us, but I have been all over the hospital, and have given evidence for eight years in trying to get the City of Boston to do its duty in filling up that canal. There is not a man in the limits of Boston to-day—and you ought to know it—who has said half and done half as much to abate the Roxbury canal nuisance as I have; and I have been insulted by you, too.

Q. You say you have done a great thing towards abating that nuisance?

A. I have striven to have the canal filled up.

Q. Now, sir, what benefit is that to us?—only carrying it a few feet down.

A. It is removing the nuisance to where the matter will flow upon a deep rapid current.

Q. It is only removing it nearer the hospital. You say the city have filled it up, but they have left all that nuisance in there.

A. Four-fifths of the nuisance of the Roxbury canal has been abated, after the Board of Health had been trying hard for many years to make them abate it. Now, when they are compelled to do it, the Legislature takes it up and provides for the dredging when it becomes necessary. I say there was this petition. The Board of

Health of the State considered it a nuisance. We respectfully sent that petition to the City of Boston asking them to dredge it, and they did not do it. Then the State Board of Health came down. Dr. Folsom came to me. I went with him to that spot, and he saw it. Dr. Folsom asked for the petition, and the petition was forthcoming, and the State Board of Health directed the City of Boston to abate that nuisance within thirty days. The State Board of Health acted just as it had a right to act, and if our Board had had anything to say we should have done just the same thing. We could not do it more thoroughly, and if we had had anything to say, we should not have done differently.

Q. Then, you say that the Board of Health of Boston could get out of abating a nuisance by going to the State Board and having them do it?

A. I am speaking of this instance.

Q. Why could not you do it?

A. We could do it.

Q. Now, why could not you do it without going to the State Board?

A. Because it was better to have the State Board of Health do it, as they did. There were special provisions in the act under which we could not labor.

By the Chairman. — Would it not be better, if you felt some doubt about your authority in the matter, to have obtained authority to abate a nuisance of that kind?

A. But it was a law providing for that case specially, and it had to be done without delay.

Q. I am aware of the fact that since I have been in the City Government, some six years and upwards, you have called attention to it every year, but that is all it amounted to. It appeared to be everybody's business, and it was neglected. It seems to me that power ought to be in the hands of your Board.

A. The city is pouring its sewage into it, and it ought to be dredged out. We have received more curses for that than anything else.

By Alderman Curtis. — Don't you think it would be better to go and order it cleaned out immediately? What good would it do to wait? The city must pay for it. Why didn't you order scows put upon it without going to the State Board?

A. The State Board did do it.

Q. Dr. Folsom said he was perfectly astonished that you didn't do it. He told me that he advised me to close my gates.

A. Dr. Folsom may be a man who talks one way to one man, and another way to another; but I don't believe it.

Alderman Curtis. — Very well. There has been much we have said this evening that perhaps we don't mean, but when you tell us the State Board of Health have power to do it, I don't believe it.

By Mr. Devlin. — Will you be kind enough to tell us what your special duties are? We have had other commissioners before us, and they came prepared to tell us what their duties are.

A. I don't know what the committee class under the head of special duties.

Q. Well, then, general duties?

A. I have been over the matter pretty thoroughly. I may have neglected the most important.

Mr. Pratt. — Mr. Devlin came in since you went over that matter.

Mr. Keith. — We want to know what the three Commissioners on Health do, and how you divide up the work.

Commissioner Durgin. — Here is some special work which Mr. Keith does. There are certain duties of a legal nature, which a physician or a business man cannot do, and which are well done. I think Mr. Keith had better show you something which he has been doing in the legal line.

Statement of Commissioner Keith.

Commissioner Keith. — As Dr. Durgin has intimated, there are certain duties in which the members of the Board all have to act concurrently, and in which all have to be actively engaged. For instance, when we go out to see private premises, before we institute prosecutions, or order the premises vacated, it is ordered by the statute that the Board shall become satisfied, by personal examination, that the nuisance exists. It requires the action of the whole Board. We go and see whether our inspectors have acted properly before we take any action that will bear hard upon the owners of the premises. At least, a majority of the Board have to go. If we cannot all go together, we go separately. Now, on all those matters, the Board act jointly. There are certain matters that we specially assign to different members. For instance, if a small-pox case arise, of course Mr. Babbitt and myself do not feel competent to do anything about that. Dr. Durgin and Dr. Green deal with it. Now, sir, you may not consider it difficult to decide whether it is a case of small-pox; but we have cases reported by reputable physicians as small-pox which prove to be chicken-pox. Sometimes there has to be a consultation of physicians. I recollect a case reported as small-pox, by two first-class physicians, which turned out to be a case of aggravated mosquito-bites. It is not easy to decide whether it is actually a case of small-pox. We have got to act carefully, because if we took one of you gentlemen up, and carried you to the small-pox hospital, when you had not the small-pox, a case of damages might arise. Neither Mr. Babbitt nor myself act in those matters. There are certain special matters for us to attend to. Among those assigned to me are prosecutions in the courts — thinking, from my previous education and practice at the bar, that I am more competent to manage them than the other members are. There are eight courts in which we manage cases — one in East Boston, one in South Boston, one in Roxbury, one in Dorchester, one in Jamaica Plain, one in city proper, one in Charlestown, and another at Brighton; and we have prosecutions in all those different courts. The cases we have to prosecute are special ones, arising under particular statutes, that are not like the ordinary prosecutions in the police court for assault and battery, and like offences. For those cases there are stereotyped forms,

and all you have got to do is to write in the name of the party complained of and your complaint. But, when you come to complaints for prosecutions, which the Board of Health have to make, you will see they are different, and require a special complaint for which there are no forms. We have prosecutions for baby-farming; setting up lying-in hospitals without leave; for exposing a horse with the glanders; for defective drainage; offensive vaults; violation of quarantine regulations; offensive trades — those are some of the general things. Take this question of baby-farming: in 1876 two laws were passed by the Legislature which showed the great evils arising from people taking large numbers of babies to take care of and board, perhaps in a room of this size, huddling in twenty or more babies. A law was passed that a family taking more than two babies to board should report to the Board of Health, and come under the regulations of the Board of Health for the manner of treating those children. The Board of Health provided regulations for feeding and caring for those children, and for regular visitations to the hospitals to see that the regulations were carried out. It is hardly necessary to say to this intelligent committee that those baby-farming places were places where babies were slaughtered. The little, helpless things had no such care as they should have, and the object of the law was to prevent that abuse in the city; and, therefore, they required that the parties who should set up this business, should be licensed by the Board of Aldermen on the recommendation of the Board of Health. Now, sir, there are people constantly doing this business who do not report to the Board of Health; taking these children in and pretending to feed them, but starving them to death. If they take hold of this business without a license, and we can prove it, we can make out a prosecution; but it is one of the most difficult things to prove. In the first place we have no right to go into a house on suspicion. The moment they report to the Board of Health, they are to be under our regulations, and we visit them regularly. But we have to prosecute them for not reporting.

By Mr. Fisk. — Who reports those cases to you?

A. Well, we get them from physicians, and otherwise. A case of death occurs there, and our physician is sent to find out the cause of death, and we get information in that way. All of these prosecutions have to be done under the direction of somebody with some legal knowledge, and even then we find it difficult to get information.

By the Chairman. — Take a case of triplets?

A. That is not baby-farming. It is where children are taken to board. Lying-in hospitals are required to come to the Board of Aldermen for a license. The Board of Aldermen refer it to the Board of Health, who see whether the house is a suitable one, and whether the person applying for the license is a suitable one. If the Board of Health think the house and the person are suitable, they recommend a license and the Board of Aldermen grant it. Now, a person who intends to keep the right kind of a house, is willing to have their premises examined; but if they want to keep a place where abortions can be done, they don't want the Board of Health to know

it. It is to these places which are kept illegally that girls are brought and abortions practised. A case was reported as of a child being still-born. We sent and found that it was born alive. We found the woman who kept it, and that it lived thirty-six to forty-eight hours. We got from her the fact that she left it in a room until it expired from starvation. She was prosecuted and convicted; and so obtuse was her moral sense that she said she was sorry she reported it. When asked what she would do, she said she would keep it in spirits until she could get out of the city and bury it. Now, sir, all those prosecutions must come under the direction of some person having legal knowledge, and I have attended to them. Then, there are cases of glanders. A party in Chelsea had a horse with the glanders; his nose was plugged up and cleaned off, and he was driven all the way through the City of Boston to Brighton, where he was sold in the public streets. Glanders is a disease which is contagious; but there is no known remedy for it. No human being or creature which has had the glanders has ever been cured of it. Human beings are as likely to take it as cattle, if they get the pus upon an abrasion of the skin. In that case we prosecuted the party, and I attended to it myself. They employed the best counsel they could get and fought it to the end; but he was convicted and fined ninety dollars and costs. A few cases of that kind will prevent people from selling horses with glanders. Now, sir, I am liable to be called to take charge of many of those cases. To go out to Brighton you have got to start in season. We are liable to have those cases at Brighton, Charlestown, or any of the outlying district courts. It is the same with all these other matters of complaint.

By Mr. Devlin. — How many times have you been in court for a year?

A. I cannot say. I have not been there a dozen times in actual prosecution, but there are complaints made, and preparations made for them, in which there are no actual prosecutions.

By the Chairman. — Does the City Solicitor's office do any work for you?

A. It is open to us, but it is more work to go and get them and post them up than to attend to it ourselves; and frequently we find they are so engaged that they cannot attend to it.

By Alderman Curtis. — It would be their duty to attend to it.

A. Yes, sir, if they were disengaged. Now, sir, the last Legislature imposed upon us a new duty. You will recollect that three years ago there was a legislative act passed by which the City Council were authorized and directed to notify the owners of the flats in Prison Point bay to fill them up, and giving the city the right in case they failed to do that to go on and fill them up and have a lein on the land for abating the nuisance. This is a large property of four hundred acres. This notice was given some three or four years ago, and the Boston & Maine and Eastern railroads proceeded to fill up a portion of those flats. But there is a much larger portion to fill than they have filled. The Boston & Maine have filled more of their portion than the Eastern have. The Fitchburg road have some flats and the Boston & Lowell some. This act passed by the

last Legislature was a new one, very similar to the old act; but authorizing the Board of Health to issue notices to these parties to fill up, and the act itself made it obligatory upon the railroad corporations to fill this up within a year; and if they did not fill it up within a year, it becomes the duty of the City of Boston to fill it at its own expense, and the city is to have a lien upon the land. Now, the moment this act was passed — it has not yet gone into any book — we sent up and had a certified copy of it made. I then requested the City Surveyor to have a correct plan of the land, showing each owner's premises, and which was and which was not filled. The moment we got the plan I prepared notices for them to fill. These notices were upon these railroad corporations mostly. There are a few individual owners upon the flats, but they belong mostly to railroad corporations, and the largest owner is the Eastern Railroad, the Boston & Maine and the Boston & Lowell also owning a portion. In order that the city may be sure to retain its lien upon this land, it is necessary that those notices should be drawn with great care. Accordingly I prepared a notice for each of those corporations to fill their land, and directing them in what manner they should fill. These notices have been served on all the railroad corporations. The Boston & Lowell proceeded to fill, and have actually accomplished what they have to do. The Boston & Maine and Fitchburg are filling theirs as rapidly as they can. The Eastern road have done nothing; but under the act no prosecution can be had unless they have delayed three months. The law provides that if they delay three months from the time of notice being given, and then do not proceed actively until the work is finished, then the city shall fill.

By the Chairman. — Is this any extra duty for the Board of Health?

A. Yes sir; those notices had to be prepared. As a sample of the kind of notice we serve on them, I will read you a copy. In the first place you have to state the law itself, and conform to its requirements, and be careful to get your descriptions right. (Reading): —

Whereas a nuisance exists upon a certain parcel of land belonging to the heirs of William Stearns, situated in that part of Boston lately called Charlestown, which parcel is laid down upon a plan drawn by the City Surveyor, dated May 20, 1881, and on file in the office of the Board of Health, to which reference may be had, which parcel lies northerly of the line separating the cities of Boston and Somerville, and bounded easterly by land of Harriet Stearns, northerly by land of Simon Wing, Harriet Stearns, Weare T. Melvin and others, and westerly by land of the heirs of Joseph E. Sprague, and all within the territory described in chapter 238 of the Acts of the Legislature approved May 6, 1881; and whereas by said act this Board is authorized to issue notices to the owners of the flats and basin and creek described therein to fill up the same in the manner therein set forth;

Now, therefore, in order to secure the abatement of the existing nuisance therein, and for the preservation of the public health of the city, *Ordered*, that notice be given to said heirs to fill up with good earth or other suitable material all of said parcel of land to them belonging to a grade not less than ten feet above mean low water; that they prosecute said filling diligently, and that they fully complete all such filling within one year from the service of such notice.

Commissioner KEITH. — I took care to follow the direction of the act itself, so that there should not be any complaint that they did not know where it was. We had the plan prepared and referred to it.

By Mr. FISK. — Is it one of your duties as Health Commissioner to prepare such a notice for them?

A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN. — There is a separate charge to each of those notices?

A. Yes, sir. I did this as a part of my duty. I worked nights on this thing. Similar notices had to be prepared for each of these corporations.

By Mr. PRAY. — Do I understand, in case the Eastern Railroad do not fill this in within a year, you can go ahead at the expense of the City of Boston and have this all filled in; that the city is to be reimbursed, and have a lien upon this land?

A. Yes, sir; the act itself provides for that.

Q. The City of Boston is obliged to do it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any idea of the expense it will be to the Eastern Railroad to fill?

A. It will cost from $100,000 to $200,000 to fill it.

Mr. PRAY. — We all know that the Eastern Railroad is not in a position, financially, to do such a thing. Now, sir, I don't know anything about the Roxbury canal, but I understand this matter, and can say that the immediate cause of the death of the late Alderman Pope was this mill-pond nuisance. Here was where he took his death cold. The Eastern Railroad can say that the City of Boston committed this nuisance by allowing a sewer from Charlestown to run in here, and the City of Somerville to empty a sewer in here, which Somerville has the right to do. We tried years ago to take away the right of emptying the sewer there, and run it into deep water. Now, I say, let the City of Boston go ahead and make the expense. The question is, cannot we recover? Would not fault be found with the Board of Health for taking steps which will cost the City of Boston two or three hundred thousand dollars. I want to see this nuisance abated. Now, sir, it may be one reason why the Board of Health do not go ahead and force things, that it is an expense which the City of Boston may have to pay. Of course, I am ignorant about Roxbury canal, but I know all about this matter. The president of the road said they would do it as soon as they could, but they cannot afford to do it all at once. Then, here is another thing: The Committee on Health flooded one part, and we keep it full of water all the time. The water is changed under the direction of the Board of Health every twenty-four hours. There are places to dump ashes and such things, which is a great benefit to the people of the North End and Charlestown. If this was all filled up I don't know where we should dump anything. Boston has got to go to a great expense to get a place to dump ashes and garbage; but here is a grand, good place to do it. As Mr. Forristall said the other day, if we should go ahead and force the Eastern Railroad to this, for Heaven's sake what shall we do for a place to dump our ashes?

Mr. Pratt. — We will give you an opportunity to put them in the Charles-river embankment.

Commissioner Durgin. — That was one of those large matters which we had to attack without asking the City Government about it. The City of Boston was authorized to provide an outlet, and they authorized the parties to stop Mill creek and the Somerville sewer. Soon a large creek was created, and offended both the people of Charlestown and Somerville. We went over there and found only one outlet to make, and that was under the Lowell railroad in the territory of Somerville. We united with Somerville and cut a channel eighty feet long, ten feet wide, and nine feet deep, and let that stuff out. The smell was bad enough to make a person crazy. That was one of the times when we had to act quickly and spend a good deal of money without saying anything to the City Government.

Mr. Fisk. — You said a remark was made at the Roxbury canal that all the smell came from Morrill's factory, and it ought to be abated. Why didn't you abate it?

Commissioner Durgin. — We did abate it, and Alderman Curtis said we didn't dare do it. We abated it, and shut him up.

Q. Then you have authority to shut up places of that kind?

A. Yes, sir; we have shut up every slaughter house in the City of Boston. We have authority to prevent offensive trades; and when they have appealed, we have gone into the courts and taken half a loaf when we could not get a whole one.

By Mr. Pratt. — Mr. Keith, suppose the Board of Health should be abolished, how could the duties be performed?

A. I suppose the power would revert back to the Board of Aldermen. They would have to take care of them the best way they could.

Q. In your opinion could the duties of the Board of Health be performed by committees of the City government as well as by permanent commissioners?

A. I do not think they could. I know it takes us all our time, practically. When I went upon the Board I had a practice that netted me from $5,000 to $7,000 a year, and I have not done enough in the last year in my profession to pay my office rent.

By Mr. Devlin. — Then, personally, you have made a mistake in taking your second term?

A. Yes, sir, so far as money matters are concerned.

By Alderman Curtis. — Then it would be no detriment to you to retire from office?

A. No, sir, I don't think it would.

Alderman Curtis. — I should agree with you there.

Mr. Pray. — As I am more or less acquainted with the duties of the Board of Health, I should like to suggest to the committee to go into their office and see the amount of labor performed, and then they can form a good idea whether one, two, or three men could do it.

Adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

Fourth Hearing.

CONTINUATION OF THE EXAMINATION INTO THE WORKINGS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

JULY 8, 1881.

The committee met at 5 o'clock, P.M., Alderman O'BRIEN presiding.

STATEMENT OF COMMISSIONER KEITH, OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, — *Continued.*

Commissioner KEITH. — I remarked at a former meeting that a matter specially committed to my charge was the attending to prosecution. I have also had charge of drawing such contracts as the Board has had occasion to draw from time to time, and drawing such agreements as the Board was called upon to make. Sometimes it is necessary that those contracts shall be drawn with great despatch. For instance, the nuisance at Prison Point bay last summer was very serious both for Charlestown and Somerville. The act under which that filling was done required the City of Boston to provide for all the water naturally flowing in there. When the orders were issued to the various corporations, there was no reservation for them to keep open the sluiceways for the water to flow back, and, consequently, the railroads dammed it up on the westerly side. The Somerville sewage came in there, and it being dammed up, it began to flow back into the sluiceways. This embraced territory outside of the jurisdiction of the Board of Health of Boston. The least expensive way of opening it was by cutting a sluiceway under the track of the Boston & Lowell Railroad, and we induced the Board of Health of the City of Somerville to act in concert with us. It involved an expenditure of some $1,600. We agreed with them to pay half the expense of abating the nuisance, which had become a crying one before we could get the parties, to act. We finally obtained the concurrence of all parties and got a meeting of the two Boards of Health after the offices of the other Boards of the city were closed for the day. Parties being present ready to enter into the contract, I executed it upon the spot, and they agreed to continue the work, Sundays and all, until the sluiceway was opened. The sluiceway was opened and the nuisance abated. It is not always necessary to act with that despatch, but on this occasion we had no time to consult with the City Solicitor. Outside of the legal duties devolving upon me, I have attended especially to the care of burial grounds. There are seventeen in the city under the direction of the Board of Health, — two in Charlestown, one in East Boston, one in South Boston, five in the city proper, two in Roxbury, two in Dorchester, two in West Roxbury, and two in Brighton. These I have had special charge

of, and attended to the repairs of the fences and tombs. Sometimes the fences had to be repainted or rebuilt, and the tombs repaired or repainted, and various matters of that kind have to be done. In the old burial-grounds there is some tomb often tumbling down, imposing a care upon us to look after it sharply. I want to say a word in reference to the Roxbury canal and the law bearing upon it. In 1877, directly after I came upon the Board, the State had passed a law authorizing the City of Boston to abate the nuisance by taking land. The act also prescribed that if the city should take the land and fill up the canal, it should divert the sewage from the canal, and that it should not enter the canal after it had once been filled up. In 1879 the city had filled a considerable portion of it, when they found that the intercepting sewer would not be completed in season to take the sewage emptying into Roxbury canal. The city went to the Legislature in 1879 and procured an act authorizing them to make an overflow for the surface water on the easterly side of the portion filled. And that would be next to Mr. Curtis' wharf, and authorizing it to be filled there until such time as the intercepting sewer was finished, and then take it out. That same act of 1879 took away the jurisdiction of the Board of Health of the City of Boston and placed it in the State Board of Health. It provided that if a nuisance should arise there, and the canal required to be dredged, people might apply to the State Board of Health, and they should examine it within thirty days, and if they saw it required to be dredged, they should order the City of Boston to do it. Of course, the giving of that Board jurisdiction over that matter took it from the jurisdiction of the city Board of Health. Previous to this time the City Board of Health had repeatedly recommended the taking of the sewage out of Roxbury canal. The city was pouring its sewage in there. It was in the nature of a continuous nuisance until the city ceased to put its sewage into that canal. The moment it could get its sewage into the intercepting sewer, then the canal being dredged, and having salt water flow over it twice in twenty-four hours, there would soon be no nuisance there. If the city Board of Health had attempted to abate that nuisance, they would have had to resort to a temporary expedient. The matter was in charge of the Sewer Department of the city. We had an estimate made once of the cost of carrying it down to Dover street, and it was seventy five thousand dollars. But before we could do that it was expected that the intercepting sewer would be completed, and then it would be of no use. It was an outlay which we did not feel authorized to make in view of the large expenditure of three millions and a half dollars which the city was making for the intercepting sewer. When this act was passed in 1879, taking it from the jurisdiction of the city Board of Health and giving it to the State Board of Health, be sent to the State Board of Health all parties applying for the abatement of the nuisance. But if it had been under our jurisdiction, we should not have felt authorized to make an expenditure of seventy five thousand dollars just for a temporary expedient, because it would last only until the intercepting sewer was completed. Meantime, the city continued to pour its sewage

into the canal. The committee must also bear in mind that there is a provision in the joint rules of the City Council that no department shall be permitted to exceed its appropriations. Although the Board of Health have the right to do that, we feel required to do it only in cases of emergency. We do not feel authorized to make large expenditures unless there is a crying nuisance affecting the general health of the city. Then, again, in reply to the question why the Board of Health did not go ahead and interfere with the Water Board: this water was up in the country, outside of the jurisdiction of the city Board of Health.

The CHAIRMAN. — You could have stopped the water from coming in?

Commissioner KEITH. — I don't know how we could do that. The Water Department is under the charge of a competent Board, as we think, and it would not be right for us to intefere with them. We have no appropriation for work of that kind. I believe the only time we ever exceeded our appropriation was in the construction of the small-pox hospital. We were obliged to build it according to the plans of the City Architect. Although we remonstrated against the appropriation being so small, and wanted to keep within it, yet we were obliged to adopt the plans made by the City Architect, and we had to apply to the City Council for an additional appropriation. I believe that is the only time we have exceeded our appropriation. We try in many cases to make abatements of nuisances at the expense of the owners, but, unfortunately, we have no lien upon the land for the expense incurred in removing a nuisance. We have applied to the Legislature for three or four years to get such a lien upon the land, and they refused to give it. Lots of vacant land are liable to be covered with heavy mortgages. In many cases there would be nothing but the equity of redemption vested in the person who occupied the land; the person who held the mortgage was outside of the city. We can spend a good deal of money in abating nuisances, but when we come to collect the bill we cannot do it. It is only in cases where the health of the city demands it that we go ahead and abate nuisances. There should be a law allowing the city a lien upon the land for the abatement of a nuisance; but we have been unable to get that.

By the CHAIRMAN. — Now, you say that the Roxbury canal was under the charge of the Sewer Department?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Don't you think it would be a good idea to say, in plain terms, to the Sewer Department, that you are making a nuisance there and it must be abated?

A. We have said repeatedly that they were making a nuisance, and they said they were, and they said there is no other way for them to do until the intercepting sewer is built.

Q. Then don't you think, when we were drinking such horrible stuff last winter, it would have been well for the Board of Health to come down flat-footed upon the Water Board?

A. We applied to the Water Board, and had an analysis of the water made by Prof. Wood, and he decided that there was nothing in the water that rendered it detrimental for domestic use.

Q. Did you see the analyses of waters used in various cities, placing the water of the City of Boston at the lowest grade in the country?

A. I have not seen the details of it, although I saw a notice of it.

Alderman SLADE. — We are not a very sickly-looking crowd.

The CHAIRMAN. — No, sir. Why, here is Alderman Curtis who has brought evidence of men being killed by the nuisance in the Roxbury canal, and he has lived there, — just look at him.

Alderman CURTIS. — You have heard a great deal of the Roxbury canal before this act was passed?

Commissioner KEITH. — Yes, sir.

Q. Did you always clean it out before that, when the abutters notified you.

A. I was not on the Board before the act was passed. I came upon the Board the very day the act was passed, May 11, 1877.

Q. You knew then that this was a great nuisance, and that the Board of Health had been talked to a great deal about it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I came after you came on, — about the time of this act being passed.

A. After the act was passed I think I saw you several times. I think I saw you down there several times.

Q. Now, don't you know what Section 3 was put in for? Don't you know that in consequence of the trouble the abutters had that saving clause was put in expressly by the people themselves?

A. I don't know it. I was not present when the act was drawn. I know that the city had a City Solicitor there to attend to its business. The city had been authorized to take this land and fill up this channel. The Legislature supposed that the city, having been authorized to take this land and fill up this channel, was in duty bound to see that no nuisance arose in consequence of its being filled up. Mr. Stackpole was the Assistant City Solicitor attending to matters at the State House, and I suppose it was put in in concurrence with the city authorities as well as in the interest of the abutters who had land to be taken there. I suppose that other persons who had lots to be taken there, all the way from Harrison avenue clear down to your place, were interested in having both provisions put in. The city having been permitted to take the sewage down there, and fill up the channel under the act, was to be required to dredge out the channel under the direction of the State Board of Health, whenever there become need of it.

Q. Haven't you just the same power to dredge it to-day as you had before that act was passed?

A. I don't think we have. I think the act giving the State Board of Health jurisdiction over it takes away our jurisdiction over it. You will find at the last end of it that all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Q. Very true, but your power there isn't repealed.

A. Our powers over this section are inconsistent with the giving jurisdiction over it to another Board. The granting of power to

one Board is inconsistent with the retaining of that power by another Board which may have had that power. We had had the power up to that time.

Commissioner DURGIN. — I don't think Mr. Keith understands the point to that section. It relates entirely and wholly to the State Board of Health.

Alderman CURTIS. — It relates to the State Board of Health entirely.

Commissioner KEITH. — He wants to know if we haven't the power now. I say, according to my interpretation of the law, that we have not the power.

By Alderman CURTIS. — The law of the State gives you power to abate a nuisance anywhere. This law does not state that you shall not abate that nuisance there; but if you don't abate it twenty abutters can go to the State House and compel the City of Boston to abate it, and the City of Boston has got to pay for it just the same as if you did it.

A. I understand that, but I don't understand that we have authority to do it. But suppose we had acted, we could only do it by the same means that the city is abating it. You can only do it permanently by the intercepting sewer. If you take the sewage out of there you will abate the nuisance. If we had spent $75,000 to bring it down to Dover-street bridge for a temporary expedient, would the community have indorsed it in view of the large expenditure which the city is making for the intercepting sewer? The community would have said no, that we ought to have got along and kept it as sweet as possible until the intercepting sewer was done.

Q. Was it your Board that had the estimate of $80,000 made to carry it down to the old small-pox hospital?

A. That was before I was on the Board. I don't know about it. It is necessary that there should be some discretion as well as power. The Board of Health hold a great power, but the wise people of Boston would not justify the Board in using their power recklessly. It is to be used with discretion. It might be used tyranically, and it is necessary to use it discreetly and wisely.

Q. I don't think any man would ask you to exercise indiscreetly.

A. You wouldn't want it exercised arbitrarily.

Q. You and I don't agree about this section. I contend that you have just the same power to clean it out now that you had before that act was passed. The clause relating to the State Board was put in to protect the abutters in case the City of Boston didn't do it.

A. I do not so construe the law. The granting of this power to a different Board was inconsistent with our exercising the same power.

Q. Suppose we could never have got twenty abutters there to petition the State Board to clean it out, you would have let it remain?

A. No, sir, not if we thought a pestilance was going to arise; we should proceed to do it, even if we had to exceed the appropriation which the City of Boston had given us. The difficulty is we

cannot make an abatement of the nuisance without taking the sewage out of there. We cannot stop up the mouth of the city sewer. It is a great evil to all the people there, but it is an evil that must be endured until the intersecting sewer is built. You ought to be paid for it, and it is cheaper for the city to pay the damage to you while waiting until the intersecting sewer is built than it would be to take it down to Dover street, for by the time we got it down there the intersecting sewer would be finished.

The Chairman. — How long will it be before the intercepting sewer is completed?

Alderman Slade. — About two years. We are putting up one of the pumps now.

Statement of Commissioner Babbitt of the Board of Health.

Commissioner Babbitt. — I do not know that I can add anything to what the gentlemen who have preceded me have said, but at the risk of boring the committee I think I can give you some idea of the routine work of the office, and the extent and responsibility of the duties. In the first place you must know that we are constantly receiving complaints from all parts of the city for a variety of nuisances. I looked over the records to-day and found that on an average for the last month we have received about thirty complaints a day. They come from tenants who are annoyed by a nuisance in their own houses, which the owners will not abate; from tenants who complain of adjoining premises; reports of cases of diphtheria, croup, or other diseases, arising from local causes, and altogether they average about thirty or thirty-five a day. Every one of those complaints has to be attended to by the Board of Health or its agents. Immediately after those complaints are made to the Board an inspector is sent to see if the complaint is well founded, and what the remedy is. He inspects the premises. I have here some specimen reports. Somebody complained of the condition of 15 Spring street, near Leverett, and the answer of the inspector is: "I find two offensive water-closets, one is obstructed and the bowl filled with filth." Undoubtedly the tenant had gone to the landlord who had refused to do anything about it. He either came to the Board of Health or got some one interested to come to us, and we sent down an inspector. Now, sir, ten chances to one when we have sent a report of this nuisance to the landlord he will come to the Board of Health the next day, and want to know what business we have to go down there and inspect anything. He appeals from the inspector to the Board of Health, and somebody has got to be in the office when he comes. Mr. Keith may be there. It is impossible for one man to be everywhere at once, and in that regard it seems to me that one man could hardly fulfill the duties performed by the present Board of Health. Probably the member of the Board who is in the office will talk with this landlord, tell him our inspector is an intelligent man who attends to his business, and that probably this report is true. We will arrange for him to meet the inspector, and they meet; the inspector points out to him what is the matter with the premises, and the landlord promises to remedy it. The date of this

report is Nov. 11, 1880. On November 17th, as is customary, the inspector went to see if everything was correct. He finds the water-closets in the same condition, and nothing has been done. Another notice is sent to the landlord. December 1st the water-closet is again obstructed; the man has not more than half fixed it, but the inspector keeps at him. Finally, he finds that the landlord is not going to do anything, and he calls the matter to the personal attention of the Board of Health. Two members of the Board, as the statute requires, go and inspect the premises personally. We are satisfied that the original report of the inspector is true, and also from the reports received that the landlord is not going to do anything, and the result is we order the tenement vacated for the reasons set forth. Notice is served on the tenant and the landlord to vacate the premises in six days. Nine chances out of ten when the landlord finds that he is going to lose his tenants, or have the house posted as unfit for habitation, he will make repairs before the end of the six days. You will remember that this is only one of thirty cases on that day. One single complaint involves four visits by the inspector on an average, and also a visit to us by the landlord who complains of the inspector, and says he is prejudiced. We want to arrange the matter with him and do the best we can, because we don't want him to feel that we have any animus against him. This routine business throws a great deal of work upon the members of the Board of Health. Dr. Durgin and Mr. Keith do not attend to it more than I do, nor I more than they do. Dr. Durgin's education, as a physician, enables him to attend to it perhaps better in some respects, but we all attend to it with equal intelligence and diligence. Mr. Keith or myself will go to a place complained of, and are able to accomplish the result as well as if we had the special education in sanitary matters that Dr. Durgin has.

By Mr. Fisk. — How many men do you employ?

A. We have six sanitary inspectors, who go around and make these inspections of drains; we have an inspector whose duty it is to disinfect lanes, alleys, by ways, and vaults. Then, we have a medical inspector, Dr. Draper, who attends to medical services. We have four clerks who attend to sending out notices. Last year's complaints amounted to from seven to eight thousand. This does not include the abatement of nuisances by the inspector, who goes around and abates nuisances of little or no importance.

I appreciated your sarcasm, Mr. Chairman, when you asked Dr. Durgin if he ever sent me out to see a small-pox patient. I confess that I never saw a small-pox patient, but I saw a photograph of one the other day, and wish I had brought it down. While I don't have anything to do with attending to small-pox patients, I do have, equally with the other members of the Board, the duty of looking out for the spread of the disease, and the protection of the city against all sorts of contagion. Whenever we have a case of small-pox reported, Dr. Durgin may be in the office or not. But I should take as active measures as if Dr. Durgin was in the office. I should send for Dr. Green, who is, perhaps, the best expert in small-pox in the city, and he would diagnose the case and find out

whether it was really a case of small-pox, and if it was he would have it sent to the hospital, and I should send and have the premises fumigated, and send the City Physician to vaccinate everybody connected with the house. Thus far we have succeeded in stamping out the spread of small-pox in this city, as well as other contagious diseases.

Aside from this routine work we have, as you know, a number of departments under the Board, and as each man has about all he can do in routine work we also divide up the departments and give them in the special charge of each member. Mr. Keith told you that he attended to prosecutions, and, being a lawyer, it is proper that he should; and he also gives attention to burial grounds. It has devolved upon me to give special attention to the public urinals and bath-houses. Now, I want to show you what the Board of Health have done about bath-houses. I believe, Mr. Chairman, that you were on the Committee on Baths for a number of years. I will read, for the enlightenment of the committee, what it cost to run the bath-houses under a joint committee for the last ten years: —

1870 . . .	$21,000	1875 . . .	$21,000
1871 . . .	38,000	1876 . . .	24,000
1872 . . .	40,000	1877 . . .	22,000
1873 . . .	37,000	1878 . . .	22,000
1874 . . .	28,000	1879 . . .	21,000

By vote of the City Council, a year ago last January, the Department of Public Baths was transferred from the control of a committee of the City Council to the Board of Health. It came into our hands on the first day of January. By the direction of the Board this department was given into my special charge, although the other members indorse what I do and share with me in whatever of credit to the department that has been done. When we took hold of the department we found every superintendent who had been employed during the bathing season there, pretending to be at work in the department. The pay-roll was $700 a month. A week after we had control of the department, we reduced it to $400. I have not the faintest doubt that I could bring the testimony of the superintendent of the department, and show, by the results achieved, that just as much work has been done by seven men, under the Board of Health, as there had been by twelve in the same length of time under the committee. When we asked for our appropriation for the next year, basing our estimate upon the experience of the Bathing Committee for the last ten years, we asked for $20,000, as we knew nothing of the department, and did not know how it could be run. Our appropriation was cut down from $20,000 to $12,500. I believe, Mr. Chairman, that you advocated the cutting of it down very strenuously.

The Chairman. — From their experience of the previous year, the Bathing Committee thought that if they were going to run the department another year they would run it on an appropriation of

$10,000. That was not my idea merely in the Committee on Appropriations, but it was carrying out the views of the committee in previous years. After an experience of a year the committee felt that it could be run for that amount.

Commissioner BABBITT. — I did not mean to make any insinuations against you or the committee. But you know it is very easy for one committee of the City Council to resolve to be virtuous and not transmit that resolution to a succeeding committee. As you know, the Bathing Committees for the last ten years have been composed of men who rather preferred to look out for themselves and their friends than for the City of Boston. I am free to say that. If they got a man on a bath-house they would not put him out, but would keep him there the year round. The result was that the department was the most extravagantly conducted of any department in the city. I contend that it is now as economically managed as any other department, and I undertake to say that the Board of Health saved their salaries in the management of the bathing department the first year. I do not think the accommodations were in any degree diminished or cut short in any section of the city.

The CHAIRMAN. — The number of bath-houses was also reduced.

Commissioner BABBITT. — They were not reduced in a ratio corresponding to the reduction of the appropriation. One on the bridge where Chelsea people used it more than Boston people did. Another was down on Federal street where the water was so foul by sewage that it was really a detriment rather than an advantage to the people in the vicinity. There were two on Dover street and Mount Washington avenue that were removed and the people were not seriously incommoded.

Alderman SLADE. — Have there been any new bath-houses built since the Board of Health took charge?

Commissioner BABBITT. — Yes, sir; we built two bath-houses last winter. We employed the usual number of superintendents during the year, and at the end of the bathing season we cut them down to seven men, and with those seven men we accomplished the same amount of work that has been done in years hitherto by the committee. We built two new bath-houses, which are as much as were built by the committee. I also take care of and look out for the public urinals. As yet there is a prejudice against them in the city, but we are outgrowing it. In order that that prejudice may be allayed, they should be kept sweet and carefully looked after. I do not think there is a day that I do not visit some of them, look out for the superintendent and see that he is attending to his duty and keeping them sweet. In that way I think we shall overcome this prejudice, increase the number, and do a benefit to the city. The bath-houses and urinals are my special attention, but the routine work of the office takes nine-tenths of my time.

By the CHAIRMAN. — The urinals on the Common are closed at six o'clock?

A. Yes, sir; they are closed at sundown.

Q. There was considerable complaint on the Fourth of July?

A. Yes, sir; I had the superintendent before us in regard to

that. There was a rush of people there, and it was not safe to let them in after dark. There was all sorts of mischief and picking of pockets on the Common. The moment dusk comes on she is authorized to close the house. She closed it at a quarter past seven when there was a very large crowd of people there. I think she did right, because there might have been some outrage committed which would have counterbalanced the benefit of keeping it open. Dr. Durgin is the only member of the present Board who was a member when that house was built. The Board of Health had to contend against a strong prejudice against having such a house there. It was thought to be an outrage upon every idea of propriety and decency. It only shows how beneficial these things have been, and how the opinions of people change. In time I believe we shall put urinals in every thoroughfare of the city.

Q. In relation to bath-houses, I believe the committee of 1878, following in the line of previous committees having knowledge of the subject and an experience of a year on the committee, became aware of the fact that bath-houses were placed in places where the sewage made it unfit for them to be placed; — they did not mean to embarrass the Board of Health by any means, but they meant to carry out their ideas?

A. Certainly; I only wanted to draw the line and let the committee see the difference between conducting the department by a committee and by the Board.

Q. I think the committee of that year would have cut it down?

A. But that is not a supposable case. The same committee would not have been in charge of the department next year.

STATEMENT OF DR. DURGIN, — *Resumed.*

The CHAIRMAN. — Mr. Curtis desires to know where you get your vaccine matter?

Commissioner BABBITT. — From the Chelsea Vaccine Company. Dr. Durgin has been out there.

Commissioner DURGIN. — The answer of the Board of Health to the order of the City Council is in the hands of the City Clerk.

The CHAIRMAN. — Dr. Martin felt pretty sore about it.

Commissioner DURGIN. — Some years ago Dr. Martin wrote us a letter declining to keep an account with the city. He was not anxious to furnish the city with any more vaccine virus, and would not furnish it without the money attended the order.

Commissioner BABBITT. — The Board have satisfied themselves that the vaccine virus they obtain from Chelsea is of better quality than they obtain from Dr. Martin, and it can be had at lower rates. As you know, the Board of Health, by a vote about a month ago, established free vaccination in various sections of the city. They got good physicians in each section — Brighton, Roxbury, Dorchester, East Boston, and South Boston — to open an office and vaccinate people who came in. The City Physician's office is open two hours every day here in the city, but these physicians kept their offices open for people in the outlying districts. Those physicians all used this virus, and I think they will testifiy that they never

saw virus do its work so well. It is furnished to some of the largest cities in the country, Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore, and the United States army and navy. The chief surgeons of both the army and navy get their virus there. So it is not an experiment on our part. The doctor can easily tell by the scab whether the vaccine is good or bad. It is a remarkable thing that in all the vaccination we have been carrying on here not a single case of poisoning has occurred. I think that if you judge from results the virus furnished by this Chelsea party is as good as any other.

Commissioner KEITH. — Dr. Durgin has done a good deal of vaccinating himself, and I should like to have him state the result.

Commissioner DURGIN. — I went out one morning and vaccinated fifty children in the public schools, and a week later visited them to see the effect. I saw forty-six of the fifty, and they had a perfectly successful vaccination; the other four could not get there. The effect was about the same in my work in the other schools, and also in the work of the Assistant City Physician. That was some time ago. These points are all examined as they come to us, and the physicians who have used them have been requested to make special reports as to the effect, and never to use points that did not appear well, but return them to me. There is no question whatever in regard to the character of the virus. The party buys his heifers at just the same time and at the same place that Dr. Martin does, and they are selected in the same way. This talk in the paper is all a blind, and an advertisement for business. That is all there is of it.

Mr. SWAN. — I should like to ask if the Board of Health have made any investigation in regard to diphtheria at Dorchester Lower Mills the past winter, or for a year past. It raged very violently out there, along the valley of the Neponset river.

Commissioner DURGIN. — We made no special investigation there, although not a case occurs but that special investigation is made and a record of it kept in the office. Wherever a case is discovered, an attempt is made to remedy it. We follow it up as well as we can. It has been quite prevalent through the year, last winter especially, all over the city and country. It has been an unhealthy year.

Q. This neighborhood I refer to is near the Stanton School. It stands on the Neponset river. There has been a great deal of talk about it, and I did not know that any investigation was ever asked for.

A. It does not have to be asked for. By the rules of the Board of Health, physicians are required to report every case that comes under their notice. As soon as that report comes to the Board of Health, an officer is despatched to make an investigation and report.

Q. Is it your opinion that diphtheria can be caused by something in the neighborhood affecting the whole neighborhood? The theory put forth there was, and it was argued by some of the doctors out there, that the river left vegetable matter on the banks

exposed, and that that caused the disease to rage so. It looked very plausible from the fact that last summer, when the schools were closed during vacation, the only cases were in a family residing on the bank of the river, but, immediately after school opened and the scholars gathered together, it began to spread half a mile away from there, and it looked as though it came from that particular point in the neighborhood.

Commissioner DURGIN. — The present state of opinion as to the cause of diphtheria is not quite at rest. There is a great variety of opinion as to the cause. In my opinion we have more to do with contagion than any other factor. I do not think myself that the low state of the river would be the cause of diphtheria. You may have it in mid-winter when everything is frozen up. In fact we had it in West Roxbury two years ago, and I think I traced it quite satisfactorily to a milkman who supplied the neighborhood, and had it in his family first. I think contagion has more to do with the spread of diphtheria than anything else; but it is still a mooted question.

By the CHAIRMAN. — Do you consider that the milk was impregnated with the disease?

A. I think the contagion was carried in some way by the milkman, who had five cases in his family. The disease occurred only where he delivered milk. I think it was carried in his clothing. The milk might have been handled in his house, and in some way absorbed the poison. There is a variety of ways in which this milkman might have carried the disease. He kept cows, the barn was about ten to fifteen feet from his house, and he and his son did the milking, took general care of the milk, and delivered it, and then they sat about in the kitchen quite socially, with the diphtheria prevailing in the house.

The members of the Board of Health were excused.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE W. FORRISTALL, *Superintendent of Health.*

By the CHAIRMAN. — How long have you been in the department?

A. This is my twenty-fourth year.

Q. The Board of Health have been in existence since 1872?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Eight or nine years?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were in the department thirteen years before the Board of Health came into existence?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How was your department run before the Board of Health was in existence? You did not have the extraordinary power by statute that the Board of Health have to control nuisances?

A. No, sir. The Board of Aldermen, at that time, were the Board of Health, and all orders had to go through the Board of Aldermen.

Q. And you were merely their executive officer?

A. That is all, sir.

Q. What is your experience in the thirteen years you were at the head of the department, and the eight years that you have been connected with the department since the organization of the Board of Health?

A. Well, I suppose that for a number of years I was really the Board of Health. The examinations of tenement-houses were carried on to some extent by me, but not to that extent as at the present time. The work I put in was not so thorough, and not so much of it as is done by the Board of Health. The work was not done under me so perfectly as now under the Board of Health. There are great difficulties in doing the work. The Board of Health have to issue orders vacating houses. I suppose that every year three or four hundred houses are ordered vacated, because the owners will not keep them in proper repair. I had no such power. Mr. Healy told me that neither the committee nor myself had such power. The law requires a majority of the Board of Health to visit the premises.

Q. But if you were clothed with all the power that the three commissioners now have, could not your work have been done as effectively as it is now done?

A. I hardly think it could be, sir. I must say the Board of Health do their work well. I have enough to do at the present time to keep me employed constantly. I begin early in the morning and work until late at night. The work has grown within a few years. It requires my constant care and attention. My department carried nearly five hundred men and one hundred and sixty teams.

By Alderman Curtis. — If you were a commissioner at the head of your department as now, could you run the department?

A. I could run my department.

Q. Do you think the Board of Health could be run with one commissioner?

The Chairman. — That is, Mr. Curtis means to say, you have charge of a large number of men, and the Board of Health have charge of nuisances and a variety of things, — do the Board of Health, consisting of three men, have more work than you have to do at the head of your department?

Supt. Forristall. — I would say there is a great deal more detail to their work than mine. The quarantine, small-pox, abating nuisances, and vacating tenement-houses, have greater details than my work has.

By Alderman Curtis. — Take the details of your superintending the horses and wagons as now. Suppose there was one commissioner in charge of the work now done by the Board of Health, could not he run that department with those details just as well as you can run your department?

A. Yes, sir, I think one commissioner might. You must clothe him with great powers though.

By the Chairman. — When you were at the head of the department how much of your time did the abating of nuisances, closing of houses, etc., occupy, before there was a Board of Health?

A. Well, sir, for two or three years before we had a Board of

Health they took up most of my time. I did not look after the work of the d partment so much as I ought to have done. It grew very rapidly for three or four years. But if you have one commissioner, there must be a committee on the part of the government to meet him every day. There are delegations every day to the office on various matters which require immediate attention, and the Board must take action within twenty-four hours in many cases. Many times in the morning they have from three to five or eight people at a time awaiting an audience with the Board of Health in regard to abating some nuisance which requires immediate attention. It seems to me you cannot have a one-man power. If you have one commissioner you must have a committee of the government there from eleven to one o'clock every day.

By Alderman SLADE. — There was not so much going on ten years ago about ventilation and sewerage as there is to-day?

A. No, sir; there was not much said about it then.

By the CHAIRMAN. — Have you proper conveniences for running your department? Could you not run it more economically if you had proper conveniences for dumping the material?

A. Yes, sir; if we had various dumping-grounds it would be a great deal better. Our dumping-grounds are a long distance off, and it is getting to be very expensive. I want to say to this committee and others that within two years the city must find a dumping-ground. We have filled up everything in Boston and around. This dirt has got to be carried outside of the city and dumped in the swamps and bog-holes.

Q. How would the Charles-river embankment assist you?

A. It would be worth thousands of dollars a year to my department.

Q. Would it not be worth as much as it cost?

A. Yes, sir. It had always struck me that if the Charles-river embankment was used as a dumping-ground it would save many thousand dollars to the city of Boston. Of course we should not fill it all in one year, but let it rest for years.

Q. Supposing the Charles-river embankment should be worked fifty years?

A. It would be worth thousands of dollars a year to the department if we could have a dumping-ground of that sort. For twenty-five years we have filled in Boston wharf, and that is very large. Now we are filling a piece on First street, which will take a year. We are filling a place in Charlestown also.

Q. Did you have anything to do with filling the Public Garden?

A. That was my father, and it was begun some years before he worked there. Mr. Hunting and Mr. Sampson dumped there for twenty or twenty-five years.

By Mr. FISK. — Did you have charge of the department when they made a great pile of ashes on the land where Chickering's factory now stands, about thirty years ago?

A. No, sir; it was done under Colonel Hunting, I think.

By the CHAIRMAN. — Do you have charge of the oyster-shells?

A. No, sir.

Q. Who removes them? How do they get rid of them?

A. They are made into lime and sold to the gas folks.

Q. Some years ago they used to fill the streets with them.

A. Tremont street was filled with oyster-shells from Dover street to Roxbury line. Now they are used in making lime. A great many thousand bushels are carried out of town and burned, and the gas companies in various towns and cities use the lime.

Q. Your ashes and sweepings make good manure?

A. Yes, sir; and our dwelling-house stuff is very good. But a great deal of the tenement-house matter is very offensive to handle in the summer; and we have difficulty in getting rid of it in the summer season. We have great difficulty in educating the occupants of tenement-houses to keep their ashes and garbage separate. They are likely to throw all together in one barrel. We have the same difficulty here as in other cities.

Q. You found that difficulty in New York?

A. Yes, sir; but the bulk of our people are educated up to the necessity of keeping clean, and they believe in it.

Q. Is there any law requiring it?

A. There is an ordinance requiring ashes and offal to be kept in a separate receptacle. I have refused to remove it when it is together. They would come to the office and make complaint. I I would explain why we didn't remove it, and then they would keep it separate. The getting rid of the *débris* of cities is a pretty serious matter. We collect a hundred and twenty thousand loads of ashes a year, sixty or seventy thousand loads of street-sweepings, and twenty-six to twenty-eight thousand loads of offal. I think the time is not far distant when all this material will be burned. It is being experimented upon in Europe. I mean that we will take the ashes, run them through fire and burn out all the vegetable matter, and have the clear ash. If you have the clear ash it makes a beautiful street. If it could be utilized I think the city could get something out of it.

Q. Have the experiments been tried in New York?

A. I think not much in New York. They have been tried in Leeds, England.

Q. I think I have seen in the papers that they are trying it there?

A. Possibly. When I was in New York the Mayor asked me about that very thing. I told him I thought it would be done, and he thought it should be tried. It is a pretty serious matter, as bad as it is now. If it can be burned, as I think it is practical to do, it can be of some value to the city in building streets.

By Alderman Slade. — It is just as good now where it is kept perfectly clean?

A. Yes, sir.

By the Chairman. — Are the ashes in the city proper generally clean, except those from tenement-houses?

A. Yes, sir; they are fair. In the winter season the ashes are very nearly clean. In the summer there is a great deal of rubbish in the ash barrels, — carpet-trimmings, grass-cuttings, and matters of that description, and once in a while a dead rat or cat.

By the Chairman. — Have you done much dumping in the Back Bay park?

A. I think I put in a hundred and four thousand loads. I should have liked to have had it kept open a little longer.

Q. But the Charles-river embankment would be far better than that?

A. Yes, sir; it is nearer our North End and West End, and a portion of our South End teams. They have great trouble in New York to-day. They cannot keep clean, because they have no place to put the dirt. They go for the Jersey shore with their dumping-material and the policemen get after them; they go down the harbor and the officers drive them off.

Q. It looks to me as if the Charles-river embankment would be the dumping-ground of Boston for the next fifty years?

A. It will be great economy to have some place of that sort to dump in. Boston wharf was our dumping-ground for twenty-five years, but that is filled and completed now.

Adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

Fifth Hearing.

EXAMINATION INTO THE WORKINGS OF THE WATER BOARD.

JULY 15, 1881.

The committee met at 5 o'clock, P.M., Alderman O'BRIEN in the chair.

Commissioners CUTTER and STANWOOD, of the Water Board, were present.

The CHAIRMAN. — The committee have proceeded so far by having before them the Police, Health, and Fire Commissioners, who have explained to us briefly, in their own way, how the work is performed in the departments under their charge. I suppose, Mr. Cutter, you can give us some account of the work in the Water Department.

STATEMENT OF LEONARD R. CUTTER, *Chairman of the Boston Water Board.*

Commissioner CUTTER. — Shall I commence when the commission was created?

The CHAIRMAN. — Yes, you might. We will let you tell your story in your own way.

Commissioner CUTTER. — The Water Commission went into power in 1876; I think it was the last of July, 1876. The Mystic and Cochituate Boards were abolished, and the Boston Water Board assumed the duties. The additional supply was a matter of large magnitude at that time, and required a great deal of time and the exercise of a great deal of judgment. There were some 250 claims to be settled, — land, water-power, and factory claims, — and the Board was also required to construct the new conduit. Previous to the establishment of the commission, the Cochituate Board had employed General Butler in the settlement of the factory claims, and Linus M. Child was employed to assist him. I was in the Cochituate Board at the time, and we were informed by the City Solicitor that he could not attend to the cases, and we should have to employ counsel. There were four counsellors that he thought were competent for us to hire, — Judge Abbott, Mr. Somerby, Mr. French of Concord, and General Butler. We found that Mr. Somerby was employed by Jordan, Marsh & Co., who had a claim in Ashland; Judge Abbott was employed by Mr. Talbot of Billerica; and Judge French was rather out of practice and hardly competent, as we thought, to attend to the duties; and so we employed General Butler, who then had a claim; but we settled it, and we employed him. He recommended us to employ Linus M. Child as junior counsel, and we did so. The commissioners to award damages were appointed by the Court, as the law required. The cases were heard

by the commissioners who made the award. The question then was whether to pay the awards, or appeal and go to a jury. Our City Engineer at that time thought the awards were quite reasonable. In fact, it was uncertain how much we would have to pay; but the Engineer thought when the plan of the works was laid out that we should have to pay a million dollars or so. The awards brought the total amount down below half a million, and the Engineer thought we had better settle them. General Butler thought we had better appeal the cases, and said he would take 25 per cent. on what he thought he could lessen the judgment of the commissioners, and would pay Mr. Child out of that also. We thought that as long as we had employed counsel it was our safest plan to abide by his judgment, and so we appealed the cases. Mr. Shattuck, counsel for one of the claimants, came into the office one day and said he thought the Water Board ought to settle these cases; that there had been an honorable commission appointed, and they had made an award, and we ought to accept it. I think I made the remark to him, and asked if he thought he would advise us to go against the advice of our counsel. He thought we had a right to put some common-sense into the matter; that the citizens would be better pleased to have the cases settled up; that Boston's reputation was worth something, and that her reputation would be injured if we did not adopt the judgment of the commission. He said he thought we had a right to put some common-sense into the matter. I asked him what he meant by common-sense, and he said perhaps a settlement could be made with some discount. "Let us see," said I, "do you mean by common-sense 25 per cent. off, and no interest charged from the time the award of the commissioners was made? If you do, I, for one, will accept that and settle." He said he wouldn't do that; but he thought something could be taken off, and perhaps 10 per cent. He left. Mr. Hodges, who had charge of Mr. Simpson's case, — the largest award, $175,000, — had a house in Lynde street, where I met him several times. I told him the Water Commissioners would never make a proposition to him to settle, because they didn't want to go before a jury and admit making an offer to settle Mr. Simpson's claim; but if he would come into the Water Board office, and make a proposition to take 25 per cent. off, and charge no interest, I, for one, would be an apostle in his cause, and recommend that settlement to the commissioners. I told my associates that I thought Mr. Hodges would come and make some such proposition to settle Mr. Simpson's claim. Meantime we wrote to General Butler, and he stated that if a settlement could be made on those terms he would not stand in the way; but he thought something could be saved on that. We employed a man to go and make an inventory of the property, so that we would know what we were talking about. We found a good deal of old machinery in the factory apparently worthless, and, in Mr. Simpson's case, the whole property was hardly worth a great deal more than the award of the commissioners. To make the story short, Mr. Hodges did come in and did settle for 25 per cent. off and no interest charged. The award and interest would have amounted to a hundred and

ninety-one or two thousand dollars, I think; and it was settled, I think, for $132,000. Then Mr. Hodges intimated that he didn't want to have the Board treat other petitioners different from his client; and we promised to keep faith with him, and settle on the same terms with the others, and pay no more, no less. We settled with the others on those terms; and out of four hundred and sixty some thousand dollars we saved in interest and 25 per cent. discount a little rising $200,000. That is the way the commission settled the claims upon the river.

The land claims upon the line of the conduit we settled the best way we could, after a good many interviews and discussions. We found that where the city is a party to a settlement, it is more difficult to make than between two individuals. We had succeeded very well I think, and, finally, we thought we would like to know about how a jury would do. In one case where we could not settle, as we thought at reasonable rates, we let it go to the jury, and we found that when we let the case go to a jury, out of our hands, the city lost by it. So we made it a point to settle with everybody reasonably if we could. We would not settle at unreasonable figures, but to settle at such a sum as would be a saving to the city. We went over that whole business and came out with somewhere from $110,000 to $125,000 left. We claim a credit on that which is hardly known outside of the office. We went through the matter and did not spend the original appropriation, and had a saving of some $110,000 to $125,000. That has been our stewardship upon building the conduit, constructing the dams and basins.

We found our duties arduous and very excessive during the three or four years after we were appointed, and we find plenty to do now. There are about thirty cases which are unsettled, in regard to the construction of three new basins. We have had the Mystic on our hands, and have been somewhat troubled by the pollution that has been flowing into the lake, and, as we thought, made the water bad. We constructed the Mystic valley sewer and thought we had got things into shape, until recently the Legislature passed an act requiring the sewage to be removed from the lower Mystic; but that matter, I believe, is in the hands of a committee of the City Council.

By Alderman Slade. — I don't know as it is proper to ask it, but in settling with General Butler was that twenty-five per cent. you saved allowed him?

A. No, sir. We could not make any arrangement for the city of Boston, and had no authority to make any such trade with him, and we did not. We paid General Butler $25,000. We settled with him on his case and paid him a retainer fee of $5,000; then he sent in his bill for $25,000 when he got through, and we got him to take off $5,000 after laboring with him. So he received $25,000 for his services.

Q. How much did the other counsel receive?

A Ten thousand dollars. His bill was $12,500, and we cut him down to $10,000.

By Mr. Fisk. — Were you on the commission when they tapped the Sudbury river?

A. Yes, sir; I have been on the Water Board ever since 1870.

By the CHAIRMAN. — When you get pretty much all the land damages settled, do you think the department could be run by one competent head?

A. No, sir, I do not think it could. It is too large.

Q. What are the particular duties of each member of the commission?

A. Well, our department is a little different from other departments, which have a simple routine of business. We have to collect as well as spend money. We collect $1,250,000 and upwards.

Q. Through the water registrar, Mr. Davis?

A. Yes, sir, and people are up there constantly finding fault with their bills, and there are many such difficulties which have to be settled every day. For instance, I find on my desk a communication from Mr. Rufus Frost, of Chelsea, thinking his bill is too high. The Chelsea collections are made in July, and we are constantly appealed to adjudicate upon the bills.

Q. The City Collector has some $12,000,000 to $14,000,000 to collect, but there is only one head there. They also have an unusually large number of bills to collect in that department. You don't have three commissioners to collect bills, merely?

A. I understand he has some deputies.

The CHAIRMAN. — He has assistant clerks.

Alderman SLADE. — There are sixteen to seventeen deputy-collectors.

The CHAIRMAN. — Of course it takes a larger force of assistants, but he is the only responsible head of the department. I suppose the Water Board have a great many men in their employ. How many men are in the employ of the Water Board, including collectors and clerks?

By Commissioner CUTTER. — You don't mean to include laborers, do you?

Q. No.

A. We employ laborers just as we have work. We have in our office one clerk and one assistant of his.

Q. How in the Water Registrar's office downstairs?

A. There are some eight clerks — seven or eight. There are thirteen inspectors, who go around and visit everybody's premises once a year, so as to make out our bills correctly.

Q. What force do you have over in Charlestown. For instance, the ordinance provide for one water registrar, but I see by the papers, within a short time, that you have two registrars.

A. Yes, sir; I will explain that. The business of the Mystic was put into our hands and we found that they had a registrar and collector. We found by the contracts with Chelsea and Somerville that it was the custom to collect the bills at that place and with those men. If you read the act for the annexation of Charlestown you will find a proviso that the Mystic department shall be kept separate, and the Water Board have not the power to change it.

Q. Not after the two departments were united?

A. Yes, sir; in the act annexing Charlestown there was a clause requiring the two departments to be kept separate. It is true the

City Council have an ordinance providing for one registrar, but I don't see how we can abolish it and keep good faith with Chelsea, Somerville, and Everett, with their contracts.

Q. How much does the running of the water registrar's department over there cost?

A. That doesn't cost much. He has only one clerk and one female clerk. The clerk has $1,000 a year and the female clerk has half that amount.

By Alderman Curtis.—What do you pay your registrar over there?

A. He has $2,400, I think.

Q. How much does the Water Registrar of the city receive?

A. He has $2,800 I think.

Q. Mr. Little is the collector?

A. Yes, sir; he is one of Collector Sherwin's deputies.

Q. And collects the water-rates?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How is that?

A. Mr. Sherwin's duties are to collect all moneys due the city, — water-rates and everything else.

By the Chairman. — You just made the remark, Mr. Cutter, that you collected over $1,000,000 in your department?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, you say that Mr. Sherwin collects all of it?

A. Yes, sir; Mr. Little is placed in there as collector by Mr. Sherwin. But he has a place in the Registrar's office. He takes the money, but the books have to be kept and the bills made out by the Registrar's Department.

By Alderman Curtis. — Then the money is actually collected by Mr. Sherwin? Don't I understand it so?

The Chairman. — Mr. Cutter made the remark that they collected it.

Commissioner Cutter. — It comes under the Water Board. We have to make out the bills. Mr. Little receives his salary from the Water Department. He is a clerk under the Registrar, and acts as collector under Mr. Sherwin. Mr. Caldwell is also collector in Charlestown, and he turns over to the Collector.

By the Chairman. — When the Cochituate and Mystic Water Boards were united, did it not annul all those old laws, and confer the power on the Boston Water Board to conduct their business in their own way?

A. It was in the power of the City Council to do that with the exception of that clause in the act when Charlestown was annexed, that the Mystic Department should be kept separate, and the City Council have no authority to change it.

Q. In the Legislative act annexing Charlestown to Boston?

A. Yes, sir. You will see a decision from Judge Healy in the records of the City Council on that point. Mr. Bugbee communicated with him in regard to it.

Q. So the Board have no power to make all collections here in Boston?

A. If the City Council gave us that power, and they had the power to give it to us, we should have it.

By Alderman SLADE. — You understand that the law is such that the City Council cannot give it to you?

A. Yes, sir. The accounts of the two departments are required to be kept separate.

Q. But don't you think the change is desirable?

A. I don't think you can change it, with the contracts which have been made with Chelsea, Somerville, and Everett. They would like to break the contracts. You give them any pretence and they would break the contracts.

Q. Are these contracts of any great advantage to the City of Boston?

A. I should think they were.

Q. How large an amount of money do these Chelsea and other contracts pay?

A. I think Boston nets eighty-five per cent. of the money collected in Everett. I think that is a pretty good profit for the city of Boston to have. In Somerville the profit is less, while the amount is greater.

Q. Do you keep the accounts of the Mystic and Cochituate Departments separate?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does the Mystic pay the expense of that department?

A. The Mystic has done so. East Boston has been connected with the Mystic, and the Cochituate Department had to pay the Mystic Department $40,000 or thereabouts. We put the high-service into East Boston so as not to pay the Mystic $40,000, so that we could get lower rates, and we lowered the water-rates $130,000 a year. We lowered the first year 16¾ per cent., the next year the same amount, and the next year double that amount. The rates have been lowered from three cents a hundred gallons to two cents, since the Commission has been in operation. We have lowered on the rates to the Fire Department, as the Alderman knows, as he was on that committee last year. Before the Commission was organized the Cochituate Department did not pay its way, and the City Council owe us $5,000,000 that we have paid them.

Q. How so?

A. It was done in this way: The act establishing the Cochituate Department required that there should be revenue enough collected to pay its running expenses and the interest on the debt. When the Water Works were first started the people had to be taxed, and the department was like an infant child and could not support itself, and the people had to be taxed to start the thing. Now the Auditor has deducted the amount of the cost of the works, and has charged us interest on that until it has amounted to $5,000,000; so that when we paid the debt and made the debt less, our outgo was more.

Q. That was the matter which Mayor Prince called attention to some years ago?

A. Yes, sir. We started it in our Board the year before, and he took it up.

Q. Does not the Mystic water now actually draw on the Cochituate revenue about $20,000 a year to make up deficiencies?

A. This last year since we took off East Boston, and the Mystic lost East Boston, it has run short about $20,000, and the defficiency has to be made up by taxation. But the previous years it has paid. But taking off East Boston lost the Mystic about $50,000. Of course that makes the Mystic come short, but the Mystic rates have to be fixed by the rates over here. We could not see any way to reduce the rates over here except by taking the East Boston and supplying it from the Cochituate source. That enabled us to reduce the rates so much. The law requires that when we have a surplus for two years we have got to reduce the rates, or else the Supreme Court will take it out of our hands. So if we run two years behind hand, the Court can take it out of our hands. We are obliged to get enough to pay expenses and the interest on the debt, but we must not run short or ahead.

Q. There was an article in the paper some months ago about irregularities over in the Mystic Department, and there were many stories about it. Did it amount to anything?

A. No, sir. We had a Superintendent over there, and we found he did not regard our rules and orders, and we could not make him do so. We found he was remiss in his duty and dilatory. He had no business to collect money, but he did collect it. We have not yet ascertained that he used any of the money collected for his own purposes. We are on the search.

Q. There are reports in circulation?

A. I suppose that was because of our removing him. I suppose some parties wanted to get his place.

Q. Who examines the accounts of the Mystic Water Works?

A. The Board. There is a report made every month by the Superintendent and Mr. Caldwell.

Q. Are those accounts examined?

A. They are examined and kept accurate by our Board. In regard to the things you speak of; for instance, our rule is that if a railroad corporation or an individual wants us to lay pipe in their premises, we figure it up and ask them to make a deposit of so much money before we lay the pipe. We go and do it, and if we don't use the money we pay it over to the corporation or individual. We found our Superintendent over there was neglecting to do that. We found accounts collected four or five years ago that he had neglected to hand over to Mr. Caldwell.

Q. That is what I am coming at. Is there any auditor connected with the City Government who audits the accounts of the Mystic Department? You say those accounts were running four or five years; is there any auditor in any shape of the City Government who looks over those accounts to see if they are correct?

A. Mr. Caldwell is our examiner over there.

Q. If there is an examination how can you account for this not being discovered for four or five years?

A. Only by negligence.

Q. Then I should say that the accounts are not properly looked over.

A. Yes, sir. Here was Mr. Tracey; when he died we found his taxes had not been paid for some years. We had confidence in Mr. Tracey and took his reports for correct.

By Alderman SLADE. — Do I understand that this deficiency was in collecting money that the Board had expended in laying water-pipes for private parties?

A. It was mostly for the railroads. He had it in a private memorandum book, but had not handed the minutes in to the clerk.

Q. He didn't collect the money, and didn't hand in the minutes?

A. He had no right to collect.

By Alderman CURTIS. — You say he did collect some?

A. He collected some and did not hand it over. For instance, we had a bill against the town of Everett. He sent the bill, and when they came to pay it Mr. Caldwell didn't know whether it was correct. I spoke to him about it, and told him he should never do that. This year he repeated it.

By Mr. DEVLIN. — Wasn't the system something like Mr. Hall's, the Superintendent of Public Lands?

A. I don't know what his system was.

By Aldermen CURTIS. — Isn't it possible that there may be something of this kind now?

A. We have his books and memorada.

By the CHAIRMAN. — As I understand it, no auditor or man of authority has looked into those accounts?

A. Yes, sir. Mr. Caldwell was trying every day to get hold of them. But he had a feeling against Mr. Caldwell and seemed to be rather disposed to annoy him.

By Mr. PRAY. — What do these claims aggregate that have not been collected?

A. For the last six years, I should say, they would aggregate a little over $1,000 not collected. But I believe we had collected them all since we removed him.

By Alderman SLADE. — You don't claim that he has collected the money and spent it?

A. No, sir; we haven't found that he has. It was clear offishness, or piggishness against Mr. Caldwell, the collector. He seemed to want to bother and annoy him. We could not make him do differently, and removed him for remissness of duty.

By the CHAIRMAN. — Don't you think it would be better to have that whole department under one control in City Hall? To have one Water Registrar to collect all the rates, etc.?

A. I should like to see the man who can do it all.

Q. Well, our Water Registrar collects the water rates for Brighton, Dorchester, and Roxbury.

A. What are you going to do with the contracts with Somerville, Chelsea and Everett?

Q. I mean to say, don't you think it would be better to have all those bills collected here?

A. If you can make all these people come over here, — they have been accustomed to going to the City Hall in Charlestown so much. For instance, Everett and Chelsea want to collect their own money and pay it over to us, and break the contract, but we think it is better for us to collect the money.

Q. Outside of all the contracts, don't you believe it would be better to have that matter under one control and head?

A. As I said, I think myself if those people are willing to do it, and it doesn't destroy their contract, I certainly should prefer that they would do so.

By Alderman SLADE. — Allowing that there was no contract and nothing in the way, you would naturally bring it here?

A. We would.

By Mr. PRAY. — Do you think it would be better to pay it here rather than have those people pay it there if they are convenienced?

A. When you ask me if I think it is judicious, I say I think it is judicious as it is. But when you ask me, wouldn't it be advisable for the City Government to have them all come here and pay their bills, I should say it is not. We have a large enough crowd here now.

Q. That is the question I was going to ask, if the place for receiving water-rates is not sufficiently crowded without having all those people coming here?

A. It would result just as it did with the Police Court. Just as soon as we got the people here to pay their water bills, you would have to have places as handy for them to go and pay their bills as you do to have them go and vote.

The CHAIRMAN. — Since the annexation of Roxbury, Dorchester, and Brighton, the people there find no difficulty in coming here and paying their water-rates.

Mr. PRAY. — They find it inconvenient, but they are compelled to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. — If the theory were good for anything it would be good to put in practice in Brighton, Roxbury, and Dorchester. If it is good to have a distinct water registrar in Charlestown, it would be good also to have distinct water registrars in those other outlying districts, which are certainly separated by a greater distance from City Hall than Charlestown is.

By Alderman SLADE. — I suppose it amounts to a simple collection of the money. The bills are made out here?

A. The bills for the Mystic are made out over there.

By Mr. FISK. — The Collector collects taxes in different places; could not the Water Registrar do the same thing? The Collector sends deputies to Roxbury, Jamaica Plain, Brighton, and Dorchester, and could not the Water Registrar do the same thing without inconvenience?

A. Men who pay their taxes generally come along more evenly, but those who pay water-rates come about all in 60 days. Some have to come and wait half a day. Ladies have come there and stood half a day before they can get a chance to pay their bills.

By Mr. SWAN. — If the Collector does all the collecting, why cannot he send out deputies to collect water-rates just as he does now to collect taxes, and have a specified time for each locality? When he sends a deputy out to Dorchester to collect taxes notice is sent that on such a day there will be a deputy-collector to receive taxes in such a ward. It saves a crowd and is a convenience. It saves a crowd in the Hall here, and is a great deal more convenient all round.

A. It would be a great convenience.

The CHAIRMAN.— Is not that confined to the paying of poll-taxes?

Mr. SWAN. — They pay in their taxes.

By Mr. PRAY. — From your experience don't you think it better to have it continue as it is than to have it all done here?

A. You cannot do all the business here. Those people are accustomed to going there.

Q. I don't mean collecting the bills merely, but keeping the entire accounts separate, as has been done. Do you think it would be better to consolidate it, or do it there? Which do you think would be the better?

A. I do not know. I think it would be full as well as it is. Still I think we might put them under our Superintendent of the Eastern Division, and we should have to give him an assistant, and the labor would be the same.

Q. Probably the number of people employed would be about the same. But my idea was to get your judgment whether it would be better to consolidate the two departments, or keep them as they have always been, — separate and distinct?

A. I think it is about as well off now as you can make it. That will be my answer to that question.

By the CHAIRMAN. — Carry it a little farther: wouldn't it be well to separate them entirely? You say the union of the Mystic and Cochituate Departments is not complete. Certainly if one department ought to be kept separate, on the same principle of reasoning the entire department ought to be run separately; that is, they ought to have the Mystic Water Works exclusively over there. The City Government thought it judicious to unite them under one jurisdiction. On your principle of reasoning, if one branch of the department would be better to be kept separate, would it not be better to keep all separate, and then the Cochituate wouldn't have to pay $20,000 a year to make up deficiencies?

A. That deficiency comes from our taking away the surplus of some $50,000, and it hampers them. It has got to be made up. The thing is just here: We cannot charge different rates over there from what we do here. When we lower the rates here they must be lowered there. If you could put both the departments into one, it would be easier for the Water Board. There is no question about that. But the accounts have to be kept separate. There is a debt over there. Chelsea and Somerville have an interest in that debt. It is a little over $1,100,000. Now, of course, when you have contracted with other cities, you have got to keep good faith with them. There is no use talking about going behind contracts that are made. If you cannot compel Everett, Chelsea, and Somerville to come here and pay their bills, I say it would be very bad judgment to undertake to do it, and break up the contracts. We have not the right to do it, as I see, under the act for annexation of Charlestown to Boston. The Charlestown people had it put into the act that the accounts should be kept separate.

By Alderman SLADE. — The debt is kept separate?

The CHAIRMAN. — Every debt of the City of Boston is kept separate.

Alderman SLADE. — The water debt has to be kept separate?

Commissioner CUTTER. — The City Solicitor decided in 1874 that it had to be kept separate.

The CHAIRMAN. — I understand that. The other gentlemen on the committee have suggested the idea of sending deputy-collectors over there at certain seasons of the year instead of keeping a separate department there the year round, and that that would meet all the contracts and obligations we are under on account of the contracts. I don't understand the matter. You did not give us a fair idea of the cost. I understood you to say it costs $10,000 a year to run that department?

Commissioner CUTTER. — $10,000 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. — For the collection of rates and the carrying on of the Registrar's Department?

A. You have made a mistake. You mean $100,000.

Q. No; I mean merely the office, — the collection of the water-rates?

A. Do you mean the salaries of the officers?

The CHAIRMAN. — I mean what it costs to collect the water-rates?

Mr. PRAY. — I thought the Commissioner told us that three attended to that; one with a salary of $2,400, one of $1,000, and one $500.

Commissioner CUTTER. — Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. — There must be some expense besides salaries?

Mr. PRAY. — The office is situated in the City Building, and there is no rent.

Alderman CURTIS. — There must be some outside men?

Commissioner CUTTER. — There are three inspectors over there. Of course, they have to report to him, but their duties are outside. All he has in the office is what I told you.

By Alderman CURTIS. — How much does an inspector receive?

A. Three dollars a day.

Q. You would have to have all those if the office were here?

A. Yes, sir. There are three inspectors in Charlestown and Somerville. The City Government of Charlestown run it pretty close, and we found it so. You cannot save anything there. It is no use to talk against the wind.

By Mr. PRAY. — You would have to have the repair-shop as you do now? It is not expensive to run?

A. Yes, sir; we would have to have it. There is no extravagance there.

By the CHAIRMAN. — You said the withdrawal of the revenue of some $50,000 from the Mystic Water Works led to the deficiency that now exists. Will you tell the committee what was the reason that revenue was withdrawn?

A. It was because East Boston had a contract with Charlestown, the same as Chelsea and Somerville have, but when Charlestown was annexed to Boston the City Council annulled that contract, and Boston undertook to supply East Boston with Cochituate water. But there was not enough head, and we could not do it, and they had to take the Mystic back again. The Cochituate wasn't suffi-

cient to supply over here. Until we constructed the basins on the Sudbury river we were depending upon the Mystic to supply East Boston. After constructing those basins we got an appropriation of $33,000 to put the high-service into East Boston, — and we did it for $23,000, — we could get all the revenue from East Boston and would not have to pay the Mystic. It is between $40,000 and $50,000 now. We generally have to reduce the rates over here and make a saving where we can. We could not make a saving of $130,000 over here if we hadn't gone to work to do it.

By Mr. Pray. — How did that reduce the Cochituate rates?

A. It was so much more income to the Cochituate, and we had to pay this $50,000 from the Cochituate. It was paid by the contract that formerly existed. We had to give them Mystic water, and the contracts with Somerville and Chelsea were so written that if we supplied anybody at any less rates they could have the same privilege. We could not supply East Boston at any less rates than we did Chelsea and Somerville, and if we did we would have to let them in at the same rates. So the only way was to supply East Boston from the Sudbury ourselves, and save some $40,000 or $50,000, and that showed on our credit here and allowed us to reduce our rates.

Q. There had to be paid from the Cochituate income to the Mystic income $40,000 a year?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In addition to that the East Boston people had to pay the same rates to the Mystic?

A. No, sir. The Cochituate Department collected all the money over here, and all the Mystic did was to receive this $40,000 a year. Now, as the Chairman says, the Mystic has run behind hand $20,000 or so.

Q. There is nothing really saved to the city by it?

A. Yes, sir. Somerville and Chelsea have to pay more by this. Their contract interests them in the debt. The debt is $1,100,000, and if they could get this revenue it would be so much more toward paying the debt. They are interested in that debt with Charlestown.

Q. How much difference does it make to the city — $20,000?

A. No, sir; I should judge not. I haven't figured it out.

Q. You have to make up the deficit?

A. Yes, sir; it has got to be made up.

Q. When you furnished East Boston with Cochituate water you reduced the resources of the Cochituate so that they had to be increased at a large expense?

A. Since we annexed Dorchester and West Roxbury and Brighton the demand has increased.

Q. This extension to East Boston was the cause of a part of it, wasn't it?

A. Yes, sir. It took about two-and-a-half or three millions a day to supply East Boston.

Q. If you count East Boston's share of the expenditure for the additional resources —

A. We will call it two portions. The portion over there is

Charlestown, Everett, Somerville, and Chelsea. The portion over here is what has been annexed. If this portion pays $40,000 to $50,000 to the portion over there, it is so much for the benefit of that portion, isn't it?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. Now, then, Chelsea and Somerville come in with Charlestown for the benefit of this $40,000.

Q. To save this $40,000?

A. It is already saved. We had to go to the expense of $23,000 to build the high-service for East Boston.

Q. You had to go to the additional expense to get water to furnish it?

A. We got it done last year. We had the resources.

By Mr. Pray. — But I understand you to say that in consequence of supplying East Boston and saving $40,000 to $50,000 a year by not paying the Mystic portion, you have been able to reduce the water-rates here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Very well. Now, isn't it six one way and half a dozen the other? You reduced the water-rates here and got a less revenue, and run the Mystic in debt?

A. We got less revenue over there.

Q. But if you hadn't reduced your rates you would have got more money on the old rate than you do on the new?

A. More money would be paid in.

By the Chairman. — In reducing water-rates here you would reduce rates over in Charlestown too?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It was an equal reduction all round?

A. According to the contract we have to do that.

Q. So it was not only a gain to the water-takers here, when there was a reduction, but it was a gain to the water-takers in Charlestown, and all the parties whom you supplied?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. So the Charlestown people didn't lose anything by it, because they got the same reduction?

A. Yes, sir, individually.

Q. How long do these contracts run?

A. There is no termination to them. That is, when the debt is paid there is to be a new state of things, and if the parties cannot agree it is provided that there shall be a commission appointed by the Supreme Court.

Q. I thought the last movement on the part of the people of East Boston in relation to water, the reason they wanted the Cochituate returned to them again was because they did not want to drink the Mystic. Wasn't it on account of the petitions that came into the City Government to give them the Cochituate instead of the Mystic?

A. That was the case when the Mystic was the worse. But they want the best water.

Q. What is our available supply to-day?

A. From our three dams, do you mean?

Q. From all our water works. Take the Cochituate and the Sudbury in the first place.

A. Our available supply in the Mystic is about 8,000,000; that is, taking a dry season like last year. When we were supplying East Boston the Mystic furnished 10,000,000 gallons per day. Over here it takes about 28,000,000 a day to supply us, and we supply East Boston.

Q. Do you use the Cochituate lake water now?

A. We turned on the Cochituate lake yesterday at 7 o'clock in the morning. We haven't had it turned on since some time last winter, when it tasted badly.

Q. Some four months? I understood the Engineer was going out to the lake to see if it was fit to turn on. The reason it was not turned on was on account of the cucumber taste?

A. Yes, sir.

By Alderman Curtis. — Can you give any account of that taste?

A. We have been unable to give any cause of it. We have employed scientific men. We have had men come to our office and say that years ago it had this same taste when it froze over, and they broke the ice and found it had the same taste. It was their theory that the freezing over stopped the circulation of air. The taste comes in the winter time.

Alderman Slade. — Take a barrel of water and bung it up tight and it will soon taste not good.

By the Chairman. — Do you use the water in basin No. 1?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long since?

A. We are using water from basin No. 2, because it is freer from *algæ*. We use the best water. We have it so arranged that we can use the best water.

Q. What was the reason that the water in basin No. 1 hasn't been used?

A. Well, basin No. 3 flowed over into basin No. 1. Last summer there was a great deal of this plant they call *clethrocystus* and it seemed to be more plenty in No. 1, and didn't exist in No. 2, which was very singular. We expected to get it in basin No. 2, which was more shallow.

Q. Have you used water from basin No. 3?

A. Yes, sir; we used it last fall.

Q. How long since?

A. We used it last winter. I could not give you dates. In fact we had to use about all our water in the forepart of last winter, because we hadn't any to spare.

Q. Is it not a fact that the water furnished the citizens of Boston for six months or a year has been exclusively from basin No. 2, because the other water was not fit for use?

A. We used all we could get in basin No. 2, and used all we had in the other basins because it was so dry. Basin No. 2 could not begin to supply the City of Boston.

Q. Hasn't it supplied Boston for months past?

A. Yes, sir. It has supplied the City of Boston for month past and been running to waste. There is plenty of water.

Q. Now, hasn't it got so low that you are forced to take the other supply that you have laid aside?

A. No, sir.

Q. That is what I understood the Engineer to say, that the water was getting so much reduced in basin No. 2. He went out the other day to examine the Cochituate water and see if it was fit for use?

A. Our superintendent in charge was in town to-day. He said it was drawn down some; and he said if it was discontinued it would soon overflow. We told him he had better discontinue it, and use from basin No. 1.

By Mr. Pray. — What is the comparative equality of basins Nos. 1 and 2?

A. Basin No. 3 is the better water. Basin No. 2 doesn't seem to have this plant grow in it, though it goes down through Ashland, and receives the drainage from those flats. It receives a great deal more drainage than Stony brook. The plant doesn't grow, but the water is high colored.

By the Chairman. — Is it a fact that the high color is caused by the Sudbury flowing into basin No. 1, and supplying the City of Boston with fresh river water?

A. Basin No. 2 has been overflowing there sometimes, with a waste of 175 to 200 millions of gallons a day, within four months. It is running to waste over dam No. 1, as we call it — basin No. 1 — but not much.

Q. What percentage of the water-supply of Boston is in basin No. 1 and Lake Cochituate?

A. In quality, do you mean?

Q. No, I mean what percentage of the supply is it? Which is your largest basin?

A. Basin No. 3. That holds a billion gallons. It holds just about the same as the other two basins hold.

Q. What does basin No. 2 hold?

A. It holds about 700,000,000 gallons — a little rising that; between 700,000 and 800,000.

Q. Basin No. 1?

A. 200,000,000 — 200,000,000 to 300,000,000.

Q. And Lake Cochituate?

A. 2,000,000,000 and a-half.

The Chairman. — It appears that while the city has been supplied from basin No. 2, more than four-fifths of the water-supply has not been used at all.

Alderman Curtis. — And that, according to his account, supplying Boston now and overflowing.

Commissioner Cutter. — I said basin No. 1 is overflowing. Basin No. 2 is drawn down, but it will fill up quite rapidly.

The Chairman. — What I was coming at was to get the relative percentage of basin No. 2 supply to Lake Cochituate, and basin Nos. 1 and 3.

Commissioner Cutter. — You mean what it will hold, I presume? I am talking about what it will hold and not what runs over it. Of course the whole river runs over it, and the percentage of supply would be greatly in favor of the basin.

The CHAIRMAN. — But if the water was good in Lake Cochituate and basin No. 3, the whole supply would run into that basin, and the supply would come from all those basins?

Alderman SLADE. — They do not come into Lake Cochituate.

Commissioner CUTTER. — We can let it run into the conduit; but we have no means of letting the water from Lake Cochituate except by the old conduit.

By Alderman SLADE. — From all those basins?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you draw Farm pond into Lake Cochituate?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it higher so that it will run there?

A. Yes, sir. We used to have a temporary ditch there, but we can use the new conduit now.

Alderman CURTIS. — Go on with your percentages, Mr. Chairman.

By the CHAIRMAN. — Mr. Cutter doesn't seem to understand what the percentage is.

A. Basin No. 3 is backed by the Sudbury river.

Q. All those basins are backed by the Sudbury river.

A. No, sir. Stony brook backs basin No. 2, so when you take water from basin No. 3, you take it from Sudbury river. We could not supply a city that uses 28,000,000 in 24 hours with a basin that holds only about 700,000,000.

Q. I understand that it is true that the citizens of Boston have been using fresh water from Sudbury river from basin No. 2, because the other supply was not fit for use?

A. It is not so good, but it is fit for use. You will get it down here in ten days or a week.

By Mr. PRAY. — They took this Sudbury river on account of the pure quality of the water, and the people expected to have it to use for years to come, and that is the water they are getting now. Isn't that the case, Mr. Cutter?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I remember I was in the Council in 1874 when the discussion on Sudbury river took place, and the only thing that carried it was the scarcity of water that season.

A. You didn't vote for it?

Q. No, sir, I did not.

A. You went for the Shawshine.

By Mr. FISK. — Are the Water Board satisfied with the Sudbury-river water?

A. We are obliged to be.

Alderman SLADE. — If Sudbury river would run white water I think the people would think it nice water. It is all on account of the trouble. You hardly ever see a river run white water.

The CHAIRMAN. — But it gets clear more or less?

Alderman SLADE. — But it never becomes white.

Mr. FISK. — I am told that there was a report made by the engineer at the time the city talked of getting a supply of water, before they took Lake Cochituate. This engineer went out there and examined all the sources of supply contemplated, and his report upon

Sudbury river was that it had a bad color and bad taste, and that it caused the men at work on the dams in the river to have sore legs and feet. That report is in existence, and I was to have had it and bring it here to-day Have you heard of such a report?

Commissioner CUTTER. — No, sir; this is the first I have heard of it.

Commissioner STANWOOD. — I have heard of that report. It was made by Mr. Austin. But that was down below where we take water, on what is called the Concord river. After the Assabet joins the Sudbury it takes the name of Concord river, and flows over the meadows.

Mr. FISK. — Whether we have the same trouble?

Commissioner STANWOOD. — I don't know. I think not.

Alderman SLADE. — I don't think the Concord river water is yellow?

Commissioner CUTTER. — Yes, sir; the Assabet is very yellow.

Mr. FISK. — Do you mean to say that this Sudbury-river water you take now is above this place that this old report speaks of?

Commissioner CUTTER. — Yes, sir; there is another river that helps make that water. The water you are talking about is from the Assabet river. We do not get the water after the junction of the Sudbury with the Assabet, and forms what is called the Concord river. I didn't hear anything about that report or our men getting sore.

Mr. FISK. — I didn't mean your men, but it said the men working on the river had sore legs and feet from standing in this water. As I was reading that report it almost made me sick to think that I was putting such stuff into my stomach.

Commissioner CUTTER. — You were putting the head waters into it.

By the CHAIRMAN. — I want to get those figures again. What is the capacity of Lake Cochituate?

A. One billion and a half gallons — fifteen hundred millions.

Q. And basin No. 1.

A. The present basin No. 1 is somewhere — I cannot tell you exactly — about three hundred millions — a little short of that.

Q. And basin No. 2?

A. Is about seven hundred millions — what it will hold.

Q. Basin No. 1 is smaller than basin No. 2?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And basin No. 3?

A. Is one billion gallons, or ten hundred millions.

Q. And the new basin, No. 4?

A. Eleven hundred millions. That will be a billion and one hundred millions.

Q. The Mystic water supply is uncertain, isn't it?

A. There has been a question about the water-shed, but we consider it in a dry season capable of supplying about eight millions in every twenty-four hours.

Alderman SLADE. — Mystic Lake won't hold that much.

Commissioner CUTTER. — I can give you the figures exactly (*referring to a book*).

Reservoir No. 1, two hundred and eighty-eight millions and four-tenths.

Reservoir No. 2, four hundred and seventy-nine millions and seven-tenths. It is put down here different from what I gave it to you.

Reservoir No. 3 is one billion seventy-four million and two-tenths. That will be ten hundred million, and seventy-four million and two-tenths.

Reservoir No. 4 will be eleven hundred millions. That is the one we are constructing now.

Lake Cochituate is fifteen hundred and eight millions.

Farm pond is a hundred and thirty millions.

Q. You haven't been using water from Farm pond?

A. It all goes through Farm pond, except what comes from Lake Cochituate.

By Alderman SLADE. — None of the water that goes through Farm pond comes in by the conduit from Lake Cochituate?

A. The old conduit does not go near Farm pond. It leads out of Lake Cochituate.

Mr. PRAY. — Mr. Chairman, you were stating the other day that the quality of our water was below the quality of that supplied to any other city.

The CHAIRMAN. — What facts have you, Mr. Cutter, in relation to that matter, as to the quality of the Lake Cochituate water?

Mr. PRAY. — The water we are using in the city.

Alderman SLADE. — The poorest water that any city is supplied with. Is that the understanding of the Water Board?

Commissioner CUTTER. — No, sir; our water is better than New York water.

The CHAIRMAN. — I haven't the analysis now, but did you notice a statement published in the "New York Herald," some two months ago, which placed the Cochituate water below the Croton water in New York — the lowest grade of water furnished to any city?

Commissioner STANWOOD. — Was it Dr. Cutter?

The CHAIRMAN. — It was some such name as that. He gave an analysis of the leading waters in the country, and said that much to his surprise he found the Cochituate water poorer a great deal than the Croton water in New York. He also made the remark that it would not do for Boston to throw stones at New York.

Alderman SLADE. — Does he claim that the Cochituate is more unhealthy than any other water?

The CHAIRMAN. — He merely gives the analysis.

By Mr. PRATT. — Do you say it is a better grade than the Croton water?

A. Yes, sir; it was said it tasted better.

By the CHAIRMAN. — Have you any analysis showing that fact?

A. Only what the Engineer told me.

By Mr. PRATT. — How does it compare with the Schuylkill water?

A. A good deal better. We think our water is pretty good. I know that during a very dry season Mr. Coe congratulated the

City Council that they had the best water both in quality or quantity.

By the CHAIRMAN. — Have you ever made an analysis so as to compare them?

A. Why, certainly; we made it and sent it to your Board within two months. Prof. Nichols made it. He has been sick for the last three or four weeks. We generally get an analysis from him very often.

Q. Merely the water, or does he make comparisons with the water of other cities?

A. Merely the water.

By Mr. PRATT. — All water sources are subject to disturbances?

A. They seem to be.

Q. They are good at some times, and at other times are subject to disturbances in summer?

A. I think it is due to the wind blowing in the summer. For instance, after the commission had been established a few days, a man came into the office and said Horn pond was as thick as soap. We took the cars up there and found it so thick you could stir it up with a stick.

Commissioner STANWOOD. — It seemed to have gone through a state of fermentation and thrown this matter to the surface. It was all gone in a few hours.

Mr. PRATT. — I suppose a fair test would be to take it in its normal state.

Commissioner CUTTTR. — You know that after a freshet the water is a little riley. After it has run so a few days it settles down and becomes pure again. After a rain the streams are stirred up.

Mr. PRATT. — While I was in Philadelphia the Schuylkill water got to be worse than any water I ever had anything to do with. The river was so oily that you could light it on top with a match.

The CHAIRMAN. — Did you smoke under these circumstances?

Mr. PRATT. — I drank something else under those circumstances.

Mr. SWAN. — Mr. Pratt, how does the Schuylkill water rank?

Mr. PRATT. — I have no recollection of analysis.

Mr. SWAN. — Our Sudbury river water is clear in comparison with that.

Alderman SLADE. — I don't think we have much cause to find fault with our water. There is a bad taste to it sometimes, but it is easy enough to stand it.

Mr. SWAN. — It is very singular that all this time while people in the city proper have been complaining of the cucumber taste of the water, at my house in Dorchester we have not detected that taste. I find it has the cucumber taste in town, but there is a good taste to it at home.

Commissioner CUTTER. — We have never tasted it at my house in Hancock street, but I could taste it here at City Hall.

Alderman CURTIS. — We did not taste it at my house.

Mr. PRATT. — The water pipes are iron generally?

Commissioner CUTTER. — Yes, sir; in the streets.

Q. Are there not some pipes of cement?

A. Not in the city. There are cement pipes in Charlestown.

Q. What is the effect of iron pipes upon the water?

A. The old pipes corrode. Now there is a coating of tar, and that lasts very long.

Q. Are the pipes laid in Roxbury District tarred?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long has that been going on?

A. Since Roxbury was annexed. Down at the North End they are so corroded that a six-inch pipe will not throw more than five inches of water.

Q. What is the reason that the water drawn in the morning is more yellow than water drawn at night?

A. Is that a fact?

Mr. Fisk. — It is a fact in the Roxbury District.

Mr. Swan. — It is in my district, in Dorchester.

Commissioner Cutter. — I cannot answer that question.

Alderman Slade. — It must come from the iron rust.

Mr. Swan. — That is what I always took it to be.

Mr. Pray. — There is no chance for that in Roxbury.

Commissioner Stanwood. — They do corrode a little.

By Alderman Curtis. — You have laid mains enough in Beacon street to last for years.

Commissioner Cutter. — Yes, sir. We got that pipe down just in time. In all these matters we have just escaped being too slow. I presume that when this basin No. 4 is completed, in three years we will find that we cannot do without it.

By Mr. Pratt. — Do not the water-pipes leak?

A. Not to my knowledge. It generally comes to the surface if there is a leak.

Q. Whether there cannot be any contamination of the water from anything outside of the water-pipes?

A. No, sir; not here in the city where the pressure is on. We had a case once; there was a manhole with an iron cover over it; there had come a thaw and the water had run over it and frozen; then there was a freshet and they took up this iron cover. The superintendent found a good deal of rile coming down, and he found that the pressure had raised this iron cover and let in the surface water.

By Mr. Pray. — How does the consumption of water in Boston compare with that in other cities?

A. There is not very much more with the same population. Take for instance, Cambridge and Somerville. People living in those places come here and drink our water and don't drink any other.

Q. Take New York and those other cities where there is a very large population?

A. New York has not been able to give them water up more than one story. If our people had to carry it up into the building above the first story, they would not use so much. In almost every building in New York, last fall, they did not give them water above the first story.

By the Chairman. — Have you made estimates of the floating population that comes in here every day?

A. We haven't counted them up. We expected the City Council to do that for us.

Q. How much money has been used the past year from the revenue from the Water Works?

A. We have used just what the City Council directed us to use.

Q. But do you remember the amount?

A. I do not. For this last year it could be estimated.

Q. It was on the recommendation of the Water Board that the money was used?

A. No, sir, it was not. We sent to you for so much money, and you gave us so much as you saw fit. You appropriated $30,000 for East Boston out of the revenue, and I was a little surprised that you did it; but you directed us to use it out of the revenue, and not borrow it.

Q. You haven't any idea how much money of that was used upon construction?

A. I have not figured it up. Last year being a dry year I think we used much more than we will this year. The cisterns gave out and the lawns needed sprinkling, and they came in last year for the extension of pipes much more than they will this year. There was an appropriation for the extension of pipes in West Roxbury.

By Mr. Pratt. — Do you think the Water Board ought to be reduced to one commissioner?

A. No, sir, I do not.

Q. Why not?

A. Because I think there is work enough for three men. The works have got to be of that magnitude that the business will require three men. We are constantly settling damages. If you go into court and have damages adjudicated it will cost you more in one case often than the salaries of the three commissioners. When we three commissioners come to adjudicate damages, we sit down and each one figures what he thinks the man should have; we put down what we have each figured, add it up and divide by three, and we hand it to the party and say that is the judgment of the commissioners. If there was only one commissioner there would be too much teasing, too much talk. When there are three, we figure up and say that is the judgment of the Board and we cannot change it. Usually it works well. But if you place one individual in there, there will be more talking than he can do, I guess, with people coming in and finding fault, having claims and wanting pipes extended. The Fire Department are often asking for new hydrants to be put in; citizens petition the Fire Department for new hydrants and the Fire Commissioners dump them upon us. There would be too much responsibility for one commissioner to take.

By Alderman Curtis. — What hydrants are you using now?

A. The Post hydrant.

Q. Do you intend to take up the hydrants in the streets?

A. Not unless we are compelled to.

Alderman Curtis. — Mr. Stanwood, don't you think it would be better for the streets to have all those hyhrants taken out of the streets?

Commissioner STANWOOD. — I have no doubt it is better for the streets in the winter time.

Alderman CURTIS. — Those hydrants are sticking up and constantly striking against carriages, so that there is danger to life and limb all the time. Warren street is in a bad condition all the time. Why could not those hydrants be taken up and the sidewalk hydrant used all the time?

Commissioner STANWOOD. — That would be quite an expense.

Alderman CURTIS. — How much? Have you taken out any this year?

Commissioner CUTTER. — We have taken out three.

Q. How much did that cost?

A. To change those three hydrants I should say it cost somewhere in the neighborhood of a hundred and fifty dollars.

Q. Did it cost you anything, really?

A. Certainly it did.

Q. Didn't you get enough from the hydrants you took out to pay the cost of those you put in?

A. No, sir; because we had to put new hydrants in their places.

Q. You have put new hydrants on the sidewalks?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Those you take out cost a great deal more than those you put in. Was there actually any cost to take them out?

A. But I should like to ask you what you are going to do with those you take out?

Q. Haven't you used them?

A. No, sir.

Q. Haven't you sold them?

A. No, sir. We will eventually put in the Post hydrant, but I don't see how they can be used here in the city.

Q. Where the streets are paved you can use them in the streets, and they will not interfere so much. In winter you know it is dangerous when driving.

A. We have the same objection to them here in the city that you have out there.

Q. Not so much, because the railronds clean the snow off. Last winter I saw them dig down three feet, and they did it to let people drive through the street.

A. It was a dangerous place.

Q. There was a case this year where you took some out and the people were very thankful to have them removed.

A. They were in a very dangerous place on the side of a hill.

By the CHAIRMAN. — How much reduction in the water-rates did the increased revenue of $40,000 enable you to make?

A. Well, about that amount was deducted from the charge to the Fire Department.

Q. If $100,000 were expended for construction, the past year, from the revenue from the Water Works — I understand there was about that sum expended — how much would that enable you to reduce the water-rates?

A. I think it would reduce the water-rates about ten per cent. I don't know; I haven't figured it myself.

Q. Then, do I understand that it would enable you to reduce the rates about ten per cent.?

A. I want to say here that our predecessors were opposed to that. If they had borrowed the money at first the debt would have been so great and the rates so high that the people could not have stood it. They would have had this debt hanging over them. I do not think it judicious to increase the debt in order to let the people have water at a low rate. We have got to pay the interest on that debt. I know it is poor policy for the city to go into debt. Mayor Pierce said it was a poor policy to borrow money for a school or engine house, and that it ought to go into the tax levy. At the first of the year we cannot tell how much service-pipe will be laid; we don't know how many petitions will come in. We lay it where it will give a revenue of 6 per cent. We can approximate the amount from the work done in the previous year. Now you understand that while our commission has reduced the outgo $130,000, we have also paid the interest on the debt which has been increased by six millions. In addition to this reduction we paid this extra interest on our debt, which shows good stewardship in the Water Department.

Q. I do not question the stewardship. But one of the ordinances read in this way: that all revenue except what is required to pay the interest on the debt and the running expenses of the department, shall go into the sinking funds. That has been rarely observed in the management of the Water Department?

A. It is difficult to define where you will draw the line. For instance, after the large fire we had to take up the small pipes and put down large ones. I don't know whether you would call that new construction, or charge it to repairs.

Q. My idea would be to stand by the ordinance.

A. In some things we cannot get the City Solicitor to define that. When we take up a 6-inch pipe and put down a 12-inch pipe, the question is whether we ought to borrow the money to do it with.

Q. But all improvements, such as the high-service, are construction?

A. And such as the pumping works in East Boston. We might have borrowed the money, but the City Council said we had better take it out of the revenue.

By Alderman Curtis. — But don't you believe in that?

A. Yes, sir, I do. It is business.

Q. I suppose your laying of pipes is diminished every year?

A. Yes, sir. This year we shall lay very little. In some cases we shall take out old pipes and put in new ones.

Q. I mean the number of new pipes you lay must be diminished every year?

A. Yes, sir. We had an appropriation for borrowing money to lay pipes in West Roxbury, and I supposed we had for Roxbury. Whenever we can get at it, like laying a 48-inch main, we borrow the money.

Q. As your laying of new pipes has decreased, do you find your taking up and repairing old ones is increasing?

A. Yes, sir. In Charlestown we have had to take up immense

cement pipes and lay iron ones. If we borrowed the money for that, I don't know where we should land.

By Alderman SLADE. — I have seen some of these 2-inch pipes where there was not more than an inch hole in them.

A. Yes, sir, sometimes.

Commissioner STANWOOD. — We often take up a six-and-a-half inch service-pipe where the aperture is entirely closed.

Commissioner CUTTER. — We don't lay anything less than a four and a half inch now. The smallest pipes we lay on the mains now are 4½ inch.

Alderman SLADE. — I believe you took up some pipes on Poplar street last year which were almost entirely closed?

Commissioner STANWOOD. — Yes, sir.

Commissioner CUTTER. — These old faucets become corroded. I know in one case in my house they were closed right up.

Commissioner STANWOOD. — I am sorry that the appearances are not very flattering for good water this year, but the result may not be so bad as we anticipate.

By Alderman SLADE. — Do you anticipate this vegetable weed?

A. Yes, sir; there are indications of it in this basin.

By Mr. SWAN. — You have never found any cause for that appearing?

A. No, sir. The Board have spent a good deal of money trying to find the cause.

Q. But you have never found any in basin No. 2?

A. No, sir.

By Mr. FISK. — Was basin No. 2 treated differently?

A. No, sir; it is right in the river. We had the same taste in the lake in 1855. The Chairman stated awhile ago that he thought it might be on account of the ice forming. That started along in October, before we had any ice. Where there was the most circulation was the poorest water. I brought up water from seventy feet, and it was as bad as any bilge water you ever saw, but the surface water was good. Probably six weeks ago I sounded as near the same spot as I could get; the water was clear and cold, but it had that cucumber taste. We have made experiments, and from sixty to eighty feet deep there would be pure water, and below that we would get this cucumber taste, and it appeared to lay in spots. I suppose that pond goes through its regular workings the same as a barrel of water does at sea, and it will finally all work clear. That taste has all worked out of it, and we could not detect any the other day.

Alderman SLADE. — The only danger is from this plant?

A. Yes, sir.

Adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

Sixth Hearing.

EXAMINATION INTO THE WORKINGS OF THE STREET COMMISSION.

FRIDAY, Sept. 9, 1881.

The committee met at five o'clock, P.M., Alderman O'BRIEN in the chair.

Commissioners BURRILL and WRIGHT, of the Street Commission, were present by request of the committee. Commissioner TALBOT was not present, on account of a previous engagement, until after the statement of Commissioner Wright had been made.

The CHAIRMAN. — The Committee have heard from the members of all the commissions except the Street Commission. The commissioners have commenced by giving the committee a description of the routine business in their departments. General Burrill or Mr. Wright, we would like to hear either of you speak for the Street Commissioners.

STATEMENT OF COL. I. H. WRIGHT, *of the Board of Street Commissioners.*

Commissioner WRIGHT. — We are not aware in what particular the Street Commissioners were called upon for an examination. If you will be good enough to read the order under which the committee is acting, I suppose I should get some idea from it.

The Chairman read the order.

The CHAIRMAN. — First, the expediency of carrying on the departments of the City Government by commissions. The other commissioners who have been before the committee have explained the routine of their departments, and how they transact business, so as to give the committee an idea of the way in which business in that department is carried on.

Commissioner WRIGHT. — I suppose I can give you an idea of the routine of the business of our Board. The Board, as you understand, is composed of three commissioners, and they have also a clerk, provided for by law, who is a sworn officer, and is the recording officer of the commission. The proceedings of the commission are a matter of record, and are referred to and recognized in courts of law as evidence. For that reason it is necessary that there should be a very careful and intelligent person to perform the duty of keeping the records, and to be able to exhibit them at all times to all parties who call there. So far as that is concerned, I believe Mr. Jenkins has been clerk of the Board as long as it has been in operation, and my own experience is that he has given satisfaction in that department of duty. The commis-

sioners are waited upon very often by parties interested as petitioners for the laying out, widening, or discontinuing of streets or parts of streets. We have a great many interviews with them and examinations of plans and schemes for making these improvements, and, when it is deemed important enough, hearings are called by the commissioners for those parties who are interested in the proposed scheme, and the commissioners also visit the premises, make proper examinations, ascertain as far as they are able what their action should be, so as to have knowledge on the subject, and get all the information from the parties they can. After that, if the commissioners determine that public convenience or necessity requires that the improvement shall be made, the next step is a formal legal notice served upon those interested. The time is fixed for a day and hour for a hearing upon the subject, and the commissioners call upon all who have objections to appear at the hearings and state what objections they have. After hearing all that is said, and obtaining information in other ways, the commissioners are expected to decide upon the improvement. If they deem it necessary for the public convenience and necessity, an order is passed making the improvement. If the expenditure does not exceed ten thousand dollars upon that street for that year, the action of the Street Commissioners is final in making the improvement suggested. They proceed also, after having determined to lay out, widen, or discontinue a street, to determine what the damages are to the parties interested, and what those damages should be, both as to the quantity of land taken, or an injury to buildings, or injury to an estate by the cutting of it. They enter into all those considerations, and, as a result thereof, fix their award of damages. Upon that, notice is sent to the various departments in the City Government interested of the action of the Board in the laying out, discontinuing, or widening, which ever it may be. If not requiring the confirmation of the City Council, in consequence of the expenditure not being over ten thousand dollars, it becomes a matter of record. On the other hand, if the matter requires an expenditure larger than ten thousand dollars, and the action has to be confirmed by the City Council, the same steps are taken as in the other case. The order making the improvement is passed in the same way, and a communication sent to the City Council as to what has been done, and it awaits the confirmatory action of the two branches before it has legal effect. It is generally understood, and I believe the City Solicitor concurs in that opinion, that after the action of the Board has been ratified by the City Council, that proceeding itself, as a matter of legal action, relates back to the time when the Board performed that duty. But that is an incidental matter perhaps, which does not necessarily come up at this time. That is the general routine of the Board of Street Commissioners with reference to making such street improvements as are called for.

As this committee can understand, there are many applications and solicitations from persons interested in projects of this kind, to different members of this Board, which are deemed not desirable and of not sufficient importance to the public to be done. A great

many plans and propositions of that kind are rejected by the Board, and perhaps as much benefit and advantage accrues to the city in that way, from saving the city from ill-advised or imprudent expenditures in making public improvements of that kind, as in actually carrying on larger improvements, and even the minor improvements provided for by the City Government, from year to year, in appropriations to be expended by the Board. That is, in brief, the matter that comes before the commissioners directly in the execution of their duties.

There are also a great many questions coming up as to the way improvements have been made, what parties are interested and how their interests are affected, so that the Board has to be in constant attendance, or some portion of the Board, for the purpose of giving this information, and letting citizens understand what has been done when they apply for information of that kind.

There is another branch of duty which devolves upon the Street Commissioners by-law, and that is in reference to hearing appeals from the Board of Assessors upon refuses to abate taxes. Such cases can be appealed to the Board of Street Commissioners, and we are expected to go into a thorough examination of the propriety of the assessment made, the amount of that assessment, whether it is reasonable or not; some of those cases which came before the Board last year involved a great deal of examination and visitation of the premises, in order to get information as to the value of the properties. They were generally wharf properties, which are outside of our line of duty generally. In that way the Board is called upon to decide many important questions in regard to the value which the assessors have put upon the property.

There is one other thing which has been left to us by a recent law of the Legislature, and that is the naming of streets. When the Board lay out a street, as the law now stands, they are expected to give it a name, and guard against having it duplicated by any name now in existence. The changing of the names of streets is primarily before the Board now. Petitions come to us to change the name of a street. If the Board consider it expedient, it goes to the Board of Aldermen as the concurring branch; unless they sanction our action, the decision of the Street Commissioners would have no effect in making the change. That brings more or less business to the office. As some of you may recollect there was quite an extensive report prepared by the Board last year in reference to overcoming this trouble, on account of duplicate names of streets in different sections of the city. The commissioners considered that subject pretty carefully, and went so far as to select new names for many streets which would obviate the difficulty in many instances, but without suggesting any plan for removing the difficulty, because that was not a matter distinctly referred to the commissioners in regerd to the propriety or impropriety of the change. They made their report to the City Government, and it was referred to the Committee on Streets, but it was taken up too late in the year for any action in regard to getting rid of these duplicate names.

The Chairman. — The Department of Public Lands?

Commissioner WRIGHT. — That is another matter which has been devolved upon the Street Commissioners, to perform the duties which formerly belonged to the Superintendent of Public Lands. It was rather an anomalous duty for the three members of the commission to perform duties of that kind, and we have generally left the matters to the chairman, Mr. Talbot, he to act for the Street Commissioners. He has to consult with us as to what should be done. But the Superintendent of Public Lands is an officer of limited powers, and governed by the committee. It was found that the records were necessary to be kept well, but were rather obscure in many cases. Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Talbot have gone over the matter and hunted up the records, made general plans of the public lands of the city, so as to be able to turn to them and give precise information upon those subjects, so as to see what the transaction was when there have been land taken from the city and a bond given for the necessary payment, in order to procure the deed; also in regard to collecting rents for lots. Although not very productive, it is the duty of the superintendent to see that they are properly rented, under the direction of the committee. He notifies the Collector when the rents become due. It used to be that the rents were paid to the superintendent, but the proper course is to have the Collector collect this money, and it goes directly from him into the hands of the City Treasurer, without its being in the control or direction of the Street Commissioners, as Superintendent of Public Lands. Anything further?

The CHAIRMAN. — In relation to the second proposition in the order, whether it would not insure greater efficiency in the public service to place each department in charge of one intelligent commissioner?

A. I could not say in regard to other departments, but it does seem to me, from the two or three years' experience I have had, that the kind of work the Street Commissioners are required to do requires more heads than one, because it relates a great deal to investigation and judgment in regard to the valuation of property. Then, in regard to having improvements made in the city, opening streets, etc., they should bear upon some general plan of improvement which will result in the best advantage to the city. If you have only one commissioner, and he is liable to be changed frequently, you do not have the knowledge in the office and the idea of this general plan that you do where you have three commissioners, one elected at one time, one at another time, and another at another time, and all three going out at different times. In that way you have a Board which preserves more generally the idea, information, and scheme, in regard to consistency and connection of these general improvements, than you would have if you depended upon one person. It is really a great deal of labor. I supposed when I went into this Board, without knowing much about the duties, that I might attend to my legal profession and easily perform my duties here. I came to the conclusion, as have also Mr. Talbot and General Burrill, that no outside business could be attended to by a member of the Board, because outside calls upon the commissioners were very frequent, and involved extended observation

and attention. In that way my experience taught me that the duties require a good deal of time, and that I could not with justice to the city follow up and carry on any other professional business.

Q. Your commission is elected by the people? Every other commission in the city is appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council?

A. Well, I think perhaps there may be more reason and propriety in having this Board elected directly by the people than the other Boards, which are mostly executive officers of the city, carrying out the orders of the City Government, and performing duties imposed upon them by the City Government. Now, the Street Commissioners, if they properly discharge their duty, are a sort of impartial and intelligent tribunal, standing between the city, in regard to carrying out its public improvements, and the individual who owns the property to be affected. For that reason, it does seem as if there was good sense in having these persons, as County Commissioners, elected by the people, the same as they are elected by the people in other counties of the State. We should hardly expect the City Council of Boston to appoint by its executive authority the judges of a court which is to hear and decide cases between the city and individuals. It is a somewhat similar matter in reference to executing the duties of the Street Commissioners. They are an absolutely impartial tribunal, have no fear or favor for any parties or individuals, and the public have a reasonable degree of confidence in them that they will stand between the citizen and the individual; that while they stand by the interests of the city, the individual is not compelled to lose too much of his property in order to carry out public improvements. I have always thought in that view of the subject that there was a degree of propriety and justice in letting the people decide who shall be the Street Commissioners.

I might also state that there is something of that nature in the matter of appeals from the Assessors. The Street Commissioners' being elected by the people, and changed one each year, you get something of a tribunal which is perhaps more impartial, as between the Assessors making an assessment and the individual claiming he has been overtaxed, than in other ways.

Q. The Street Commissioners have a right to expend sums not exceeding $10,000 for various improvements without limit. Is that limit fixed by the City Council?

A. No; it is fixed by the law of the State that their expenditure shall not exceed $10,000 in any one case.

Q. But is there any limit to the number of $10,000 that you can expend?

A. The only limit is the fund provided by the City Government annually — the general appropriation for the Street Commissioners. They generally give us from $100,000 to $150,000. We could not spend many $10,000.

Q. You keep within that limit?

A. That is our object.

Q. But still the action of the City Government could not bind you? You could go outside and beyond the action of the City

Government if you were so disposed? If the City Government voted you $100,000, you could expend more than $100,000 in sums of less than $10,000?

A. I have no doubt that is so; that the Board, within that limit, would have the authority to commit the city to a payment, just as the County Commissioners would have authority to commit a county.

Q. But, as a general thing, your Board have kept within the limit?

A. Yes, sir. As General Burrill has remarked to me, there has never been an instance in which the Board have overrun the appropriation given them. There have been many cases within my knowledge where some general improvement might be made on account of the tearing down of a building, when the Board might be tempted to act; but we generally come to the City Government with a communication, and get their countenance and approval by their making the appropriation.

Q. In relation to the widening and extending of streets, the Street Commissioners have generally run largely ahead of the City of Boston in putting these streets in order after they are extended?

A. We try not to. We try to keep back pretty well. We keep back a great deal more than you have any idea we would, considering the many very urgent cases on that account. The Paving Committee have a large appropriation, but it is all spoken for for plans and improvements made heretofore. But we try to keep just as little in advance, especially if it is a kind of improvement that, by the laying out of a street, it is going to put the city in jeopardy at all. If a party should come and say he was going to build on a level field, and would like to have the streets laid out, perhaps we might do it sooner than if it were a dangerous gulley liable to run the city to expense for damages on account of accident if it is laid out. We consider what the Committee on Paving can do towards new work. I believe there has been a good understanding between the Board and the Committee on Paving, in regard to those things. In one or two cases it has been found necessary to hasten partial widenings and takings, for the purpose of enabling the Committee on Paving to make such a street as they wished to enable them to go through with it. But, as a general thing, we try to keep as near the views of the Committee on Paving as we can, and, at the same time, carry out what are absolutely necessary improvements.

The Chairman. — If Gen. Burrill desires to say anything we should be happy to hear him.

Statement of Commissioner Burrill.

Commissioner Burrill. — *Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:* I do not know that I can add anything to what has been stated by Col. Wright, in regard to the routine business of our office. Our duties are defined by statute law, being the same as would have to be performed by the County Commissioners. The laws which

apply to the City of Boston, in relation to streets, differ somewhat from what they are in other counties, but still, when we come to taking action in laying out new streets, we must follow the laws of the State. They are clearly defined, and many of them settled by the Supreme Court in cases that have been in litigation. We try, as far as possible, to make satisfactory settlements, to prevent litigation. When I came into the Board at its organization, we had innumerable cases in the courts which had been running along for years. There was a very large docket. We saw the necessity of stopping that manner of doing business if possible, as the city generally gets worsted before a jury, as, of course, you gentlemen will admit. We spend a great deal of time, a great deal more than we need to, if we went forward on the arbitrary authority which we have in taking property and making awards, and likewise in looking up titles. We have tried to prevent litigation as much as we can, and for the last five years we have succeeded to a remarkable degree, I think.

It has been said that we are sometimes in advance of what seem to be public necessity. But the City of Boston has been subjected to a great expense by property holders laying out streets to suit their own interests, as, of course, they have a perfect right to do, and building upon a grade which, in a few years, subjects the city to the expense of raising the property to abate a nuisance. In Northampton street a new plan was proposed there. I am rambling over this subject somewhat, not having an opportunity to prepare anything — and the Street Commissioners recommended that the property should be taken as the Church-street district was, but another act was passed, and they went on and filled up the property. It became such a nuisance that the city had to come in and fill up the property, a great deal of which was thrust upon its hands at a high price.

By Alderman Curtis. — That is Harrison avenue you are alluding to; I understood you to say Northampton street?

A. We call it the Northampton-street district. Now, that is filled up and we have got the same old class of property; the streets are not where they are wanted. The city has really spent a great deal of money and got but little except abating the nuisance. We sometimes go on and lay out a street in advance of what we would do, for the purpose of putting it upon a grade that will save the city from expense in the future. The poorer class of people have built on these low and unsightly places. There is a law that a cellar shall be on a certain grade. That will do very well on tide-water, but you get back from the city and find a low place at grade 20; yet if it is laid out on a level the property cannot be drained, and the only way to keep the houses and cellars up is to carry the street through, and for the city to put it up to a proper grade. I think the commissioners have saved the city a great deal of money in that way. There are many cases of that kind. It was, and is still thought by many, that when the grade of a cellar is above grade 12, it ensures proper drainage. But there are many cases in Roxbury that are at grade 30, and there is no means of draining those streets and places. We are called upon

by the Sewer Department — perhaps more than any other department — to help them out on drainage.

As I said before, our duties are defined so much by statute law that we have no option in our final settlement but to follow the law as near as possible, and we have the City Solicitor as our adviser. I had a conversation with an old County Commissioner, a few days since, in regard to their mode of procedure in relation to expenditures in his county. Most of us have been in the Legislature in one branch or the other, and we all know that each county is called upon to make a statement of the money they want for the ensuing year, and that estimate if not appropriated, is acted upon by the Legislature. We make a statement to the City Government of what money we think will be wanted for the ensuing year, and they give us what they think is best, and what they can afford to in looking over the different wants of the city. As Col. Wright has properly stated, we have oftentimes wanted to make some improvements, but our appropriation would not admit of it. It has been a standing rule with us not to exceed the appropriation which the City Council has made.

Q. Colonel Wright stated that your Board has charge of the public lands. Does that include the buildings on those lands?

A. Yes, sir; whatever buildings are on them.

Q. Take, for instance, the Woodward property, on Harrison avenue, who lets those buildings?

The Chairman. — I suppose Gen. Burrill really don't know about that matter. All that property has been sold at auction, and is now in the hands of private parties. There are only a few small lots on the Northampton-street district in the hands of the city, and those are in charge of the Committee on Public Lands; and Mr. Talbot generally acts with the committee. If there are any dwellings on them they are rented by the Board of Street Commissioners.

Alderman Curtis. — And the rents are returned to the Collector?

The Chairman. — Yes, sir. The system in that department, previously, was for the superintendent to receive different sums of money from A, B, and C, and hand it in bulk to the Collector. Now, as Mr. Wright says, the bills are put in the hands of the Collector, and he collects them.

Commissioner Burrill. — I believe the commissioners are pretty well settled in the opinion that it is not good policy for the city to hold public property as a matter of income and revenue; that the city cannot manage property as well as individnals can; and that the best way for the city to do is to dispose of property that is not needed — when it can make a fair bargain.

By the Chairman. — As I understand it, the City of Boston has never felt the power granted to the Street Commissioners by the Legislature. When a case comes up in your opinion that is necessary, but the cost is beyond your appropriation, why don't you strike in and let the city authorities know what your power is in the premises?

A. Well, we feel that we are all in one boat, as you might say.

By Alderman Curtis. — You do not think it would be good policy to exercise your authority?

A. It would be a question whether it should be done. In other counties they do, at times, run a county into debt, and many County Commissioners have been over-hauled for doing it.

Q. You would not think it policy for your Board to do it?

A. Well, the City Government is in session every week except during summer, and if a case of necessity occurs we find ample time to make a request to the government, any if it is a case needing immediate action, they immediately grant it.

Q. You could call them together and get them to act, provided they did not adjourn as soon as they were called to order?

A. I don't think we have had a case where immediate action should be taken in the course of two or three weeks, that they did not meet the demand.

Commissioner Wright. — There is one branch of duty of the commissioners which escaped my attention, and that is in regard to assessing betterments, where an improvement is made under the betterment law. It is a set of duties which are pretty important and onerous, to assess betterments wisely and justly, in regard to the benefit received by the different estates. It requires, also, a good knowledge of property and business facilities, and a knowledge of the advantages which would result to the parties assessed, in the way of improving their business facilities. You can see that a duty of that kind, on a large improvement like the widening of Commercial street, or extension of Harrison avenue, as well as the Broadway extension, would require careful study; and, also, a necessity for an effort to satisfy the parties and prevent litigation. As three men, having an honest purpose, and intending to deal fairly, we have succeeded to some extent.

By Alderman Curtis. — Do you lay out streets on plans, to look ahead?

A. We look ahead to see what should be done. We often draw plans to see what should be done in the future, sometimes consult with parties and suggest how they should cut up their lots, etc.; but we do not undertake to lay out streets, and take land, and leave the streets in an unimproved condition.

By the Chairman. — You act, as a general thing, on petitions? If parties petition for a new street you look into it and lay it out if you think a necessity exists for it? If they ask for the extension or widening of an old street, you also look into that? But Alderman Curtis put a question which I thought of asking. Two-thirds of the City of Boston is vacant land. Have the Street Commissioners ever considered any systematic plan for laying out streets through that vacant land?

A. Yes, sir; they have considered that subject a great deal in reference to large tracts of property in Roxbury, West Roxbury, and South Boston. We also try to see that those subordinate improvements are made, as far as possible, in reference to some general plan, which might be wrought out in the future, and not in reference to the number of parties abutting on a particular street that they want laid out or extended.

Commissioner Burrill. — There is a single point which perhaps is not understood by many people who are not members of the government. Dorchester, and one or two other districts — and Roxbury, I think, — have a law where you can lay out streets in advance, and they are not to be worked until such time as the city authorities think best; but we must pay for the land damaged. We find that whenever we lay out a street, for instance, in Dorchester, — we have done more there from the fact that when Dorchester came into Boston its streets were about as primitive as possible, — there is such a clamor to work the streets that we don't lay out any now, or have not of late; but we expect that within a year or two we shall be able to do so. So that act is really of no value. We cannot say that the street must be through this land diagonally, or it must not be anywhere else, unless we pay for the land we take.

The Chairman. — Mr. Talbot, Col. Wright, and Gen. Burrill have explained to the committee the workings of the Street Commissioners. We one and all regret very much that the Chairman of the Board was not present. They have given us a very full explanation of the way their business is done.

Commissioner Talbot. — I had an engagement at five o'clock, made some time ago, and am sorry if I detained you. I don't think I could add anything to what has been said.

Adjourned.

Seventh Hearing.

Oct. 25, 1881.

The committee met at four o'clock, P.M., Aldermen O'Brien in the chair.

Examination of Wm. A. Green, *Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.*

By the Chairman. — You have been a long time in the Fire Department?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long?

A. I joined in 1847.

Q. That is a long time ago. The committee thought you could give us some ideas about the Fire Department by relating your experience. I suppose the committee might ask some questions, but it has been the custom to allow the commissioners to make their own statements.

A. I think it would be better, from the position which I hold, to have the committee ask me questions, than to make a statement myself.

Q. You are Chief Engineer of the Fire Department at the present time?

A. I am, sir.

Q. Will you please state to the committee your duties as Chief Engineer, — I suppose they are all expressed in the rules and regulations?

A. They are all expressed in the rules and regulations. I have full charge at fires.

Q. Are you present during the sessions of the Fire Commission, or do they require your presence there?

A. I am not present unless sent for. The sessions of the Board are independent in themselves.

Q. In what respect do they consult you in relation to the affairs of the department?

A. In regard to supplies. If they want to buy a quantity of hose, an engine, a ladder truck, or any paraphernalia and apparatus, in most instances, if not in all, I am consulted. In the appointment of men I have been consulted very little, unless it is somebody that I individually know.

By Alderman Curtis. — Doesn't all the information come from you in relation to whatever apparatus they may want?

A. Well, yes, sir, from me and the inspector. We have an inspector who inspects the steam apparatus. He is a practical engineer, and if he takes down or opens an engine, and says it

wants so-and-so, they get that information from him, Mr. Flanders.

By Mr. Swan. — Mr. Flanders is the engineer who has charge of the apparatus?

A. Yes, sir, he has charge of the apparatus repair shop.

By Mr. Fisk. — Does he report directly to the commission, or through you?

A. To the commission.

By the Chairman. — In relation to the appointments: I presume you are thrown in connection with the men perhaps as much as any one in the department. Can you give us any idea about how the men are appointed by the Fire Commission?

A. They have a blank application. If a person desires to join the department he gets a blank application, fills it out, and gets responsible parties to sign it, and applies for a certain position. If he applies to run an engine, or for the position of foreman, he is tested to see if he is qualified. If he is, they appoint him.

Q. But in that matter you are consulted but very little?

A. A very little in that matter.

By Alderman Curtis. — Who says he is qualified?

A. The inspector, Mr. Flanders.

By the Chairman. — I presume the committee would like to hear you, and I hope you will have no delicacy in relation to the matter, and speak your mind. There is an impression in the committee that an outside citizen, with the Chief Engineer, and perhaps so important a man to the department as the inspector, Mr. Flanders, who I believe is Superintendent of Fire Alarms, or pierhaps two outside citizens and the Chief Engineer, would consttute a better Board of Fire Commissioners than we now have. The committee feel that the Chief Engineer ought to be one of theBoard of Fire Commissioners. I know it is rather a delicate question to ask. but still (pausing)—

A. I must say, Mr. Chairman, that I think the Fire Department has improved greatly under a commission. Really, I must say that. It has greatly improved from the old regime in 1873.

Q. That is not exactly answering the question. For instance, we look upon it in this light, that the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department knows more about the Fire Department than any other man.

A. He ought to.

Q. And that he would make a most valuable man as one of the Fire Commissioners, and that the fact that he was one of the Fire Commissioners would not interfere in the least with his duties as Chief Engineer.

A. Not at all, sir. I should have to answer that question, that I think a competent Chief Engineer would make a Board of Fire Commissioners more competent than otherwise.

By Alderman Curtis. — Now, I want to ask you a question. Who is the most competent to appoint the men, a proper Chief Engineer having knowledge of the Fire Department, or the commission? That is, who knows best which man would perform his duty best?

A. That is a pretty broad question. I would not take a back seat from any man in the selection of men that I know personally. But the city is quite extended. If there is a commissioner in one section, and another one in another section, they would perhaps know more men. You know we cannot always tell who is competent by their outward or general appearance.

Q. To come right down to the point, is not the Chief Engineer situated in that way, the most proper man to appoint men to fill positions in the Fire Department?

A. Yes, sir. The Chief Engineer would never appoint a man unless he is satisfied that he is going to get a good man, because if he has not good men he cannot perform his functions satisfactorily.

Alderman Curtis. — That is the way I look at it. I was in the Fire Department myself at one time. The Chief Engineer is the most proper man to appoint men, because he knows more about the kind of men required for the department than any commissioner you could put up.

By Mr. Fisk. — Does the Chief Engineer know in regard to promotion? He must necessarily know all the men in the Fire Department; is his opinion considered in regard to the best men to be promoted?

A. That is rather a delicate question for me to answer, but perhaps I will speak in general terms.

Q. I will put it in another way. Is the Chief Engineer consulted in the matter of promotion, and is his opinion considered the best opinion the Fire Commissioners can get?

A. As a rule I am consulted in promotion.

Q. The commissioners think you are supposed to know all the men personally, and their qualifications?

A. No, sir; I should hesitate to answer that I know the qualifications of all the men, because I am in contact with them so little in certain sections of the city. I know those in the heart of the city and the near suburbs; but in the extreme localities I would rely upon the District Engineers for the qualifications of the men there. There are many men in the department I do not see once a year. Take the extreme ends of Dorchester and the Charlestown districts, for instance.

Q. The District Engineers all report to you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you report to the commission?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do the District Engineers in any case report direct to the commission?

A. Yes, sir; they do at certain times, and on certain subjects.

Q. Such as what?

A. Well, they have reported in cases of substitutes. Now, our members are all appointed largely from the corps of substitutes which we have. The substitutes are put on to hold themselves in readiness to perform duty in any section of the city when notified. They are subject to call at any hour of the day or night, and are called substitutes.

By Mr. Pray. — About how many such men are there in the department?

A. Twelve.

By Mr. Fisk. — How is it in regard to the supplies for the department? How do the commissioners ascertain the need of supplies? From what source?

A. Requisitions come from each company on the 15th of every month. The supplies are delivered on the first of the month. This company will ask for so-and-so —

Q. Ask who? The District Engineer?

A. No, sir; the requisitions come in signed by the officers of the company. They go to the District Engineer; he approves or rejects, and they come to me, and I send them to the commission.

Q. So you know the wants of the whole department in regard to supplies?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The whole of it comes under your knowledge?

A. Yes, sir; although, if the commissioners see fit to strike off anything, they have the right to do it. But these requisitions all come in on the 15th of the month, and pass through all our hands.

Q. That includes hay, grain, and hose?

A. Yes, sir; and all supplies of that kind.

By Alderman Curtis. — And the repairs of the houses?

A. Ordinarily there are communications sent to the commissioners. The commissioners divide their work up. We will say Commissioner Fitzgerald's principal work, the business he has to see to, is in the Fire-Alarm Department. Commissioner White has charge of the repairs of buildings. Of course all these papers come right to the full Board, and then they are assigned to the different commissioners. If there is anything desired in the Fire-Alarm Department, it is assigned to Commissioner Fitzgerald, and anything in regard to the houses is assigned to Commissioner White.

Q. The application comes direct from the captain of the company?

A. It comes from the District Engineer and then to me, and then from me to the commissioners.

By Mr. Fisk. — That is what I wanted to get at, — whether they come through you?

A. Yes, sir.

By the Chairman. — I understood you to say you thought the duties of the two offices could be combined without any detriment whatever, — that you could act as one of the commissioners and at the same time as Chief Engineer of the Fire Department?

A. I don't want this committee to understand that I am bidding for the office.

Q. No; I told you that was a delicate question.

A. Yes, sir; but really I have always felt that way. I am not bidding for any office. I do not expect to stay in the department a long time.

The Chairman. — Since I have been connected with the city

government and known anything about the Fire Department, I have always felt that way myself, — that the Chief Engineer certainly knew more about the Fire Department than anybody else, and that he ought to be one of the commissioners.

Alderman Curtis. — That is the way we all feel, I guess.

By the Chairman. — You were a member of the old department, I presume?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. With the material that they had, the times and all things considered, they did a great deal of good work for the city of Boston?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The men were quite as active at a fire as they are to-day?

A. Take it thirty or thirty-five years ago we had better men than we have to-day.

Q. That is, our best citizens were members of engine companies?

A. The company which I belonged to — and I presume it was the same with Alderman Curtis — always took in their own men. If we had a drone we were only too glad to get rid of him. We always had a pretty good class of men to select from, and we endeavored to get the best men, and I think we did.

Q. By Alderman Curtis. — Is it your judgment that the firemen in the old times did a good deal harder work than now?

A. Yes, sir; it was the custom then to work, but customs have changed somewhat.

By the Chairman. — The Fire Department is superior now because they have superior materials to work with. They have modern improvements that the old department did not have?

A. If I may be allowed to make a little statement, with your permission, I would state that the first fire I ever worked at was the big brick building at the corner of Elm and Hanover streets. At that time it was as large as any building in the city of Boston. To-day right on the opposite corner there is a building nearly as high as two of the other buildings would be. Instead of there being between two and three hundred feet of floorage, we have in some of our buildings between eight and nine thousand feet of floorage. The material in our buildings to-day is a great deal more inflammable than it was at that time. Nobody knew anything about kerosene oil then. Now, there is hardly a building but has in it kerosene, naphtha, benzine, and everything like that. The old-time hand-engines could do nothing with the fires in Boston to-day, although they did valiant service at that time.

Q. Is there anything else you would like to add?

A. I don't know that there is.

By Mr. Fisk. — Alderman Curtis suggested at the last meeting that in his opinion the Fire Department of thirty years ago, with hand-engines and the means at hand, and the material on which they had to work, and the character of the buildings, were as efficient as the Fire Department to-day. I would ask Mr. Green if he concurs in that statement?

A. I should not differ very much from the alderman. The class

of buildings we had at that time was very different from what we have to-day; they are so much larger and more inflammable. It does seem to me as if everybody who had anything to do with buildings try to do everything they can to prevent fires from being put out. Take this little article of flush bolt in the doors. With the means they had then they could not go through those doors in twenty minutes. Then we used to knock out a little panel and easily break the door down. To-day we have hard-wood doors, and they stand a good deal of pounding. We have great battering-rams, and have two or three men pounding them on the doors.

By Alderman Curtis. — Do you remember the fire which occurred on Parker hill when they had a riot, and the turning over of a hearse in Dock square?

A. No, sir; that was before my day.

Q. There was a fire on Parker hill and the firemen started to go there with the engine. When they got there they would be pretty well exhausted.

A. Yes, sir, they would.

Q. To-day you have a steam-engine with horses, and when the men get there they are ready to go to work. So you see the difference between the present department and the old one.

A. Yes, sir, and the buildings to-day are much more combustible.

By Mr. Fisk. — You think the old Fire Department was as efficient as is the department to-day?

A. Yes, sir, taking the character of the buildings and the materials they have to work with.

By Mr. Pray. — Do you find the stand-pipes of any benefit?

A. Yes, sir. In some instances. The first few we had to use were defective. Down at Beal & Hooper's, when we came to attach to it, it was frozen.

By Alderman Curtis. — Are the large pipes in those places of any benefit to you?

A. Yes, sir; wherever they have an outside connection, the same as you have on City Hall, we can attach a pipe right to that and get on the top of the building and work. Most of those buildings that have stand-pipes have hose on the roof.

Q. Then those stand-pipes are of great benefit to your department?

A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Pray. — Do you use them yourselves?

A. Yes, sir; we used them at the fire in the *Boston Journal* office.

By Alderman Curtis. — Take the apparatus at Increase & Noyes, — is that a good thing? — where the pipe is perforated?

A. I have not seen it. There was a case some time ago at the Boston & Maine Freight Depot, a building about five hundred feet long; the supply was from a two-inch pipe, and the water that went through that stand-pipe had no more effect on that large pile of hay than spitting on it would have.

Q. The supply was not large enough?

A. No, sir.

Q. If the supply had been sufficient?

A. It would have been like throwing a wet blanket over it.

By the CHAIRMAN. — Who is the next important officer in the running of the Fire Department?

A. Captain Flanders.

Q. You said he was inspector?

A. He is the inspector of the engines and apparatus.

Q. What do you think of having even a second man connected with the Fire Department, like Mr. Flanders, a commissioner, and have but one outside man on the Board?

A. Capt. Flanders at the present time is Superintendent of Fire Alarms.

By Alderman CURTIS. — And also has charge of the apparatus, and sees when it wants repairing?

A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. PRAY. — At the same time he attends fires here in the city proper?

A. Yes, sir, he goes to fires. The rule is, and I think it is a good one, that the Fire-Alarm Department should have a man at all fires, especially second alarms. We may have a wire broken, as we did in Dover street, and he can go to a box and right it.

By the CHAIRMAN. — Would the duties of Capt. Flanders interfere with what time he would be called upon to act at the meetings of the commissioners?

A. His office hours are from ten and a half, A.M., to a little past one, P.M.; he is in the office a large portion of that time.

By Alderman CURTIS. — It would not interfere with his duties to attend the meetings of the commissioners?

A. I should judge not.

By Mr. DANA. — He has a superintendent of construction under his control?

A. Yes, sir, he has an assistant, whom he terms his foreman.

EXAMINATION OF INSPECTOR BROWN S. FLANDERS, *Superintendent of Fire Alarms.*

By the CHAIRMAN. — How long have you been connected with the Fire Department?

A. Since 1863.

Q. Eighteen years ago?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The committee would like to have you state briefly your experience with the Fire Department as it is run now and as it was run years ago; or would you prefer to have the committee ask you questions?

A. I should prefer to have the committee ask questions.

Q. What is your business now in the Fire Department?

A. I am the aid to the Chief, a member of the Board of Engineers, Superintendent of Fire Alarms, and boss of the Mechanical Department.

Q. What are your principal duties besides that?

A. To assist in putting out fires, to assist the Chief in command at fires.

Q. What charge do you have over the men and engine-houses?

A. I have no particular charge over the men except at fires, and at the repair-yard, where I have charge of them under such directions as the commissioners may make from time to time.

Q. You have nothing to do with the repairs of the houses, the promotions of men, or any placing of men in the department?

A. I have nothing to do with the promotion of men; sometimes if an engineer or an assistant engineer is wanted on a steamer, I am sometimes consulted as to his qualification. I have nothing to do with the repairs of the houses except as far as they may be ordered by the commissioners.

Q. We told the Chief Engineer we hoped he would not have any delicacy about answering any question, if with his practical experience in the department, and his knowledge of all the details, it was his opinion that the Chief Engineer would make a very competent commissioner, that is, to take one outside man and the Chief Engineer and his deputy, — whether that would not constitute an active working commission? I know it is a delicate question, because you are his deputy.

A. I was going to say that that is a little personal to myself.

By Alderman Curtis. — Suppose you put it a little differently. Suppose there is a Fire Department in Worcester, with an experienced engineer and assistant engineer, who have had charge of it for a great many years, and the Worcester people saw fit to appoint them, with one man from outside, and make them a Fire Commission. Do you think that that would be a proper commission?

A. That is my opinion as to how the commission should be constituted. If I was carrying on a mechanical business, I should want some one to take charge of that particular business who understood it, without waiting to give him time to learn it. At the same time I think there should be with the commission some citizen to have charge of the financial matters.

Q. Suppose there is something in the department requiring repairs, say on the apparatus; who has charge of that?

A. I have.

Q. Who do you report to?

A. To the Board of Commissioners direct. If anything happens to an engine, say in case of a fire to-night one or two of our engines should break down, I would immediately do what I thought best, and to-morrow, with my papers, I would forward to the commission the action I had taken; that such an engine had given out; the amount of damage I had been able to ascertain in the mean time; and I would make a written report to the commissioners of what I had done.

Q. You report to them what is wanted, and they say what should be done?

A. Yes, sir, they take charge of it after I report. They generally report back to me with orders to do what I have recommended. Generally that is the way it is done. If it is a

case that requires considerable money they have a hearing on it, and decide after proper consideration.

By Mr. Pray. — Do they generally order what you recommend?

A. Yes, sir. I would say that in the various departments I have had charge of they have generally supported me as well as I could reasonably expect.

By Mr. Swan. — How large a portion of your time does it take; that is, you have some hours when you have to be in the office, but how large a portion of your time does it take in attending to the duties of your department?

A. Generally about eighteen hours out of twenty-four I am employed in the interests of the department. I seldom get much sleep; I don't require much. I am liable to be called at any moment from the rising of one sun to the rising of the next. I am often visiting engine-houses; looking out for the condition of the engines, and sometimes start from there to a fire. I generally stay until the fire is subdued and see that the engines are in their places, or that others are put there that I think are reliable, before I leave.

By Alderman Curtis. — Do you think you would neglect your duties by attending the meetings of the commissioners?

A. No, sir, I intend to be in my office in the dome during the meetings.

Q. Then, if you were a member of the commission, it would not interfere with your business?

A. No, sir.

By the Chairman. — You are ready to respond to their call at any time?

A. Yes, sir. My residence is connected with the telegraph, and I am ready to start from my home at any time. If I am going out to be gone two or three hours I generally leave word where I can be found, and they telegraph to the nearest engine-house where I am. In case of a fire alarm I generally hear that; but I always leave word where I can be found if anything else happens.

Examination of Charles Harris, *Superintendent of Streets.*

By the Chairman. — This committee is considering the question of double-headed and single-headed commissions. Do you think your department could be run better if there were three heads to it?

A. No, sir, I do not.

Q. Will you give us a little insight into the way your department is run?

A. In regard to its organization?

Q. Yes, sir. That is, you have a large department expending a million dollars every year. I have no doubt you can give the committee some insight into how this money is systematically expended and the work performed.

A. Well, sir, the city is divided into eleven sections, in each of which I have a foreman, and under him are sub-foremen,

mechanics, and laborers. Those foremen act under my direction. The foreman has a written order for everything he does except an ordinary repair that he sees himself. When any work is to be done I send a written order to the foreman to do that work, or else meet him on the ground and give him directions in regard to it.

Q. You have it systematized all over the city?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And they are all in communication with you, and you run the entire department under a certain system?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Suppose a Board of Public Works is organized, embracing the Paving Department, the Street Department, the Sewer Department, the Water Board, and the Lamp Department, and the men, or their successors, who are now acting as superintendents of those departments, were made members of that Board; how do you think a system of that kind would work?

A. Well, to a certain extent, that is the case now, with the exception, I might say, of the Board of Street Commissioners. For instance, if I am going to pave a street, I go to the Water Department and see if they have pipes there, or whether they contemplate putting them there. I go to the Sewer Department and the gas companies before I proceed. We work together as well as it is possible to do. When I approach the Water Department, and tell them I am going to grade or macadamize a street, they very often say the pipe cannot be laid there because it will not pay. They would not get income sufficient to warrant them. The Sewer Department may say they will not lay a sewer because nobody wants it. But if there is a necessity they will say, You wait a short time and we will have our pipes or our sewer in at such a time; and we arrange our work as well as we can. Well, now, if those departments formed a commission I do not know that they would work any different. I don't know as the Water Commissioner would think he was warranted in putting pipes into a street when the income would not be sufficient to pay the interest on it; or that the Sewer Commissioner would feel justified in laying a sewer when nobody in the street wanted it. The Street Commissioners lay out streets as applications are made, and they think public necessity requires it; but we are often inconvenienced by their doing it.

Q. They are several years ahead of you?

A. Yes, sir.

By Alderman Curtis. — We could dispense with them for a few years?

A. I think if you sent them on a trip to Europe for a couple of years, it would be better for the Paving Department.

Q. What is the need of laying out a street within the limits of Boston to-day unless you put a sewer or water in there? If building is going to be done there the people will want a sewer and water?

A. A street may be necessary for public travel to go through,

and at the same time the land on either side needs neither a sewer, or gas, or water. It is the thoroughfare which is needed.

Q. Isn't that about as likely as it is for lightning to strike it?

A. There are such cases here in the city of Boston every day.

Q. Cite a case.

A. The avenue which Mr. Lee lives on has been laid out two years, and no sewer has been built there yet.

Q. Was it actually necessary that that street should go through?

A. The public wanted that street.

Q. Who is the public?

A. The parties that built on and travel through it.

Q. Don't they want water?

A. No, sir. Melville avenue is a better illustration. It was required as a cross street from Washington street to Dorchester avenue

Q. It does not occur very often, does it?

A. Yes, sir, where streets are needed for public travel, but at the same time where it will be years before they are needed for buildings.

Mr. Devlin. — Take a street like Swett street.

A. That is a parallel case. There has hardly been a building put up on it since the street was laid out, and yet it is a great public convenience.

By Mr. Swan. — What is that street from Field's Corner to Mt. Bowdoin?

A. Westville avenue. That is a good illustration. It was a long distance around, and this street was laid across from Mt. Bowdoin to Field's Corner.

By Mr. Devlin. — Do the heads of departments clash about these things?

A. No, sir. There is a good deal of clashing talked about, but we consult each other every day and work as harmoniously as possible.

By the Chairman. — That is, these articles in the papers about the Paving Department grading a street, and then the Water Board coming along, digging it up and putting in water pipes, and then the Sewer Department laying a sewer, and the Gas Company digging up the street again to lay its pipes, — I suppose it is all mere talk?

A. In nine-tenths of the cases it is all talk. In a street in Brighton, recently, one or two parties wanted water. I went to the Water Board and told them I wished they would put in their pipes, because I wanted to macadamize the street. They figured it up, found there would not be income enough from the pipe, and, after deliberation, decided not to put it in. A few days ago an application came from a person who had started up, and was going to build twelve houses; the income from which would pay the interest on the investment of laying the water pipe. I had one-half the street done, and it was the side on which we were going to put the pipe. But that is a rare instance. Take three or four hundred miles of streets, and you will slip up somewhere.

Q. There are three Water Commissioners, and three Street

Commissioners. Suppose one citizen outside was called upon to act with the superintendents of streets, lamps, and sewers, and they were organized as a Board of Public Works. — don't you think it would be better than the present system? Would it interfere with the duties of the superintendents to be so organized?

A. That goes back to the original question, doesn't it?

Q. Yes.

A. Well, as I told you, with the exception of the Street Department, I do not know as we would accomplish any more, or work any better, than we do now.

By Alderman Curtis. — You see that meeting and consulting each other, you would not have to run all over creation to see each other.

A. We consult each other now. We are not really organized into a Board, but we consult each other.

Q. But the question is, wouldn't it be better to organize such a Board, so as to know whether it would be better to run a water-pipe or sewer into a street, and have such a permanent organization?

A. I don't think there would be any very great advantage. Nothing but experience would tell.

By the Chairman. — There would not be many disadvantages, but there might be, perhaps, a saving of five salaries — $15,000 a year.

A. That might be.

By Alderman Curtis. — You spoke about the Street Commissioners, and said we could spare them three or four years. By having a Board of Public Works, it would save the City of Boston quite a number of thousand dollars every year, by having the heads of departments organized as such a Board. That is what we are after now, to know if it would not be just as well to have this Board of Public Works as it is to have all these commissions?

A. It might be just as well, bnt I don't know whether it would be better.

Q. It would save the salaries of the commissioners.

A. When you come to that, it is a different feature of the case. Now, with due respect to the commissioners, I should say, that so far as the work goes in the Street Commissioners, I think one man could do the duty. I suppose it is considered best to have three, in order to protect the city; that it is not well to trust everything to one man, as there would soon be a clamor that one man could be bought and sold, whereas three could not be.

Q. If we have five men already, and we can save those salaries, would not the work be done just as well under a Board of Public Works, as to have these commissions?

A. Perhaps it would be just as well done, and you would save something on your salaries.

By Mr. Fisk. — Would it not be likely to be done fully as harmoniously?

A. Yes, sir, just as harmoniously as now.

Q. Would not they all be apt to work together?

A. We are constantly consulting each other now every day.

Q. The improvements would be considered by the full Board, and they would all be able to work upon that idea?

A. They would have stated meetings, I presume.

Q. When the Sewer Department notified the Board, through its commissioner that they intended to lay a sewer in a certain street, would not the other departments be apt to look ahead and arrange their work with reference to that work?

A. I suppose they would.

Alderman SLADE in the chair.

By Mr. PRAY. — If there was a Board of Public Works composed of the heads of departments, that would do away with the committees of the Board of Aldermen in connection with the departments of lamps, streets, and sewers. In your judgment would it be better to have these superintendents work together and attend to all this business for the city, or would it be better to have a committee in connection with each superintendent, as now?

A. That is, have no committees?

Q. Have no committees. If you have a Board of Public Works you would not need your committees.

A. I think that is very doubtful. The public do not reach a Board of Public Works as they do committees of the government. There would soon be a jealousy. The public would say there is a Board of Public Works doing just as they please. From my observation boards of public works are extravagant.

Q. You think the present system would be preferable?

A. I think it would be a very doubtful thing.

By Alderman CURTIS. — That is, you mean to have committees connected with them?

A. No, sir. We propose to have no committees, and the government have nothing to do with them, except to make appropriations.

Mr. PRAY. — That is it.

Superintendent HARRIS. — I think a Board of Public Works would be apt to be extravagant. They would feel independent of the people and the government. In Philadelphia they went through that experience. They had a Board of Street Commissioners for several years, and finally they abolished it, and introduced a system very much like ours here. They came on here to see our system, and adopted it.

By Alderman CURTIS. — Now, in relation to having a Board of Public Works constituted as we have suggested, and their holding meetings, and suppose you had a committee to consult with you, as you have now, and the superintendents, forming the Board of Public Works, to meet and consult about the work, — how would that do?

A. What powers are you going to give this Board of Public Works. Simply to consult?

Q. To consult together.

A. And you appropriate the money as you do now, and spend it through your committees?

Alderman SLADE. — The principle is the same as now.

Superintendent HARRIS. — It is simply bringing your heads of departments together once a week or once a day to consult and talk together.

By Mr. DEVLIN. — I understand you are together now. Before you take any important action on streets or sewers, the heads of the departments meet together?

A. Yes, sir, the sewer, water, and paving departments.

Q. And you are all here in one building?

A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. FISKE. — Wouldn't it be more convenient to have stated times when you were to meet?

A. There might be a convenience.

By Mr. PRAY. — Still, that might be all arranged without having a Board of Public Works.

A. We find no difficulty in meeting each other now.

By Alderman SLADE. — One thing frequently happens. After a street is macadamized and put in good condition, and the Water Board will say they are all right, the Gas Company will say they are all right, and also the Sewer Department. Somebody will then petition the Water Board to put a drain-pipe to his house, or have the gas put into a place where it was not put in before. That is something the committees or the commissioners cannot know about until it turns up, and in that case a great many times streets are torn up, when it seems it ought to have been done before the street was put in order. That is something that I suppose it would be impossible for a Board of Public Works or any body else to find out.

A. Exactly so.

By Mr. PRAY. — That is what I was going to remark, that the Board of Public Works would find the same difficulty.

A. Yes, sir, exactly, for instance, a drain breaks down. A man cannot tell that his drain is defective; something has given way. The person has to go to the Sewer Department and get a permit to relay that drain. A man often wants an extra water or gas pipe put into an estate. No Board of Public Works could prevent that. Very often the water-pipes break.

Q. I believe it is safe to say that where the Paving Department has had any large work to do, like North or South Market street, the water, gas, and sewer, have all been thoroughly overhauled repaired, or laid over, previous to the street being paved. Knowing that to have been the case, I thought it would be well for the committee to know it.

A. Yes, sir. It was done in Market street, and it is done as far as possible everywhere.

By Alderman CURTIS. — Suppose you bring your street up to grade, and the Water Board come along and put in a pipe and fill it up even, and they have a large surplus of gravel left, who takes care of that?

A. They are responsible for it in the first place. They will come to me and ask if I want that gravel or material, or stone, or whatever it may be.

Q. To cart off and use?

A. Yes, sir, they let me use it. I have the first chance of getting the material.

Q. Do you have to buy it?

A. The Water Department generally give me everything I can take that they have no use for.

Q. If I am not mistaken, when Albany street was carried through, the Water Board had a large amount of stuff, and it was carted off by a party, and a short time afterward was sold back to the city.

A. When was that?

Q. Many years ago.

A. But of late years we have worked more in harmony than before.

Q. That is what I want to know. If the heads of the departments cannot be formed into a Board so as to work more harmoniously, and then have committees just as now, — because I know that a great deal of this material has been given to people who have carted it off and sold it back to the city?

A. We have the first refusal of it now. If the Water Board have the material they see me and ask if I want it.

Q. And they ask no compensation for it?

A. Yes, sir; no compensation.

By Alderman Slade. — The Stony Brook material is disposed of in that way?

A. Yes, sir. I am just paying for carting it.

By Mr. Swan. — Suppose they are laying pipes, and are short of filling, and take part of a sidewalk to fill a trench, whose place is it to replace that sidewalk?

A. It would be their place, if they took it.

Mr. Swan. — They took off a part of the sidewalk to fill a trench in Dorchester, and it has never been replaced.

Alderman Slade. — There are cases of this kind where the Street Commissioners accept a street where there have been no gas, water, or sewers; and, before they can be put in, the Paving Department must go and grade the street — because there are many places below which you could not lay a sewer or water-pipe until the street was graded. The department brings it up to a grade.

By Mr. Dana. — Why wasn't Congress street finished up?

A. — There was a little piece where they were going to put in the pipe.

By Mr. Devlin. — What is your method of distributing your appropriation in different sections of the city?

A. Well, the committee go through the different sections and see the work that has been petitioned for, and necessary to be done by streets having been laid out by the Board of Street Commissioners, and they decide what is most needed, — which cases most need to be attended to.

Q. And you don't apportion off so much at the first of the year for South Boston, so much for East Boston, etc.?

A. This last year I made up an estimate of the work petitioned for; the committee went over that work. For instance, they would take South Boston, and consider what streets ought

to be graded, paved, and macadamized; and perhaps they would say this street we can let go for another year. They picked out what they thought was absolutely necessary in that section, and marked the streets down, so that South Boston would have so much. Then they took Dorchester the same way.

Mr. Devlin. — There is a feeling that South Boston hasn't had quite her share the past year or two.

Aldermen Curtis. — I think myself the paving appropriation ought all to go to South Boston one year.

Superintendent Harris. — Perhaps the happiest way would be to let each section take the whole appropriation one year, and another section the whole appropriation next year.

Examination of George H. Allen, *Superintendent of Lamps.*

By the Chairman. — This is the Committee on Commissions, Mr. Allen. They desire to know whether your department could be better run in connection with a Board of Public Works, composed of the heads of departments, than it is now with a committee of the Board of Aldermen? Or whether, if the heads of the departments themselves, with one or two outsiders, were the Board of Public Works, the work could be done in any better shape than it is now?

A. Well, sir, of course I cannot tell what it might be, but I cannot conceive of anything by which the expenses of the department could be lessened from what they are at the present time, by any arrangement different from what we have now.

Alderman Slade. — The committee wish to satisfy themselves whether we could do any better by dispensing with the commissions and running the departments by a Board of Public Works.

By Alderman Curtis. — The Lamp Department is different from some of the other departments. You have no commission over you. Suppose we should put a commission over you. Do you think the Lamp Department could be any better run by having three commissioners, than it is now?

A. My judgment is, that the expense of running the department would be increased precisely by the amount of salaries paid to the three commissioners, if it is to be a commission, such as the Fire Department has.

Q. Now, as long as there is no commission over you, would it be any better to have the departments formed into a Board of Public Works to consult together in relation to all the work that might come up, and whether there would be any objection to it?

A. I don't know that there would be.

By Mr. Devlin. — In other words, would there be a gain? Do you go out tearing up streets without consulting Mr. Harris?

A. I do.

By Alderman Slade. — I don't understand that you have anything to do with tearing up streets.

A. Yes, sir; I do, in regard to lamp supplies. It would make no material difference between the departments, so far as the

Paving and Lamp Departments are concerned, for the interference between them is so slight that it never would be felt, if we were joined in a commission. I often have occasion to tear up a street after it is paved.

By Alderman Curtis. — If a new street is to be paved or repaired, you would naturally lay your pipe by consulting Mr. Harris, before he finishes the grading of thes treet?

A. We do that now. Sometimes the top-dressing of a street cannot be finished until we get through our work.

By Mr. Fisk. — At whose instance do you change the location of a lamp on streets?

A. Sometimes at the solicitation of people living along the street, or where it becomes necessary to light passage-ways, or make the lights more even on the street.

Q. I always felt curious to know how the gaslight came to be changed on my street, and taken down to another house, much to the disgust of my wife.

A. Perhaps if you would look into the matter you would find there are more lights on the street than there were then.

Q. It is on Zeigler street?

A. Yes, sir; I moved quite a number of them.

By Alderman Slade. — Don't you oftener find objections to having the lamps in front of a house than you do preferences for it?

A. We frequently have objections. We have a case in Roxbury, now, where people have a large board, about three feet square, setting on a fence, to keep the light from shining into the house.

By Mr. Fisk. — How much does your department spend in the course of the year?

A. About $420,000.

Q. And you are the only responsible man, and have sole charge of it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And are not under the supervision of any committee of the City Government?

A. Yes, sir; the Committee on Lamps of the Board of Aldermen.

Q. Do they direct you where to spend your money?

A. They have the general supervision of the department.

Q. And they assent to what you do?

A. They assent or direct.

By Alderman Slade. — When a petition comes into the Board of Aldermen for a lamp to be placed in a certain street, it is referred to the Committee on Lamps?

A. Yes, sir; and they visit the street and give general directions as to what should be done. Sometimes they direct the general lighting of the street, and leave the details to be carried out by the superintendent.

Q. The lighting of streets is done by contract?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the size of the burner is settled by the contract?

A. Yes, sir, the size of the burner is fixed by the contract.

Q. Whether three feet or four?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. We use four-feet burners now entirely?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Some years ago we used three-feet burners?
A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Pray. — You think the general direction by the committee of the Board of Aldermen would be preferable to a Board of Public Works constituted of the heads of the department without any committee of the Board of Aldermen?

A. Well, it works perfectly now, and I don't think it could be any better. What might be hereafter, I don't know. As things stand they work perfectly, and I don't see any necessity for a change. Still, if there is to be a commission, my judgment is it should be constituted of the heads of the departments, as they have practical knowledge of the workings of the departments.

Aldermen O'Brien in the chair.

Examination of Henry M. Wightman, *City Engineer.*

By the Chairman. — Mr. Wightman, you are at the head of a very important department of the City Government. We don't want to discuss the Corliss engine to-night, but to talk of other matters. What do you think of a Board of Public Works constituted of the heads of the departments of streets, sewers, lamps, water works, and even public buildings, and have the City Engineer a member of that Board?

A. Well, I think a Board of Public Works, organized on some such principle, would be a good thing. It would be a difficult thing to draw the line as to which head of the department should be a member of the commission. There are some branches that come so near together that if you attempt to make a commission, composed of the heads of every department, it would make rather a large and cumbersome commission. But I think some of the duties now performed by several departments could be well consolidated, and in that case I think a commission of that kind would be a very advantageous thing for the city. That is, I don't think a commission composed of ten or a dozen members, taking in the heads of all the departments to make a Board of that kind, would be advantageous. But if you have a commission of five or six members, it would, I think, work very successfully. Such a commission is in operation in St. Louis, and, so far as I am familiar with it, it has worked successfully. More than that, it affects a very great saving in expense. Of course, it would make rather a radical change in our department. For instance, the Park Department is organized by statute, and if it is a part of the commission it should be represented by the Engineer really. The Department of Water Works is another one. You would have to consolidate them practically under one head.

Q. From the conversation of the members of the committee informally about this matter, they supposed the City Engineer would represent the water works?

A. At the present time I am not only City Engineer, but I am Superintendent of the Water Works, and have a general supervision of the water works under the direction of the Water Board. It has been my custom to state what I proposed to do, and if they have no objection I generally give the orders. Now, so far as the Park Department is concerned, I am superintendent of that, not because of any ordinance or order, but because the commissioners prefer it. They have generally preferred to have me do the work.

Q. What is Mr. Olmsted's position?

A. He is the consulting architect of the department; but he does nothing as to the execution of the work. They also have a consulting architect, Mr. Richardson, whom they employ. He is not on a salary; but they employ him when they want his advice on a matter of building or ornamentation. The moment he has furnished them with a design it comes into my hands. That is to say, the executive part of the work of the Park Department is generally under my direction; but I am not the designer of it. So far as my own office is concerned, I do the engineering of all the departments, — for Mr. Harris, the Directors for Public Institutions, the Committee on Common and Squares, — anything in the line of engineering; and also the engineering work for the Committee on Streets, such as the Broadway extension, and also for the Board of Health, simply because they request me to. As I say, I do engineering work for all the departments.

Q. If a Board of Public Works was organized, would not the City Engineer be one of the most important personages connected with that Board? Would it interfere with your duties to attend the stated meetings of such a Board? I don't suppose their meetings would be protracted or occupy any considerable time.

A. No, sir; I don't think it would. The reason I state these things to the committee is to show the line of duties I have to perform and the difficulty in consolidating them. I don't know how you would consolidate the Board of Health and the Directors for Public Institutions. I suppose that is a matter for you to consider.

By Alderman Slade. — What do you have to do under the Health Department?

A. I spent some five or six thousand dollars for the Health Department, last year, in abating the Stony-brook nuisance. I spent from three to five thousand dollars over in Prison-point bay, putting in sluices and such work as that. I do all the mason work where they have to abate a nuisance by filling, and make all the measurements for them. I do quite a large amount of work for them; I am surprised at it myself when I think of it. There was the dam built in order to keep the water up in the bay at South Boston, which cost about four thousand six hundred dollars; I did that for them. Then, for the Directors for Public Institutions, I am now putting in the new fire-service system at Deer Island, which will cost four or five, and I don't know but six thousand dollars. I have an order before me now, from the Committee on Common and Squares, in regard to the Public-Garden pond. I am building Broadway bridge, for the Committee on Streets, filling

Commonwealth avenue, and preparing to build the bridge at the entrance of the park. I am building three bridges for the Park Department, doing the filling on the Back-bay park, and the excavating for it. I am building Basin No. 4, for the Water Department, at Ashland; all this is in addition to laying out of pipes.

Q. I suppose you are aware that the citizens of Boston are disgusted with the water they have to-day?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It is a perfect nuisance. What do you think of the expediency of appointing experts to look into its condition, and reporting upon it?

A. I don't see that they can report any more information than we can get by not appointing them. We have a certain amount of water, but this has been the dryest four months since 1855. We have exhausted our supply. We have said nothing about it for the reason that we were getting about eight millions of gallons a day from Whitehall pond, and supposed that if we said anything about it the supply would be cut off. There isn't thirty days' supply in any of the basins to-day. We are obliged to give you what water we have got. The trouble is, the City Council haven't been willing to make the appropriations necessary to develop the supply system, so as to have a surplus. For that reason we have to give you what we have got. If we had more basins and could draw from the basins which have the best water, we could give you pure water.

Q. Basin No. 3 was pure water?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is empty, and all the others are impure?

A. Basin No. 2 has more water, but it has not enough to last twenty days.

Q. How is Lake Cochituate?

A. It has a fair supply, but we shall have to pump within thirty days. Lake Cochituate is a reservoir in itself, because there are sixty to seventy feet of water in it, and you can pump. But after you have drawn the water from the basins it is all out.

Q. Have you those basins so arranged now that they can be cleaned out?

A. Yes, sir; Basin No. 3 has been drawn down.

Q. How does it look at the bottom? Have you seen it?

A. I have not been up to Ashland lately, but the last time I saw it, it looked as though the bottom had dropped out. I haven't had time to examine it. I think those basins could all be improved at a not very excessive cost. Basin No. 1 could be excavated to such a depth as is needed.

Q. And now would be a good time to do it?

A. Now would be the best time to do it.

By Mr. Fisk. — About how much would the expense be?

A. I haven't made an estimate. The original estimate for cleaning it out amounted to fifty-five thousand dollars.

By Alderman Curtis. — How many basins does that include?

A. It included Basin No. 1, what loam we thought necessary to take out, and Basin No. 2.

Q. How is Basin No. 3?

A. I think there was no estimate put in for Basin No. 3 originally. It was for those two basins in which there was the most shallow flowage.

Q. You say Basin No. 3 is in good condition to clean it out to good advantage?

A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN. — In Basin No. 3 the water has always been comparatively pure? Is that the one nearest Sudbury river?

A. No, sir, it is on Stony brook. That water is the one that the algæ first appeared in.

By Alderman SLADE. — Is that the most shallow water?

A. Basin No. 1 is the most shallow. We never have drawn this basin dry; but we have got to use the water now, because we haven't enough.

Q. You are obliged to let a certain amount of water run into Sudbury river every day?

A. Yes, sir, a million and a half gallons a day. If there is only that amount running in the river we are obliged to let it all run. As I said about this commission business, I think if a commission of that kind could be organized it would be of great advantage to the city; but just how I haven't given the matter enough attention or thought to see what in my opinion would be the best way to organize it. The statements I have made to the committee are simply to show to the committee what my department covers, to aid them in developing such a scheme, if they wish to. It would be difficult to consolidate the Park Department into such a commission, as it exists to-day by statute law.

By the CHAIRMAN. — If anything was proposed in that way it was intended to ask for additional legislation to harmonize the whole thing.

A. The reason I spoke of that is this: suppose you make a commission composed of the heads of departments, of which I was one, naturally there would be something that the Park Commissioners would want done, and that matter would have to be brought before that commission, and the Board of Public Works would have no power over it, as the Park Commissioners would have the right to say how it should be done. It could not be remedied without considerable more legislation.

By Mr. PRATT.—Whether you think it would make any difference with your usefulness, or opportunities for usefulness, to the city? whether your office, without regard to whether you fill it or somebody else, would be more or less advantage to the city with the holder of the office being on such a commission? Do I make my meaning clear?

A. Yes. I should think perhaps it would be very doubtful.

Q. To be a little more specific: I suppose as it is now you have nothing to do with what things shall be done, except as they are of engineering necessity?

A. That is all.

Q. You have to do with how they shall be done, and your advice is naturally free from suspicion or bias in city politics or city

management. Your office is as disinterested now as it could be. Would it be so disinterested if it were included in the commission?

A. Well, I don't think it could be. Naturally if I were in the commission, responsible directly for the acts of the commission, I should feel it my business to oppose or advocate some things with which I now have nothing to do — if that is what you mean.

By the CHAIRMAN.— Suppose you put it in another manner. Could a Board of Public Works proceed with their work with intelligence without consulting you, or knowing that engineering plans were up for consideration, or about to be adopted?

A. No, sir.

Q. Wouldn't your services on a commission of that kind be invaluable? Could they dispense with your service on a commission of that kind?

A. They could not unless the head of every department was an engineer. If the head of every department was an engineer they could dispense with the services of the City Engineer.

Mr. PRATT.— The question of Alderman O'Brien comes to the same point that mine did; that is, whether you could do better for the Board and city by being a member of the Board, or being at the head of the department, and being necessarily consulted by the Board?

The CHAIRMAN. — I think Mr. Wightman might develop that subject a little more fully. For instance, he said that as City Engineer he would oppose some things that were proposed. If you follow that line of argument you could develop your services in connection with a commission of that kind. That is, as I understand it, if you were on a commission of that kind, where there were no engineers in the Board, that you could enlighten them about certain engineering work that it was absolutely necessary for them to know before proceeding to decide whether such work should be done?

Mr. WIGHTMAN.— Yes, but that isn't just the way Mr. Pratt put that to me. The way he put it to me was whether I could be of any more use on such a commission — I don't mean myself, but the City Engineer — than I would be independent of it.

By Mr. PRATT.— That is what I mean.

A. That is a pretty hard question to answer. Of course the members of the commission would have to come to the City Engineer for engineering advice, unless they were engineers. The question Mr. Pratt put to me would be just like this: Do the present heads of departments come to me now for engineering advice as much as they would if the Engineer was on the commission and had an equal voice with the other heads of departments in what they should do? My impression is, they would have to ask the Engineer's advice very much more than at present.

By Alderman SLADE.— The Paving Department, for instance, don't go to you very often for advice. It wouldn't be necessary for you to meet with the Board of Public Works in order to have the Paving Department consult you?

A. Well, yes, sir, they do quite often; that is to say, all this bridge business —

By Alderman SLADE.— I understand that. The question is whether it wouldn't take a great deal of the Engineer's time.

By the CHAIRMAN. — Would it take any more of your time than now?

A. Yes sir, I think it would; if the head of a department goes to the Engineer now and asks for advice, he feels competent to give it to him as far as he knows, and that is as far as he goes; but in the Board of Public Works they would be more constantly going to the Engineer.

Q. Wouldn't that be much better?

A. I think that in many cases it would be economy for the city. The thing I have in mind particularly now, in answering that question, is the matter of sewerage. Now, this scheme of improved sewerage was devised before I was City Engineer, but it is so intimately connected with the sewerage of the city that it seems to me it will be impossible to carry it on under two independent heads. Now, if Mr. Bradley was a member of the commission, I think the thing would go along more smoothly than if there was no commission. Not that it hasn't gone along smoothly now, but we shall have to make connections with some of his sewers, and there will be some difficulty in two departments running it. It wouldn't be the same thing in the Water Department, although it might be so. The City Engineer is the general superintendent of the Water Works, under the direction of the Water Board. The Water Board may order him to do a thing whether he wanted to or not; but if he was a member of the commission he would have something to say in concurrence with the other members.

Mr. PRATT. — It is somewhat similar to the question as to whether a judge was in the better position on the bench or on the jury.

The CHAIRMAN. — Well, no, not exactly, because the judge is understood to be an unprejudiced man, and he is to tell the jury precisely what law they are to be guided by. Mr. Wightman, as Engineer and a member of this Board of Public Works, would tell the other members how it should be done. He has got the law behind him. There are certain details of engineering that he cannot overlook. There is a system about it, and sometimes, as Mr. Wightman infers, we proceed on a wrong system and plan, which a more close connection with the City Engineer would prevent if it was taken in time. He would be their guide as to the laws of engineering, the same as a judge is to guide the jury in relation to the statute law. I should say he would hold that relation.

Mr. PRATT. — I think it is nearly parallel. I think it is a grave question whether a jury would be better by including the judge as one of the twelve, than if the judge were outside.

Mr. WIGHTMAN.— That is about the point. There are certain things which an engineer knows whether it is best to do, but whether his advice would be better as a member of the commission or outside is a question. For instance, if a judge had the privilege of stating the facts to a jury he would be likely to carry it, whereas if he were outside they would have to come out and ask him when they wanted to know anything.

Adjourned to Tuesday next, at 4 o' clock P.M.

Eighth Hearing

NOVEMBER 1, 1881.

The committee met at four o'clock, P.M., Alderman O'BRIEN in the chair.

The Chairman announced that, in accordance with instructions given at the last meeting, the Clerk had invited the ex-mayors and ex-commissioners to be present.

Ex-Mayor JOSEPH M. WIGHTMAN, ex-Fire Commissioner ROCKWELL, and ex-Police Commissioner BUGBEE were present.

STATEMENT OF GEN. A. P. ROCKWELL, *ex-Fire Commissioner.*

The Chairman read the order under which the committee were constituted.

By the CHAIRMAN. — Knowing your experience in the Fire Department, Gen. Rockwell, the committee thought it would be necessary to hear from you before making their report.

A. This is a subject upon which I have thought more or less, of course, but I haven't kept track of what has been going on in this connection, and did not know until this morning what was the purpose of this hearing. It would assist me a little to know how you want the subject looked at.

Q. For instance, we had the Fire Commissioners before us, and then we thought we would call the Chief Engineer and one of his assistants before us, to get an insight into all the details of the department. The question was put to the Engineer, and he was asked to give his idea of his services as one of the commissioners — if it wouldn't be better to have the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, who was conversant with all the details of the department, also one of the commissioners, to meet with them.

A. The difficulty I have in saying anything about it arises from not having considered the subject sufficiently; but it seems to me the real reason why Boards of Fire Commissioners have been successful is because they are selected for a special purpose, and devote their whole time to it. It seems to me the reason is a fundamental one. I look upon the executive business of a city like carrying on the Fire, Police, and Lamp Departments, and the care of the streets, in exactly the same light as the business of any other corporation; and I see no reason why it should not be conducted in the same manner, like a mill, railroad, or any business of that character, where you have to deal with men and control bodies of men, as you do in the Fire and Police Departments, and where you have to perform merely executive business, as you do in the other departments, such as streets, sewers, and so on. The experience which other large corporations have had in that matter is not a bad guide for the city. As I look at it, the fundamental

principle is, that they entrust the whole authority to certain persons who are held directly responsible, or, as you might say, a personal accountability for the manner in which they execute their trust. To amount to anything, the responsibility must be direct. Power should not be given to anybody without his being held sharply to account for it. However, when that thing is reached, it doesn't seem to me that it makes very much difference whether it is one man or three, so long as you concentrate the power in the hands of some person or persons, and hold them to a sharp accountability for it. Then, when you come to that, it seems to me the establishment of a commission was an improvement over the method which had prevailed before, because the commissioners could be got at, and were held responsible for the department. Whether it should be done by one or three I don't think is material, so long as the work is not more than one man can do. If one man can do the work and be held directly accountable, it seems to me the result is reached just as well with one as two or three. As to whether the Chief Engineer had better be upon the Fire Commission, my own impression is that he had better not. I think he should be confined to his duties, which are enough for any man to attend to properly, just as the secretary of war is at the head of the War Department, but the general of the army is under his orders, or those of the president, although the secretary may consult him. With that in mind, I should be inclined to think that the power lodged either in the hands of the mayor, or some one, to appoint persons who could be got at in that way, would be preferable to electing them by the people, because other influences besides the mere discharge of their duties would be constantly in their minds, and would lead them to neglect their duties. I don't see why a man, or three men if you please, in charge of the Fire or Police Departments, shouldn't give more thought and attention to the work — feeling that the position is secure for the period of appointment, just as the superintendent of a railroad feels — than men elected by the people, subject to the influences I have referred to. For instance, at the reorganization of the Eastern Railroad, in 1876, the president was made the active manager of the road. The heads of departments were appointed and removable by him, subject, of course, to the action of the directors. Those heads of departments in general managed their own departments, but in questions of doubt reported to the president. The whole thing was under the control of the president, and the several departments were independent in themselves; but if there was any clashing among the departments the president settled it at once. That system, if worked with a reasonable tenure of office, so as to induce men to go into it, as they would go into any other business, it seems to me would do the business of the city, as a matter of business, more efficiently than any other method which I have had occasion to know anything about. As to whether there should be one or more on the commission, I do not think that is important.

Q. When you were in the Fire Commission you were considered a very active man on the Board. Did you find that the three commissioners worked as satisfactorily as your president of the East-

ern Railroad did with full powers? Suppose you had full power, as a commissioner of the Fire Department, to hold everybody up to their work without being checked or blocked by the views of three men; do you think it would impart more vigor and life to the department?

A. I want to say that the Fire Commission, aside from myself, was very happily constituted for the particular want it was aimed to supply. Mr. Sawyer was a man of business habits, adapted to make the large purchases necessary in starting the department as it was. Mr. Chamberlin was thoroughly acquainted with the old department, which was to be reorganized. They had a special work, which required a special knowledge, which would not be required after the department was thoroughly in running order. I would say, right here, that we never had any contests in the Fire Commission; we agreed substantially on everything. I don't think the department could have been reorganized as well if there had been one commissioner instead of three. But, after a department is thoroughly organized, I am inclined to think the centralization of power is not a bad feature. The work has to be done by somebody. In the Fire Department the purchases were made almost entirely by Mr. Sawyer. In the railroads it has been found expedient to make a purchasing department, the head of which is directly accountable to the president. In all large contracts the president makes the purchases; but in the small details of business the head of the department buys. The president buys all large supplies, such as cars, coal, etc., steel rails, locomotives, etc.; but the small supplies, for the ordinary use of the road, are procured by the purchasing agent. Now it would not be necessary to have a commissioner to do that work. The work has got to be done; but whether it should be done by a commissioner or a subordinate is the question. I don't know why it could not be done by a subordinate. I don't know that I have indicated anything which will be of service to the committee; but I should be very glad to answer any questions to guide me. As I told you, the subject is quite fresh to me at this moment, and I haven't thought much of it lately.

By Mr. Pray. — Do you think it would be better for the interest of the city of Boston to still continue the Fire Department under a commission, whether it consisted of one or more persons, or under the Chief Engineer and a committee of the city government, as in old times?

A. I do; for I think there is an amount of business which no committee can attend to as persons who are paid for doing the work can, and where they are held directly responsible for doing it. My conception of the functions of the city government are perhaps somewhat different from those usually held. My idea is that the city government should be divided into two parts, like the government of the United States; that the City Council should be in the nature of a Legislature; should determine general lines of policy, thoroughly watch the Executive Department, and hold them to account, and, inasmuch as the money is appropriated by them, all reports should be made to them; but in the actual doing of the

work, the heads of departments, or commissioners, whatever way it is done, should be independent in a certain way, and should do those things directly in carrying out the general policy of the City Council.

Q. Then you think it would be better for the interest of the city of Boston to have more commissions — if they are termed commissions — than we have now? That is, we will take the Paving Department, where the appropriation is nearly double that of the Fire Department, and is under the management of the Committee of three of the Board of Aldermen and the Superintendent of Streets. You think perhaps it would be better for the city to make a commission, composed of one or more persons, rather than have it carried on as at present? So we might go still farther, and include the Sewer or Lamp Department.

A. I shouldn't want to say anything in reference to any special department, for the reason —

Q. No, but speaking of the departments generally.

A. When it comes to that, it seems to me one step further might be taken; and that is the consolidation of those departments, so far as it might be done, to secure unity of action. For instance, complaint has been made — I don't know with what truth — that after a street has been thoroughly paved and put in order, the Sewer Department wants to lay a sewer through there, which could have been done just as well before. Had the whole matter been under the control of one Board, or one man, as it would have been under the president of a railroad, the sewer would have been laid first, and the paving done afterwards. In that way a certain degree of efficiency could have been obtained, which could not be had otherwise. I am not prepared to say that under the head of the Street Department the work is not done as well as it could be in any other way. I am only speaking of the general principle.

By Alderman Curtis. — What do you think of a commission on the Fire Department, with the Chief Engineer and his assistant, with one man from outside? Do you think that would bring about a result which would seem desirable?

A. Well, sir, I should think the Chief's whole time and attention would be taken up in the immediate discipline and conduct of his department, in looking after the force under the direction of the head, or whatever it might be.

Q. Understand me; the Chief and his assistants have to report to the commission everything they want now, and they are generally at the meetings of the commission. If they have to report everything to the commissioners, why not make those two men a part of the commission, with one man from outside?

The Chairman. — You don't mean to say that they are at all the meetings of the commission, but are ready in the building to answer any questions asked them.

Alderman Curtis. — I understood the Chief to say that he was at many meetings of the commissioners. The question is whether they could not manage the Fire Department in that way just as well as it is managed now?

Mr. Rockwell. — As a general principle I should think the Chief

of the Fire Department ought not to be the one to determine what should be done, but should be the executive of his superior, — whether it be a board or a commissioner. The Chief has certain work to do which takes a great deal of his time, or ought to take the most of it. For instance, the inspection of engine-houses, the care of the men and keeping them up to discipline, being ready to go to fires at any moment, — that is his business, and that is enough for any one man to do, if he does it well. But there is a great deal outside of that, which is of a different character, and which I think ought to be done by the commission of one or more persons, as the case may be, that the commission or commissioners should be held responsible for to the mayor, or anybody else you please; but responsibility to somebody else, who is to be held accountable for the actions of his subordinates, is the principle which it seems to me should underlie the whole system. When you have established that, you get efficiency right straight through. If, for instance, on a railroad a road-master does not do his work thoroughly, and the president sees it, he says, This must be changed, or I must have another roadmaster. The work has to be done in a certain, definite way. The work of the Fire Department has to be done, and if the head of that department has nobody to criticise him, the work may be well done so long as he happens to be a very good man; but it will not be so well done if he is not so good a man. There are purchases to be made, and they are of a kind which do not come naturally under the immediate charge of the executive of a large department like that of the city.

By Alderman Curtis. — What would you think of the idea of a Board of Public Works, taking in the heads of the Paving, Lamp, and Sewer Departments and public buildings?

A. How would this Board be constituted?

Q. Taking the heads of those departments and forming them into a commission, and an outside citizen as one commissioner.

A. According to my notion you would get better results if you had all these heads of departments directly responsible to a small Board, which would determine their general policy. If they should all report to a Board of three, which would be the Board of Public Works, — or as you might be pleased to call it, — you would get better results.

Q. Your idea would be to have a Board of Public Works independent of the other Boards?

A. Yes, sir; you would get more responsibility that way. Each department would be independent of itself, but directed by somebody else. In that way you would get a better division of labor with concert action, by the whole policy being determined by some Board, of whatever number you might please to decide, outside of the mere executive. For instance, leaving individuals out of the question, the Fire Department is not supposed to know anything about sewers or the necessity for them. Under such a Board as you propose, my impression is it would practically result in each head running his own department without being responsible to anybody.

STATEMENT OF EX-POLICE COMMISSIONER JAMES M. BUGBEE.

By the CHAIRMAN. — Well, Mr. Bugbee, it is pleasant to see you here, because you are, we might say, the father of commissions in the city government.

Mr. BUGBEE. — I didn't know what was desired of me until I came here. I have had no time to prepare myself, and feel rather doubtful about talking without having thought of the subject somewhat. As my time is limited (I have another engagement in a few minutes), it has occurred to me that perhaps it would be better if I should answer any questions you desire to ask now; and then, if you want my views on the general subject, to put them in writing. But I will submit myself to the wishes of the committee.

Q. Now, in relation to what Alderman Curtis has said about a Board of Public Works, to unite the Departments of Sewers, Lamps, Paving, Public Buildings, Improved Sewerage, and perhaps Public Parks, — because the public works, on account of parks, are likely to be extensive if the proposed system is adopted, — what do you think of the advisability of creating a Board of Public Works of that kind?

A. I have long been in favor of that. I thought it was a desirable thing ten years ago. I was in favor of it when the Street Commission was created.

Q. And the Street Commissioners' Department should be included?

A. Yes, sir. I was in favor of giving that commission the control of the departments you have named. I agree with Gen. Rockwell, that it isn't of the first importance whether the commission consist of one person or three persons, after a department is thoroughly organized. I do not think the Fire and Police Departments could have been very well reorganized by one person. In departments where there are large bodies of men, performing varied duties and subject to complicated rules and regulations, as in the Police and Fire Departments, it is a question whether it is not safer, on the whole, to have three men control the department than one. If you could get just the right man, then the one-man power would be the best; but there is a great deal of risk in that. You cannot tell how a man brought for the first time into such an office will turn out. He may be a very good business man, a good lawyer, a successful merchant; he may have succeeded in everything he has undertaken before in what is commonly called private life, and he may be a complete failure as an executive officer in public life. There have been many instances of that. The improvements made by the commissions in the departments which they were appointed to administer, were certainly very marked during the first years of their existence; and I have no reason to believe that the condition of things is not much better now than it would be if the old system had continued. At the time the town system was changed here, there was a great outcry against it; and there was a very large and very respectable minority that wanted to have town-meetings continued, although there were seven thousand voters. The change

was then regarded by many as the end of free government. It seems to me that the change to paid commissioners instead of unpaid committees of the City Council, made some ten years ago, was quite as necessary as that from the town system to the representative system. The system of running the executive department through committees of the City Council broke down as completely as the old town system did, when they undertook to perform the legislative and executive duties in an assembly of seven thousand persons. The departments over which the commissions were appointed had broken down utterly under the old system by which they were run by committees. That was certainly so, I think, in the Health Department. The Health Committee of the Aldermen had to admit that they were not equal to the emergency of dealing with the small-pox epidemic, the bad condition of the tenement-houses, the sale of bad meat, etc. After the two great fires in the city, in the fall of 1872 and the spring of 1873, the necessity of putting the Fire Department under a more responsible head was so clear that the City Council had to recognize it. It might not be a bad thing, now that the Fire and Police Departments are fully organized, to place those two departments under one commission. I think the city government would be improved, — made more efficient, — if the mayor had more power over the executive heads of departments.

Q. I was going to ask you that question, — if you didn't think it has had a bad result to deprive the mayor of the power he had in years gone by?

A. Yes, sir. The first charter was put in operation in 1822. The first mayor, Mr. Phillips, was a timid, easy-going sort of a man, and didn't suit those who were instrumental in making the change. The people wanted a more energetic man, and the second year they put in the elder Quincy. He took control of the government, and the charter enabled him to do it. He knew that the people looked to the mayor as the responsible head of the government, and he thought they were right in doing so. He presided at all meetings of the Board of Aldermen, and appointed himself chairman of all committees of the City Council. The mayors who followed him during the next quarter of a century were mostly men of energy and capacity, and they tried to maintain the standard which Mayor Quincy set up. That went on until 1854, when the charter was redrafted. I don't think the framers of that charter intended to reduce the mayor's office; but they did so most effectually. The Board of Aldermen were given the administration of the police, and the executive powers of the city, generally. The mayor was given a qualified veto power on certain matters, and his power as chief executive was left in some doubt. I think that if the mayor was given a larger control in the management of the executive business of the city, — if he could appoint the responsible head of each of the executive departments, and could be held personally accountable for the manner in which they perform their duties, — call them commissioners, or heads of departments, as you choose, — that would, perhaps, be as satisfactory a way of organizing the executive branch of the government as could be found.

Q. Don't you think commissions have been a failure in one respect, — for instance, take the Board of Health, which you have referred to; don't you think they have been a partial failure in not holding up, with the power they have in their possession, the other departments of the city government? For instance, take the Water Department, — I may be wrong, but, in my opinion, it has deteriorated under a commission. We all know that we have to drink very bad water. I don't think, with a Board of Health, constituted with their powers in relation to health, that they should permit it to continue; nothing has more influence on health than poor, bad water. Don't you think that they ought to take an active part, and say that these departments shall live up to their work? Take sewers, for instance, — it is very hard to get a sewer. The Board of Health have the right to build a sewer; but they don't do it. You will find the commissions, in all departments, dislike to meddle with any other departments.

A. Yes, sir, that is true; whether you have commissions at the head of departments, or officers called superintendents.

Q. More responsibility in the hands of the mayor might remedy a defect of that kind?

A. Yes, sir, I think so. Suppose the responsibility was put upon the mayor for the appointment of these officers, and for the way in which they discharge their duties; then you have a man whom you can call upon directly to remedy any abuses in those departments. When you venture to make a complaint, the mayor cannot then send you to a superintendent, to be referred by the superintendent to a committee, and by a committee to the City Council. In cases like the Fire and Police Departments, where there is such a large body of men to control and discipline, there would be a certain amount of risk in putting the power into the hands of one man.

Q. For instance, you take the Street Commission. They have the privilege of expending $10,000 without coming to the City Council; but no matter what necessity exists, they don't dare to go beyond that. The Board of Health don't dare to go beyond a certain limit. They would show their effectiveness far more to me if they would take the responsibility sometimes and go beyond the limit they now place themselves under. For instance, there is the Water Board. The Sudbury river provides for the building of seven basins, three of which are already built, and the reason why the other four are not built is because the Water Board have never come before the City Council and stated the necessity for it. I believe the City Council would always vote money enough under such circumstances. They don't like to come before the City Council and ask for the necessary money to do this or that. They do not like to take the responsibility in the matter. This rain may help us, but I don't suppose that we have more than twenty-five days' water supply on hand, and that is very poor material.

A. Of course the direct responsibility rests upon the commissioners for not doing everything in their power to remedy the evil. But looking at it in a larger way, the mayor is, after all, the responsible man, or ought to be. He ought —

Q. He has a power there, but he does not see fit to exercise it?

A. He has, it is true, a large, undefined power in that provision of the city charter which says that he shall be vigilant and active at all times in causing the laws for the government of the city to be duly executed and put in force.

Q. And he has the power by statute to remove the members of the Water Board? And I don't know but he has that power over the other commissioners.

A. I think he has.

By Alderman Curtis. — Do you see any objection to uniting the Fire, Police and Health Departments all under one head?

A. I think that might be done.

Q. There is no objection to it?

A. None occurs to me now. In other cities they have had the Police and Fire Departments under one head.

Q. Should not the City Registrar's department be under the Board of Health?

A. I think so.

Q. You have always thought so, haven't you?

A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Pray. — What would your idea be about establishing a Board of Public Works, and what portion of the business of the city should be placed under their charge and jurisdiction?

A. I should have to look at the various departments, and the ordinances governing them, in order to tell definitely how much ground such a Board ought to cover. But in the organization of a department of that kind, I think three men would be better than one. I think three men would be sufficient to do it if properly selected. In making and putting into operation a new system, one man is apt to act hastily, or in an arbitrary way. Where you have three men you get some discussion on the questions brought up. They don't all look at the thing in the same way. The subject is turned over, different minds are brought to bear upon it, and you secure a better result than if the matter was in the hands of one person. But after a department of that kind is fully organized, I see, as Gen. Rockwell says, no objection to its being placed under the control of one person, if that person is selected with a view to his fitness for the performance of his duties, and is not improperly hampered and controlled by the committee on his department.

Q. Well, now, if you were going to put those departments — Paving, Sewers, Public Buildings, and the Water Board — all under one commission of three men, what would be your idea of about how long they should hold office?

A. I think they ought to hold office for three years, one going out each year.

Q. The great danger is when we get three good men in they will be removed, and men not capable of performing the duty will be put in. Some think the men should hold office for life or good behavior.

A. If you were sure that the appointing power in the first instance would be wisely exercised, they might well be appointed for a longer period.

By Mr. Pray. — Do you think it better to appoint by the mayor, and confirm by the City Council, than to elect by the City Council?

A. I think it is a good rule for them to be nominated by the mayor and confirmed by the two branches of the City Council; but I would give the mayor authority to remove them for cause; making him the judge of the cause, and holding him to account for the manner in which he exercised his power.

The Chairman. — If you think of anything else, Mr. Bugbee, you might send in a communication.

Statement of ex-Mayor Joseph M. Wightman.

By the Chairman. — Mr. Wightman, I don't think it is necessary to ask you any questions. You can give us all the information we want without our asking.

A. You are too complimentary altogether. Now what do you want to know, Mr. Chairman?

Q. You might give us some idea about a Board of Public Works. The committee have been considering the idea of placing the heads of departments, with one outside man, in a Board of Public Works. That would include the Improved Sewerage, Paving Department, Sewer Department, Water Board, Street Commissioners, and I don't know but Parks, as parks are under that head; that is, if they are undertaken, very extensive public works will follow in their train.

A. I think Mr. Bugbee expressed, in general terms, the idea which I have in regard to commissions, without my going over the same ground.

Q. Do you believe in one commissioner?

A. I believe in consolidating commissions. I think some of the commissions could be dispensed with or consolidated with others, with great advantage to the city.

Q. What do you think of the Police, Fire and Health Departments, being under one head?

A. If you were going to group them I should group those three together, for the reason that they all have police duties to perform. For instance, the police duties of the Board of Health are very important, because they have a power that is plenary in regard to your property. They have police power in examining it, and they have plenary power to cause you even to tear down your building if they see fit. It is the greatest power exercised in the city government. They have to exercise a great deal of police duty in the examination of the causes of nuisances.

Q. Do not the police, in the performance of their duties, report nuisances to the Board of Health?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is a part of their duty?

A. Yes, sir, it is a part of their duty. But that is only when it is apparent to the patrolmen who are moving about the streets. The other duties which they perform are: suppose, in your neighhood, there is what you regard as a nuisance, something that is detrimental to public health, or disagreeable to the senses; you go

to the Board of Health. Whether it is preparing fertilizers, overflowing vaults, you, as a citizen, go and complain to the Board of Health. You don't go to the police with anything of that kind. The police may never have observed it; but you have. You complain and the Board of Health send their inspectors to examine it, and they report the condition it is in. That I regard as police duty, which they have to perform. Then, again, the Fire Department, — they perform a very important police service in the protection of property at fires. Consequently, it seems to me, that in grouping the commissions we should group those three departments.

By Alderman Curtis. — Is there any objection to putting Apollonio's office under the Board of Health?

A. No, sir, I don't know of any objection; but it is a matter that has been before the city government so much that you, gentlemen, understand it a great deal better than I do.

Alderman Curtis. — You see no objection to its being consolidated?

The Chairman. — If you will refer to the records of 1875 and 1876, you will see some of my speeches on that subject.

Mr. Wightman. — During the time I occupied the executive chair things were entirely different from what they are now. While I was in the Board of Aldermen for three years I was on eight or nine standing committees, and on special committees *ad libitum*, and consequently the most important were those on streets and police. We had three members of the Board of Aldermen on streets, and the City Engineer, Mr. Slade, was the secretary of the committee. We carried out all those large improvements during the three years I was there of turning into Franklin street, opening Devonshire street, and turning all those residences into business streets; we carried through Albany street and extended that from Malden street to Dover street. In fact, without enumerating them, there was more duty performed by the Committee on Streets than there has been by the three Street Commissioners.

Q. The work, as a general thing, was satisfactorily done?

A. I can show how satisfactorily it was done. During those three years we averaged twenty-five hearings and decisions, there being two hundred and eighty during the lowest year. I was chairman of the board the last year. To show how they performed their duty, they were strict in regard to meetings and days of meetings. They met every Wednesday at four o'clock, and petitions coming into the Board of Aldermen on Monday were referred to the Committee on Streets, who met on Wednesday, and for the first half-hour they looked over the list and appointed hearings for the next meeting, judging as they looked over the list whether each case would take half an hour or an hour. If the first one would take half an hour, we would appoint the first hearing at half-past four o'clock. We would go on with the hearings, listen quietly, ask a few questions, and keep perfect records in our own books of what points were necessary. Although we had that large number of cases, averaging at least two hundred and thirty or two hundred and forty a year for the three years, when I retired from office, or

was not elected, I left on the docket unsettled but three cases; and all the others had been settled, as I believe, for the interest of the city, and to the perfect satisfaction of the citizens.

Mr. Healy, I think, with the exception of twice, was never called upon to try a case in regard to damages for streets, and those were simply cases in which the owner of one was Mr. Lewis Manly Sargent, who had originally given the right to the city to extend Shawmut avenue over his land — he owned several acres — without compensation, provided it was done by that Board; but it was not, and it came up again, and then he gave this same right to put the street through without compensation, provided it was done one year, — that was 1855. It passed over to our committee until I became chairman of the board and chairman of the street committee. Our predecessors, in 1855, had found a difficulty, from the fact that it crossed a brook, which was a dividing line, and required bridging. They thought at first that they had the power, and we applied to the city of Roxbury to join with us and build a part of the bridge over the brook. After waiting three or four months the city of Roxbury informed us that they had no power to do anything of the kind; that they were perfectly willing to do it, and that we must go to the County Commissioners. It was the first of October before we got permission from the County Commissioners to have it done, and the first of January came without our being able to complete it, so that it was not until the middle of January that we had the street completed according to the plan; and because it was not done before the first of January Mr. Sargent brought a petition before the city government for a dollar a foot for the land taken for the street, and afterwards he brought a suit for breach of contract. We refused to settle, on the ground that unless he had suffered damage in some form or other, in equity he was not entitled to anything.

Q. How did they decide it?

A. As a breach of contract legally and technically, and gave him seventy-five cents a foot. So that my answer to that would be that for the three years I was connected with the street committee we had no cases before the court with exception of two, and I left an entirely clean docket for the street committee next year. Then we had no commissions. We had no clerk of committees. We had to make our own reports by committee, and that same condition of things continued through my mayoralty. Consequently you will see that an entire change has taken place in the administration of the government since that time, and the city government is now to me a volume which I hardly dare to touch.

Q. What were the years that you were mayor?

A. 1861 and '2, the beginning of the war.

By Alderman Curtis. — The Street Commissioners were organized in 1872 or '3 by law?

A. In 1870, alderman.

Q. There was a great deal for the Street Commissioners to do after the fire. In your judgment, do you think those three commissioners are needed to-day?

A. I should answer that too broadly if I should say No; and yet in

my judgment the Street Commission has been a failure so far as the objects of its appointment were concerned. The establishment of a Street Commission did not originate in the City Council. It originated with Mr. Charles R. Train, who introduced the bill into the Legislature giving them singular powers. It passed the Legislature and became a law without any cognizance on the part of the City Council or the citizens of Boston. It was so gross in its provisions — I was not connected with the city government at the time — that I personally appealed to the Legislature for a modification of the bill. It gave them power to expend the sum of $25,000, without going to the City Council at all, on any one street in any one year.

By the Chairman. — But they might continue it on any number of streets? They could expend $25,000 on any one street, and the same amount on as many streets as they pleased during the year?

A. Yes, sir.

Alderman Curtis. — Isn't that just the same now?

The Chairman. — It is the same now; but the limit on any one street is $10,000.

Mr. Wightman. — I went up to the Legislature and the commissioners appeared in behalf of their own Board. The modification I claimed was, that while the Board of Aldermen who were *ex officio* County Commissioners, acting and doing the duties of County Commissioners, as expressed in the statutes in regard to County Commissioners in other parts of the State, they were by the charter of Boston barred against making any appropriation or expending any sum without concurrent action of the Common Council; that it appeared to me entirely absurd that three men should have the power to spend $25,000 without consulting either branch of the city government, giving them a plenary power that was wrong, unjust, and inexpedient. No one appeared to help me about it; but it was modified so that the amount was cut down, and I had an idea it was to $5,000, but it may have been $10,000. The establishment of the first commission, you see, was not considered by the city government or the people of Boston. It has never been agitated. We admit that the labors of the Committee on Streets were exceedingly arduous; they became greater and greater, and our successors found a great deal of fault on account of the great amount of labor which they had to do, and the responsibility they had to assume in regard to the hearings. When my attention was drawn to it by Mayor Shurtleff — he was the first one who spoke of commissions — he sent for me, and I spent some time with him, during which this matter came up. I said it would relieve the aldermen who were on a large number of other committees, of a great deal of the onerous labor of the hearings in regard to the expediency and the public necessity of laying out streets; but my idea was that they were to aid the Committee on Streets; that the commission was to investigate, by the hearings and otherwise, and then, jointly with the Committee on Streets, make a report of what had occurred and of what they thought would be well, and then call the attention of the Committee on Streets to the matter; and

having relieved the committee of the hearings, it would relieve them of a great deal of time used up in the ordinary way of doing business of the city. That was the idea I had of the Street Commissioners' duties, and I supposed that other duties might be added to them. The act, obtained as it was, disappointed me exceedingly. I had no connection with the government, and was then practising law; but I felt that it was entirely wrong. Then I was retained as counsel for the laying out of the extension of Washington street, and, by a statement of what occurred, you will see how little advantage was to be derived from the commission. I appeared before them in behalf of Wakefield and others. I took it up *con amore*, of course. I felt that it was a great public necessity and improvement, and feeling that I could argue it with a great deal stronger sense of duty, I went before the commissioners and had a hearing. All three commissioners sat in the committee-room; the witnesses, and the parties interested in the matter, and the counsel for the different interests, were present. I made an argument that I flattered myself was a complete demonstration of the importance of the improvement. I went in on the knowledge which I had acquired from the many years' experience as an alderman and an executive officer, and laid down the principles which I thought should govern the carrying out of public improvements.

The result of it was, that the hearing and the arguments of myself and Mr. Parker consumed four or five hours; but not one member of the Committee on Streets, or alderman or councilman, was present at that hearing on what I considered a very important subject. Then, when it was referred to the Committee on Streets by the City Council, I had to go all over the subject again. There had been no notes, no memorandums, no information, given by the Street Commissioners of all they had heard and done. I don't know that they do any different now; but within a year or two, since I retired from the profession, I know that their plan was this: they would hear everything that was said; they would then have the City Surveyor draw a plan, and they would go on with the order of taking, and, without one word of explanation or reason, send it to the City Council. They never made any report to the City Council. They never made any notes of the hearings, so far as I am aware, except to ask their clerk to take some memorandum of what was done. In all my practice as counsel for claimants, I never heard any reference to any remark or anything done before the Street Commissioners. The result was that everything had to be gone over again before the Committee on Streets, the same as before the commissioners.

By Alderman Curtis. — They didn't give the city government any notice of their meetings, probably.

A. I presume not, sir. You look at their records of all these important takings of land for laying out and widening and extending streets, and I don't think you will find one word in the shape of a report or reason why it should be done. I call the attention of the committee to it. You can see that that was not according to the principle upon which the commission should stand. In my judgment, the commission should examine into whatever relates to

their department, and then report to the city government what, in their judgment, it was best to do, and the reasons for it. How can the members of the city government, either the aldermen or common councilmen, know whether a measure is expedient or not? No reasons are given. It is an *ipse dixit*. It is merely an "I say,"—"We think it better be done." It is autocratic.

By the CHAIRMAN. — Don't you know that there are certainly a million dollars spent every year in the same way? For instance, you take the Committee on Paving; we vote them a million of dollars at the beginning of the year. They send in an order to pave such a street, at an estimated cost of $50,000, such a street at $10,000, and such a one at $25,000. There is never any question about it.

A. I have often thought of that, Mr. Chairman. When I was in the Board of Aldermen they used to say I was jumping up all the time to ask questions. But the fact was, I never would give my vote until I understood it. There is question whether it does not often defeat matters. You ask a question for the reasons in regard to such and such action, and it demoralizes them. I always wanted to know the reasons for everything in the Board of Aldermen. Now, about the grouping of the commissions: I want to say that it is not an easy matter for me, with my experience going only in a certain line, and not contemplating the vast increase of the city and the duties and responsibilities which have come to the Board of Aldermen, and not being conversant with all those matters except by observation; but in my judgment it would be summed up something like this: that there is good reason why the present commissions having — as in the case of the Police, Health, Fire, and Water Departments — discharged the important duties assigned to them in organizing the details of the departments, that they could be judiciously consolidated. It is not a new matter; for I have previously been interviewed on this subject. I have always expressed the idea that the streets, water, and sewers should at least be consolidated, for this reason: the first thing that is done after a hearing, and it is deemed expedient to lay out a street here or in the suburbs, where you want to lay out a street on a proper incline and not have it like a snow-bank; and if the Street Commissioners propose to lay out a street through your land, where there is some building to be done, and you notify them that you propose to build, to see if they will call it a public street, it would make it difficult for them to accept unless the plan is presented originally for the sanction of the commissioners. If that is done, the great difficulty would be avoided of having streets of improper grade. For instance, Mr. Curtis has a piece of land of a half-dozen acres; he gets up a plan, lays the land out in streets, and gets it up in such a way that will make his land most valuable for building, or profitable to him, or perhaps most convenient for the shape of the land. Now that shouldn't be done.

Q. You believe it should be done under some well-regulated system?

A. Yes, sir. Take, for instance, Walnut street. When it is laid out, the Street Commissioners should be informed when he

proposes to do so, and they would consider whether it is not expedient for them to continue that street right through Mr. Curtis's land, and not have the street go round snake fashion. But, on the contrary, he lays it out as he pleases, and then goes to the Street Commissioners and asks them to accept the street. The idea of consultation is very important in this connection. I will suppose that a street is laid out. The first business is to inform Mr. Harris that he is to grade it. It is graded, and the next business is, if there is a house built on it, or going to be built on it, to put in the water-pipes, and up comes the street again, and the water-pipes are laid. Well, soon after the water-pipes are laid, then comes a petition for a sewer, and up comes the centre of the street for a sewer. Then they want gas, and up comes the side of the street for the gas-pipes. Now, that ought not to be so. If, in the judgment of the Street Commissioners, a street is laid out, then the first thing they should do is to lay the necessary water-pipes before grading the street at all; then they would lay the sewer in the centre, and then the gas-pipes would be laid on the side, and then the street could be graded, and that would be the end of it. Instead of having four antagonistic departments, you would have one department doing the whole thing. In regard to the other departments, Mr. Chairman, you have had experience of their operations. These ideas I have expressed I have held for a long time, — not with the idea of abolishing commissions, but simply of consolidating them for the public benefit.

Q. How long is it since you were first connected with the city government as school committee-man?

A. 1842.

Q. So your connection with the city government dates back nearly forty years?

A. I was only elected on the primary board in each district then. I was elected to the general committee in 1846.

Q. You remarked a short time ago, that a remarkable change and growth have taken place since your first connection with the city government?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Don't you know that there are men in the city government now who don't believe that Boston is growing?

A. Well, sir, I was born in Eliot street, and never resided north of the Boylston market, that I know of, in my life. When I was a boy I recollect that we used to live on Washington street, opposite Dover street, in an old gambrel-roof house that belonged to William Dahl. The land was worth only about twelve and a half cents a foot then. I used to drive cows up to the Neck to pasture. There were some peach-trees, and a sea-wall there, where I used to fish for flounders, but, as I only used a pin hook, I didn't catch many. Adjoining that place was a celebrated edge-tool factory, belonging to Isaac Faxon. If anybody wanted an axe or a hatchet in those days, and hadn't one of Faxon's, he didn't think he really had one worth anything. They used to sweep the rubbish, little pieces of steel and twisted wires; I was a little shaver and used to manage, between schools, with a check-blue gingham apron, to

straggle down there and fill my apron with those curious pieces of twisted wire. The Mill-dam wasn't built then, but it was built subsequently. The water was cut off from the South Bay, but it came up to Florence street, and the wharves were all better around there than they are now. The coasters used to come to Curtis's wharf to bring lumber, etc., from Maine, and the bowsprits used to reach almost across Harrison avenue.

Q. Were there any bad odors then?

A. Very bad, indeed, sometimes. To show you how narrow the place was, the wharfingers used to have culverts run under Front street, into the docks, so that where the Asylum is now on Washington street, near Asylum street, was a dock then for one of the wharves for seasoning heavy timber. They drew it under there and seasoned it, and then took a horse and pulled it right on to Front street. Now, you can see how very close the tide came in, in that way. Front street is now Harrison avenue. At the extension of Front street there was a dock, which was the old Revere dock; the sides were taken up to keep a sort of breastwork, so as to get to Roxbury, and, with the nails driven into it, it was just about as much as the little boys could do to walk it. It was very elastic, and the water would flow through on to the dock. I recollect when Michael Powers was living there, there was a little baby's coffin found. Just as I was going away from the excavation I trod on this little baby's coffin floating in the water. All that territory between where the Continental Hotel stands and Dover street, the tide came up there close to Washington street, and had not been built upon then. Orator Emmons used to live there. Boston was then 690 acres, when I was a boy. See how it has grown to 2,000 acres by the filling of the Back Bay, and the South-Bay channel, and annexation.

Q. In your leisure moments you ought to write all these reminiscences of old Boston. It would make an interesting work.

A. Well, I don't know. It is written down in various forms. There is a picture of Washington street which used to be here in City Hall, and I lived in the old gambrel-roof house represented in that picture.

By Mr. Dana. — When you were Mayor did you have any more authority and responsibility than the present Mayor has?

A. I don't know that I had under the charter, sir; but I used to exercise an immense amount of power — I assumed it. I recollect assuming the power to plunge the city of Boston twelve hundred thousand dollars into debt, without a particle of law, for three years. That was for bounties. There was no law for it. What Mr. Bugbee said about the Mayor struck me as very pertinent and proper. The Mayor at the present time has no power at all. He is the ornamental head of the city government. It was so under the charter while I was Mayor. The charter was about as it is now. But I assumed that, under the section which requires the Mayor to be active and vigilant, it gave me a vast deal of power, and I exercised it. I had had more experience in the city government than any other person connected with the government at that time. By some means or other I was enabled to obtain their per-

fect confidence. Consequently there was rarely a committee report made on any subject by any of the standing committees of the Board of Aldermen which didn't come into my office before it was offered. It required, perhaps, more tact than talent; but I could always have a two-thirds vote in the Board of Aldermen. They were a unit; in fact sometimes troublesomely so. I recollect that I wanted to save fifteen thousand dollars in the matter of a street. A fire took place, and I introduced an order for the widening of Union street, while I was on the Committee on Streets. While I was mayor the matter came up for completion, and I found by the order which was passed that we took the whole territory, and it was proposed to straighten the crooked lines and then divide and re-sell the lands. I figured it up and found that we could save at least $15,000. The Common Council refused to concur in the taking of the whole territory, and decided that we should purchase just what we took for the street. But the Board of Aldermen refused to concur, and at last, after three or four times going back and forth, I called the aldermen into my office, which I used to do frequently, and talked the matter over. I said I didn't see any other way but for them to concur with the Common Council and let them have their own way, as they said that $18 a foot is too much, and they will not pay more than $15. One of the aldermen said it was a great improvement, and it ought not to be sacrificed. I told them I thought so too, but they had better concur and settle it, and I would veto it. Accordingly I vetoed it, with my reasons.

The reason why we could not accomplish what the City Council wanted was because there was one estate in the hands of the trustee, who would not agree upon the price, and another was in charge of a woman, who could not be brought to terms. Consequently, I thought the only way was to veto the order, and let the parties think it was not going to be done. The veto was laid upon the table, and, as I expected, the parties came next day and wanted to take the offer of the city. Accordingly, next Monday, I called the aldermen in and told them what had taken place, and said I hoped they would vote it down, and they took it up and voted it down. Consequently, the *Transcript*, which was always driving at me, came out and said the great autocrat of City Hall had been checked by a unanimous vote of the Board of Aldermen. Then came the war. I was inaugurated on the first Monday in January, and John A. Andrew was inaugurated on the first Wednesday, and Abraham Lincoln came in on the next fourth of March. The war began and we had no law. I had to act independently, and assume all powers. They were the laws of public necessity. I sent a squad of Boston police to guard the President on his way to Washington, — some thirty of them. There was nothing that was done regularly; so that the duties and powers of the Mayor, as you can see, aldermen, — that although the Mayor had no more authority than any other person, yet the exigencies of the occasion created responsibilities, and I did not hesitate to assume them.

By Alderman Curtis. — The Governor of the State assumed the same thing.

A. Precisely. For six months after the war began the forts in Boston harbor were under my control entirely. They were put under my control by Colonel Thayer. When the troops were all withdrawn, by Buchanan's order, in April, I took the responsibility, on condition that it should not be known, and then sent to the Chief of Police to have the forts watched, with the penalty of discharge if they landed; and until September there was nothing there but a sergeant, and his wife and baby, to protect this great metropolis. It was continually so during the war. There wasn't a dollar paid to the soldiers until September, or to the families of the poor soldiers we recruited in. Three times I had to go to Fort Warren to quell mutinies there. For instance, I kept in my drawer in the desk, at one time, always five hundred dollars, and would often give money to the poor women, whose husbands we had taken from the streets to enlist, and boxed up in Fort Warren. We had one thousand four hundred on the island. I assumed the responsibility of ordering uniforms for the men. The result of all this was, that many thousands of dollars were spent before any money was spent by the United States Government, and we had to take all such responsibilities.

But, Mr. Chairman, in relation to the commissions: In my judgment there should be a more intimate connection between them and the city government, because, after the appropriations are made, the commissions spend the whole of them without regard to the advice of the City Council. You cannot interfere with them. If your committee desire to do anything you have to come before the City Council or the Board of Aldermen in some form, and there has to be a sort of investigation into that. It seems to me that if the commissions are appointed the commissioners ought not to be at once the executors of what they propose to do, but they should make a report, in some form, of the expenditures they propose to make. The most trouble with the commissions which have been appointed, in my judgment, is, that they have such plenary powers, independent of the city government, that no matter how they may conduct their business — I am speaking not of the present commissions, but of what the principle of establishing commissions does — it takes away all power of supervision by the city government over them. Now, I believe — you may call it democratic or republican doctrine, but it is the true doctrine — that the nearer you can bring the people to the government the better the government is administered. But when you separate the commissions, and place them beyond your power of supervision, and beyond the power of the people, through their representatives, it is entirely wrong. There should be some connection, in my judgment, between the commissions and the joint committees; that the commissions should perform certain special work, and that it should be presented to the committee who have charge of the department.

The Letters.

The Chairman read the following: —

Home Savings Bank, Masonic Temple,
Boston, Oct. 31, 1881.

Wm. H. Lee, Esq., *Clerk, etc.:* —

Dear Sir, — I am in receipt of your note of 29th, inviting me to meet the Committee on Commissions, to-morrow, at four o'clock. Being obliged to attend a funeral to-morrow afternoon will prevent my responding to the invitation. Please present my apology to the committee, and oblige,

Yours truly,
CHAS. H. ALLEN.

9 Commonwealth Avenue, Oct. 31, 1881.

To the Committee on Abolition of Commissions: —

Gentlemen, — I thank you for your invitation to attend your meeting. My health precludes my acceptance.

My long connection with the city government has given me a very decided opinion in favor of conducting the affairs of the city through commissions.

Yet the city, like any other corporation, depends for success upon the ability and efficiency of the men to whom its affairs are entrusted.

Very respectfully,
OTIS NORCROSS.

Office of the Board of Fire Commissioners,
City Hall, Boston, Nov. 1, 1881.

Alderman Hugh O'Brien, *Chairman Committee on Commissions:* —

Dear Sir,—When I appeared before your committee, you will remember that Alderman Curtis was very emphatic in stating that the losses for the last seven years were larger by some millions than the losses for the seven years before. I was a little surprised at his statement, for I knew it was not so, and I knew further that he could not have sufficient data on which to speak as confidently as he did. Since then I have taken pains to look over the only record on hand which gives an account of our fire losses, viz., the reports of the Fire Department; and I find the losses even by this report show that they have been nearly $1,500,000 less for the past seven years than the seven years before. This by the report. But I venture this statement, that the actual losses for the seven years preceding May, 1874, as compared with the past seven years, are at least five millions greater. Since the establishment of this commission a most accurate statement of losses is given, even down to $5, $10, and $15 on still alarms, and the losses in the reports for the past seven years represent the *actual loss* sustained at every fire. If you will consult the reports of the seven years preceding 1874, you will find that there is no report of any loss from more than one-third of the alarms, and those that are reported are partial. During those seven years there were 3,170 alarms, and returns of loss from only 1,027. There were 100 second, third, or general alarms, from which no returns or only partial ones of losses were made. In 1867 there were 8 second alarms and one general, with no return of loss, and so it goes through the seven years, from 1867 to 1874. I enclose a table to you which I have compiled. It is nearly accurate. From it, and comparing it with the reports of the past seven years, you will come to the conclusion which I have, that the reported losses for the seven years preceding 1874, viz., $6,998,346, if multiplied by two would be nearer the actual losses for these seven years.

Respectfully,
JOHN E. FITZGERALD.

P.S. — I wish to make this a part of my answer to Alderman Curtis' question, together with the table enclosed.

1867.

Months.	Total No. of Alarms.	No. of alarms on which returns of loss were made.	No. of alarms on which there were no returns of loss made.	No. of Second and General Alarms from which none or only partial returns were received.
January .	15	3	12	1 Second; no returns.
February .	16	1	15	1 " "
March . .	19	4	15	1 " "
April . . .	18	3	15	
May . . .	18	13	5	1 " "
June . . .	12	1	11	
July . . .	16	10	6	
August . .	8	2	6	
September	12	6	6	1 Second; no returns.
October . .	25	13	12	1 " " 1 General; no returns. Estimated loss, $150,000.
November	18	2	16	1 Second; no returns.
December .	25	15*	10	
Totals . .	202	73	129	8 Seconds and 1 General; no returns made.

*Three of these returns were only partial ones.

1868.

Months.	Total No. of Alarms.	No. of alarms on which returns of loss were made.	No. of alarms on which there were no returns of loss made.	No. of Second and General Alarms from which none or only partial returns were received.
January . .	25	12	13	1 Second; no returns.
February .	37	8*	29	1 General; no returns. Estimated loss, $150,000.
March . .	29	4	25	1 Second; no returns.
April . . .	27	7*	20	
May . . .	16	8	8	
June . . .	18	5*	13	1 Second; no returns.
July . . .	20	5*	15	1 General; partial returns.
August . .	17	1	16	1 Third; return of only $775 loss.
September	13	2*	11	1 Second; no return.
October . .	21	5*	16	3 Seconds; partial returns.
November .	26	9*	17	1 Second; no returns.
December .	44	16*	28	1 Third; no returns.
Totals . .	293	82	211	5 Seconds; 3 Thirds; 3 Generals, with none or only partial returns made.

* Partial returns.

1869.

Months.	Total No. of Alarms.	No. of alarms on which returns of loss were made.	No. of alarms on which there were no returns of loss made.	No. of Second and General Alarms from which none or only partial returns were received.
January . .	29	18*	11	3 Thirds; partial returns were made.
February .	18	8*	10	1 Second; " " " "
March . . .	39	19*	20	2 " " " " "
April . . .	24	11*	13	1 " " " " " 1 Third; " " " "
May	33	12*	21	
June . . .	24	7*	17	
July	39	6*	33	1 Second; " " " "
August . .	34	10*	24	2 " no " " "
September .	33	5*	28	1 " " " Estimated loss, $70,000. 1 " partial returns were made.
October . .	26	6*	20	
November .	34	15*	19	
December .	49	15*	34	2 Thirds; no returns; loss very large. 1 Second; partial returns were made.
Totals . .	382	132	250	10 Seconds and 6 Thirds, with none or only partial returns made.

* Full loss not reported.

1870.

Months.	Total No. of Alarms.	No. of alarms on which returns of loss were made.	No. of alarms on which there were no returns of loss made.	No. of Second and General Alarms from which none or only partial returns were received.
January .	45	18*	17	2 Seconds; partial returns were made.
February .	38	16*	22	1 " " " "
March . .	52	30*	22	3 " 1 Third " " "
April . . .	24	9*	15	1 General; no returns were made; large loss.
May . . .	35	7*	28	1 Third; " " " "
June . . .	24	6*	18	1 fire, 8 alarms, E. Boston; estimated loss, $250,000. The entire loss for the month reported at only $141,000. There were 2 other fires, 4 alarms each; partial on one only is given. Another fire on Washington street, loss, $100,000.
July . . .	53	24*	29	
August . .	37	10*	27	1 Second; partial returns were made.
September	64	17*	47	1 " " " " " 1 Third; only one building reported; 1 fire, 6 alarms; loss reported $25,000; loss much larger.
October . .	48	15*	33	3 Seconds; partial returns were made. 1 Third; " " "
November .	30	15*	15	1 Second; no returns were made.
December .	38	8*	30	
Totals .	488	175	330	11 Seconds; 3 Thirds; 3 General; partial returns only. 1 Second; 1 Third; 2 General; no returns made.

* Full loss not reported.

1871.

Months.	Total No. of Alarms.	No. of alarms on which returns of loss were made.	No. of alarms on which there were no returns of loss made.	No. of Second and General Alarms from which none or only partial returns were made.
January .	51	27*	24	2 Seconds; partial returns only.
February .	34	22*	12	2 Thirds; no returns made.
March . .	35	15*	20	1 Second; partial returns only.
April . . .	46	20*	26	1 Third; " " "
May . . .	54	20*	34	2 Thirds; " " " 2 Seconds; " " "
June . . .	40	20*	20	2 " " " "
July . . .	67	20*	47	3 " " " " 1 Third; " " " 1 General; " " " large loss.
August . .	43	10*	33	1 Third; " " "
September	40	4*	36	3 Seconds; no returns made.
October . .	32	3*	29	1 Third; partial returns only.
November .	41	14*	27	
December .	66	26*	40	2 Seconds; " " "
Total . .	549	201	348	12 Seconds; 6 Thirds; 1 General; partial returns only. 3 Seconds; 2 Thirds; no returns made.

* Partial returns only.

1872.

Months.	Total No. of Alarms.	No. of alarms on which returns of loss were made.	No. of alarms on which there were no returns of loss made.	No. of Second and General Alarms from which none or only partial returns were made.
January .	70	17*	53	2 Seconds; no returns made.
February .	49	14*	35	1 " 1 Third } partial returns only.
March . .	75	20*	55	1 " " " "
April . . .	47	12*	35	
May . . .	39	11*	28	1 Second; " " "
June . . .	51	12*	39	1 " " " "
July . . .	54	14*	40	1 Third; " " "
August . .	55	16*	39	1 " " " "
September	37	3*	34	
October . .	45	9*	36	1 " " " "
November .	68	14*	54	3 General; " " " The great fire of Nov. 9 not included.
December .	46	12*	34	3 Seconds; partial returns only. 1 Third; " "
Totals . .	636	154	482	6 Seconds; 7 Thirds; 3 Generals; partial returns only. 2 Seconds; no returns made.

* Partial returns only.

1873.

Months.	Total No. of Alarms.	No. of alarms on which returns of loss were made.	No. of alarms on which there were no returns of loss made.	No. of Second and General Alarms from which none or only partial returns were made.
January .	54	20*	34	1 Third; partial returns only.
February .	57	24*	33	
March . .	37	18*	19	
April . . .	43	16*	27	
May . . .	52	20*	32	The fire of May 30 is many thousands more than reported.
June . . .	62	20*	42	1 Second; partial returns only.
July . . .	67	20*	40	
August . .	61	17*	44	
September	36	11*	25	
October . .	56	18*	38	
November .	41	4*	37	
December .	54	22*	32	
Total . .	620	210	403	1 Second; partial returns only. 1 Third; " " "

* Partial returns made.

Recapitulation.

Years.	Total No. of Alarms.	No. of alarms on which returns of loss were made.	No. of alarms on which there were no returns of loss made.	No. of Second and General Alarms from which none or only partial returns were made.
1867	202	73*	129	8 Seconds; 1 General; no returns made.
1868	293	82*	211	5 Seconds; 3 Thirds; 2 Generals, with none or only partial returns made.
1869	382	132*	250	10 Seconds; 6 Thirds, with none or only partial returns made.
1870	488	175*	303	11 Seconds; 3 Thirds; 3 Generals; partial returns only. 1 Second; 1 Third; 2 Generals; no returns made.
1871	549	201*	348	12 Seconds; 6 Thirds; 1 General; partial returns only. 3 Seconds; 2 Thirds; no returns made.
1872	636	154*	482	6 Seconds; 7 Thirds; 3 Generals; partial returns only. 2 Seconds; no returns made.
1873	620	210*	403	1 Second; partial returns only. 1 Third; " " "
Totals . .	3,170	1,027	2,126	

* Partial returns made.

Losses by Fire.

*1867. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	$402,115	May 1, 1874–75	$1,228,403
1868. " " "	401,106	" 1875–76	541,272
1869. " " "	437,723	" 1876–77	481,354
1870. " " "	855,571	" 1877–78	516,009
1871. " " "	704,329	" 1878–79	403,451
1872. " " "	1,516,549	" 1879–80	1,260,490
1873. " " "	2,680,953	" 1880–81	1,103,818
Total for 7 years, from '67 to '73	$6,998,346	Total for 7 years, from 1874 to 1881	$5,534,797

Loss from 1867 to 1874 . . . . . $6,998,346
" " 1874 to 1881 5,534,797

Excess of Loss first 7 years $1,463,549

*The losses by fires from 1867 to 1873 are only partial returns of loss.

The hearing was then declared closed.

[Document 147 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS

FOR

SCHOOL-HOUSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

In Common Council, December 1, 1881.

The Committee on Public Buildings beg to inform the City Council that an additional appropriation will be required for school-houses and public buildings. The cause of the present deficiency is the increase in the cost of mechanical labor and the material which enters into the repairs of school-houses.

In compliance with the rules and orders, the committee herewith present a statement of the expenditures from the appropriations to date, and an estimate of the amount required for the remainder of the financial year.

For Carpentry, lumber, and hardware . .	$25,195 34
Masonry, paving, drains, cespools, etc. .	20,515 64
Painting and glazing	13,142 37
Whitewashing and plastering . .	7,363 91
New furniture and repairs of old . .	21,077 10
Gas-fitting and plumbing . . .	4,867 57
Repairs of roofs, gutters, and conductors,	4,674 18
Iron-work, fences, etc. . . .	2,169 61
New heating apparatus and repairs of old,	28,909 74
Rents and taxes	2,800 59
New black-boards and repairs of old .	3,076 99
Amount carried forward,	$133,793 04

Amount brought forward,	$133,793 04
For Grading, care of grounds, and watering streets	4,928 87
Ventilating apparatus	4,838 86
Assessments from the Paving Department for sidewalks, edgestone, etc. .	582 49
Auction expenses for the sale of High and Latin School-house, Bedford street .	915 81
Miscellaneous expenses . . .	3,896 75
	$148,955 82
Unexpended balance of the appropriation .	8,044 18
Appropriation for 1881–82	$157,000 00

RECAPITULATION.

Appropriation for 1881–82 .	$157,000 00
Amount expended to Dec. 1, 1881	148,955 82
Unexpended balance, Dec. 1, 1881	$8,044 18
Estimate of appropriation required for the remainder of the financial year . . .	20,000 00
	$28,044 18

For the Committee,

HOWARD CLAPP.

[Document 148 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

AUDITOR'S MONTHLY EXHIBIT.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

FOR 1881-82.

Office of the Auditor of Accounts,
City Hall, December 3, 1881.

To the Honorable City Council: —

Gentlemen, — The undersigned, in compliance with the third Section of the Ordinance on Finance, herewith presents an exhibit of the General and Special Appropriations for the present financial year of 1881–82, as shown in the books in his office, December 1, 1881, including the December draft, — being eight months' payments of the financial year, — exhibiting the original appropriations, the balances brought forward from the year 1880–81, the amount drawn December 1, the total expenditures, and the balance of each appropriation unexpended at that date. All salaries, expenses, and disbursements of the County of Suffolk are now allowed for payment by the undersigned, who is constituted Auditor of the County of Suffolk by Chap. 256 of the Acts of 1879, which went into effect May 1, 1879.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. DODGE,
Auditor of Accounts.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Object of Appropriations.	Balances from 1880–81.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1881–82.	Total Credits.	Dec. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in November.	Expenditures for 1881–82.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1881, including December Draft.
Advertising	.....	.....	$1,500 00	$1,500 00	$46 00	$589 12	$910 88	
Architect's Department	.....	.....	12,000 00	12,000 00	1,309 87	8,480 07	3,519 93	
Armories	.....	.....	20,000 00	20,000 00	21 05	10,274 38	9,725 62	
Assessors' Department	.....	.....	97,500 00	97,500 00	5,022 25	79,535 15	17,964 85	
Auditor's Department	.....	.....	18,500 00	18,500 00	1,242 54	10,680 22	7,819 78	
Board of Health, etc., viz.:								
Board of Health	.....	.....	63,000 00	63,000 00	6,132 37	42,692 31	20,307 69	
Evergreen Cemetery	$165 00	$550 00	1,500 00	2,215 00	373 00	1,620 58	594 42	
Public Baths	.....	.....	12,000 00	12,000 00	586 72	9,876 96	2,123 04	
Quarantine Department	.....	.....	14,400 00	14,400 00	900 20	10,797 98	3,602 02	
Abating Nuisance, Norfolk Avenue[1]	.....	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	424 02	1,002 22	997 78	
Boston Harbor	.....	.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	125 00	1,432 64	3,567 36	
Bridges:								
Bridges	.....	3,336 93	60,000 00	63,336 93	4,068 88	49,053 59	14,283 34	
Chelsea Bridge	18,118 60	.....	.....	18,118 60	.....	.....	18,118 60	$168,881 40
Mt. Washington-avenue Bridge	.....	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	.....	9,662 61	337 39	
Widening Draw, Mount Washington-avenue Bridge[2]	.....	.....	6,500 00	6,500 00	2,622 96	3,146 78	3,353 22	
Burnt District	82,348 53	.....	.....	82,348 53	.....	.....	82,348 53	6,363,828 12
Cedar Grove Cemetery	789 72	9,411 25	7,600 00	17,800 97	1,486 57	17,547 89	253 08	
Chestnut Hill Driveway	.....	.....	5,800 00	5,800 00	424 56	3,834 93	1,965 07	
City Debt	.....	.....	731,501 00	731,501 00	731,501 00	731,501 00	.....	
City Loans:								
Received from Commissioners $479,000; Revenue $310,000; Sinking Funds 169,000	.....	479,000 00	.....	479,000 00				
Carried forward	$101,421 85	$492,298 18	$1,068,801 00	$1,662,521 03	$756,286 99	$991,728 43	$191,792 60	$6,532,709 52

[1] Transferred from Reserved Fund, $2,000.

[2] Transferred from Reserved Fund, $6,500.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1880-81.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1881-82.	Total Credits.	Dec. Draft, including Treasurer's Payments in November.	Expenditures for 1881-82.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1881, including December Draft.
Brought forward	$101,421 85	$492,298 18	$1,068,801 00	$1,662,521 03	$756,286 99	$991,728 43	$191,792 60	$6,532,709 52
Redemption of City Loans Proper $453,000					12,000 00			
Redemption Cochituate Water Loans						479,000 00		
Redemption of Mystic Water Loans $26,000								
Cost of Redemption of matured bonds								
City Hospital			139,900 00	139,900 00	11,961 53	100,671 32	39,228 68	
City Registrar's Department			10,500 00	10,500 00	657 00	5,281 74	5,218 26	
Collector's Department			49,000 00	49,000 00	6,056 13	34,821 27	14,178 73	
Common and Public Grounds:								
Common, etc.			59,000 00	59,000 00	3,478 58	47,885 64	11,114 36	
Current expenses $40,253 84								
Trees 4,947 59								
Fences and curbs 1,374 02								
Plank walks 1,310 19								
Brighton Square	2,330 25			2,330 25		2,308 25	22 00	
Contingent Funds:								
Joint Committees			6,400 00	6,400 00	1,189 30	5,958 36	441 64	
Mayor			1,500 00	1,500 00	17 25	694 50	805 50	
Board of Aldermen			5,100 00	5,100 00	646 24	3,737 17	1,362 83	
Common Council[1]			6,400 00	6,400 00	266 68	4,883 24	1,516 76	
County of Suffolk			325,000 00	325,000 00	24,655 25	207,124 54	117,875 46	
Deeds, Real Estate Advertising, etc.	7,886 76	6,876 53		14,763 29	425 58	7,863 64	6,899 65	
East Boston Ferries			180,600 00	180,600 00	23,297 76	133,326 57	47,273 43	
Engineer's Department			28,000 00	28,000 00	2,337 61	17,294 06	10,705 94	
Carried forward	$111,638 86	$499,174 71	$1,880,201 00	$2,491,014 57	$843,275 90	$2,042,578 73	$448,435 84	$6,532,709 52

[1] Transferred from Reserved Fund, $2,500.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

Object of Appropriations.	Balances from 1880–81.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1881–82.	Total Credits.	Dec. Draft, including Treasurer's Payments in November.	Expenditures for 1881–82.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1881, including December Draft.
Brought forward	$111,638 86	$499,174 71	$1,880,201 00	$2,491,014 57	$843,275 90	$2,042,578 73	$448,435 84	$6,532,709 52
Fire Department:								
Fire Department	.....	.....	537,260 00	537,260 00	37,025 03	386,316 71	150,943 29	
Fire-Alarm Telegraph	.....	.....	21,800 00	21,800 00	1,468 93	13,029 16	8,770 84	
Bells and Clocks	.....	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	2 92	528 60	471 40	
Health Department	.....	.....	345,000 00	345,000 00	28,163 83	224,930 68	120,069 32	
Huntington Avenue Lot	16,875 00	.....	.....	16,875 00	.....	.....	16,875 00	
Improved Sewerage[1]	766,397 91	15,000 00	.....	781,397 91	53,880 92	354,408 45	426,989 46	2,345,010 54
Incidental Expenses	.....	381 47	60,000 00	60,381 47	7,510 32	42,334 31	18,047 16	
Inspection of Buildings	.....	.....	20,750 00	20,750 00	1,616 54	12,405 07	8,344 93	
Interest	.....	.....	1,559,711 00	1,559,711 00	15,653 32	767,625 12	792,085 88	
Lamps	.....	.....	431,500 00	431,500 00	39,544 91	253,077 87	178,422 13	
Law Department	.....	.....	21,880 00	21,880 00	1,356 79	13,793 31	8,086 69	
Liquor License Expenses:								
Police Commissioners $21,204 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,883 15	.....	.....	
City Clerk's Department 400 00	.....	252,767 00	.....	252,767 00	.....	84,388 73	168,378 27	
Collector's Department 203 95								
Paid State, proportion of receipts 62,580 50					1,450 75	.....	.....	
Markets	.....	.....	9,550 00	9,550 00	715 30	5,873 14	3,676 86	
Mount Hope Cemetery	4,829 46	11,307 79	13,000 00	29,137 25	3,887 22	22,971 35	6,165 90	
Northampton-street District	19,621 75	.....	.....	19,621 75	.....	.....	19,621 75	558,378 25
Old Claims	.....	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	575 47	1,424 53	
Overseers of the Poor	.....	.....	112,400 00	112,400 00	6,301 75	44,962 27	67,437 73	
Park Department	.....	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	417 98	2,510 64	7,489 36	
Office Expenses $2,041 68								
Muddy River, Survey, etc. 468 96								
Paving Department	.....	.....	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00	78,978 86	821,179 48	178,820 52	
Phillips Street Fund, Income	2,058 16	.....	.....	2,058 16	.....	25 00	2,033 16	
Police Department	.....	.....	900,000 00	900,000 00	76,073 32	594,480 42	305,519 58	
Carried forward	$921,421 14	$778,630 97	$6,926,052 00	$8,626,104 11	$1,200,207 74	$5,687,994 51	$2,938,109 60	$9,436,098 31

[1] Total Appropriations, $3,753,000; transferred August, 1876, by authority of an order of July 17, from Reserved Fund, $40,000, and loan authorized, $3,713,000; loan negotiated, $2,732,000.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1880–81.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1881–82.	Total Credits.	Dec. Draft, including Treasurer's Payments in November.	Expenditures for 1881–82.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1881, including December Draft.
Brought forward	$921,421 14	$778,630 97	$6,926,052 00	$8,626,104 11	$1,200,207 74	$5,687,994 51	$2,938,109 60	$9,436,098 31
Printing and Stationery	.....	.....	34,000 00	34,000 00	1,212 90	14,964 96	19,035 04	
Public Buildings:								
Public Buildings	.....	.....	85,000 00	85,000 00	7,751 27	78,115 55	6,884 45	
Old State House Renovation	.....	.....	35,000 00	35,000 00	293 85	293 85	34,706 15	
South City Wharves	.....	.....	6,500 00	6,500 00	742 64	1,910 50	4,589 50	
South End Branch Library	5,500 00	.....	.....	5,500 00	182 03	5,371 62	128 38	
Public Institutions, viz.:—								
House of Industry	.....	.....	155,000 00	155,000 00	12,073 84	105,802 08	49,197 92	
House of Correction	.....	.....	86,300 00	86,300 00	7,965 38	58,860 96	27,439 04	
Lunatic Hospital	.....	.....	45,000 00	45,000 00	3,266 22	29,381 44	15,618 56	
Office Expenses	.....	.....	7,700 00	7,700 00	593 34	5,272 18	2,427 82	
Pauper Expenses	.....	.....	122,500 00	122,500 00	1,140 43	90,804 21	31,695 79	
Steamboat "J. Putnam Bradlee"	.....	.....	15,000 00	15,000 00	788 58	10,941 46	4,058 54	
Marcella-street Home	.....	.....	35,000 00	35,000 00	2,921 53	22,196 03	12,803 97	
Almshouse, Austin Farm	.....	.....	20,000 00	20,000 00	1,712 28	14,427 83	5,572 17	
Stone-cutting, Deer and Rainsford Islands	.....	.....	12,000 00	12,000 00	258 00	9,960 04	2,039 96	
Steam-heating, Lunatic Hospital	.....	.....	8,000 00	8,000 00	.....	.....	8,000 00	
Austin Farm, Stock, etc.	.....	.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	.....	3,946 50	53 50	
Marcella-Street Home Buildings	22,561 06	.....	.....	22,561 06	395 73	22,057 10	503 96	107,696 04
Almshouse, Charlestown District[1]	.....	.....	7,500 00	7,500 00	733 81	5,429 20	2,070 80	
Water Supply, Deer Island[2]	.....	.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	704 58	1,146 71	2,853 29	
Public Lands	.....	.....	1,500 00	1,500 00	35 85	595 75	904 25	
Public Library	.....	500 00	115,000 00	115,500 00	9,682 77	68,853 73	46,646 27	
Public Library Ventilation	2,500 00	.....	.....	2,500 00	.....	1,033 16	1,466 84	
Public Parks:								
Public Park, Back Bay								
Land	21,925 21	.....	.....	21,925 21	.....	.....	21,925 21	444,074 79
Filling, etc.	118,892 95	.....	202,000 00	320,892 95	23,445 10	141,831 65	179,061 30	408,638 70
Carried forward	$1,092,800 36	$779,130 97	$7,927,052 00	$9,798,983 33	$1,276,107 87	$6,381,191 02	$3,417,792 31	$10,396,507 84

[1] Transferred from Reserved Fund, $7,500.

[2] Transferred from Reserved Fund, $4,000.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1880–81.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1881–82.	Total Credits.	Dec. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in November.	Expenditures for 1881–82.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works May 1, 1881, including December Draft.
Brought forward	$1,092,800 36	$779,130 97	$7,927,052 00	$9,798,983 33	$1,276,107 87	$6,381,191 02	$3,417,792 31	$10,396,507 84
Covered Channel, Stony Brook	63,268 15	.....	.....	63,268 15	2,699 07	43,394 69	19,873 46	90,126 54
Park Nursery, Austin Farm	1,217 95	.....	.....	1,217 95	.....	96 50	1,121 45	
Record Commissioners	.....	.....	4,500 00	4,500 00	212 00	2,070 81	2,429 19	
Registration of Voters and Election Expenses:								
Registration of Voters	.....	.....	25,000 00	25,000 00	3,562 76	16,634 42	8,365 58	
Election Expenses	.....	.....	15,000 00	15,000 00	2,140 03	3,166 28	11,833 72	
Reserved Fund[1]	.....	.....	134,500 00	134,500 00	.....	.....	134,500 00	
Roxbury Canal Improvement	1,036 06	.....	.....	1,036 06	.....	.....	1,036 06	369,963 94
Salaries	.....	.....	34,500 00	34,500 00	3,385 67	23,639 54	10,860 46	
Schools and School-houses, viz.:								
School Instructors	.....	.....	1,116,000 00	1,116,000 00	95,857 18	729,120 24	386,879 76	
School Expenses, School Committee	.....	.....	246,000 00	246,000 00	10,842 49	164,696 17	81,303 83	
Salaries Officers, School Committee	.....	.....	53,760 00	53,760 00	4,756 66	36,967 17	16,792 83	
Gibson School Fund, Income	1,837 43	207 60	.....	2,045 03	34 99	548 54	1,496 49	
School-houses, Public Buildings	.....	.....	157,000 00	157,000 00	8,350 19	148,953 82	8,046 18	
English High and Latin School Buildings[2]	6,050 84	.....	.....	6,050 84	.....	4,381 66	1,669 18	466,330 82
Grammar School-house, Egleston Square	26,110 07	.....	6,500 00	32,610 07	4,574 92	15,767 47	16,842 60	34,657 40
Primary School-house, Avon place	.....	.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	252 51	4,895 69	104 31	
Primary School-house, City Point	9,000 00	.....	.....	9,000 00	.....	.....	9,000 00	6,000 00
Primary School-house, Parker street[3]	.....	.....	18,000 00	18,000 00	18,000 00	18,000 00	.....	
Primary School-house, Seventh street	26,926 86	.....	9,000 00	35,926 86	1,840 52	17,070 30	18,856 56	40,143 44
Prince School-house	7,602 36	.....	12,500 00	20,102 36	460 99	12,093 95	8,008 41	
Sealer of Weights and Measures	.....	.....	9,005 00	9,005 00	1,252 47	7,200 15	1,804 85	
Sewer Department	.....	.....	150,000 00	150,000 00	15,700 38	153,533 69	($3,533.69 provided for.)	
Sinking Fund Commissioners	.....	.....	3,500 00	3,500 00	474 65	1,061 63	2,438 37	
Carried forward	$1,235,850 08	$779,338 57	$9,926,817 00	$11,942,005 65	$1,450,505 35	$7,784,483 74	$4,161,055 60	$11,403,729 98

[1] Transferred to Abating Nuisance Norfolk avenue, $2,000.
Almshouse, Charlestown District, $7,500.
Contingent Fund, Common Council, $2,500.
Transferred to Primary School-house, Parker street, $18,000.
Widening Draw, Mt. Washington-avenue Bridge, $6,500.
Water Supply, Deer Island, $4,000.

[2] Total appropriation, $468,000; loan authorized and negotiated, $350,000; transfer, $15,000; appropriations, $103,000.
[3] Transferred from Reserved Fund, $18,000.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1880–81.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1881–82.	Total Credits.	Dec. draft, including Treasurer's payments in November.	Expenditures for 1881–82.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1881, including December Draft.
Brought forward	$1,235,850 08	$779,338 57	$9,926,817 00	$11,942,005 65	$1,450,505 35	$7,784,483 74	$4,161,055 60	$11,403,729 98
Soldiers' Relief	116,358 43	.....	.....	116,358 43	8,365 51	59,760 16	56,598 27	
Stony Brook Improvement	30,711 48	.....	45,000 00	75,711 48	7,745 31	66,823 60	8,887 88	169,244 96
Suffolk Street District	872 21	.....	.....	872 21	.....	.....	872 21	2,427,376 75
Surveyor's Department	.....	.....	28,000 00	28,000 00	2,451 98	18,497 77	9,502 23	
Treasurer's Department	.....	.....	24,000 00	24,000 00	2,327 22	16,327 15	7,672 85	
Water Works: —								
Cochituate Water Works	.....	269,510 34	.....	269,510 34	.....	.....	.....	
Revenue	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Running expenses $235,379 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,385 01	546,035 47	($276,525.13 provided for.)	
Interest 310,656 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,315 00			
Proportion paid under contract								
Additional Supply of Water [1]	160,169 69	.....	.....	160,169 69	6,896 03	58,341 98	101,827 71	5,311,059 09
New Main, Cochituate Water Works	12,221 20	.....	.....	12,221 20	.....	1,313 46	10,907 74	269,092 26
Mystic Water Works	.....	95,014 92	.....	95,014 92	.....	.....	.....	
Revenue	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Running expenses $53,899 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,529 57	111,955 20	($16,940.28 provided for.)	
Interest 31,830 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	85 00			
Proportions paid under contracts 26,225 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,565 91			
Mystic Sewer	16,882 73	.....	.....	16,882 73	.....	1,238 32	15,644 41	114,355 59
West Boston and other Bridges	.....	.....	7,000 00	7,000 00	330 94	3,339 45	3,660 55	
Widening and Extending Streets: —								
Widening Streets	.....	.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	8,229 97	37,971 18	62,028 82	
Broadway Extension	361,622 65	.....	.....	361,622 65	347 35	223,226 69	138,395 96	1,181,604 04
Columbus Avenue Extension	.....	.....	65,000 00	65,000 00	.....	.....	65,000 00	
Carried forward	$1,934,688 47	$1,143,863 83	$10,195,817 00	$13,274,369 30	$1,542,080 15	$8,929,314 17	$4,642,054 23	$20,876,462 67

[1] Total appropriations, $5,736,886.80; loans negotiated, premium on said loans, and transfer from Reserved Fund, $5,412,886.80; loan authorized and not negotiated, $324,000.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONCLUDED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1880–81.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1881–82.	Total Credits.	Dec. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in November.	Expenditures for 1881–82.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1881, including December Draft.
Brought forward	$1,934,688 47	$1,143,863 83	$10,195,817 00	$13,274,369 30	$1,542,080 15	$8,929,314 17	$4,642,054 23	$20,876,462 67
Commonwealth Avenue Extension	89,252 72	.....	50,000 00	139,252 72	8,553 62	52,573 79	86,678 93	138,321 07
D Street Extension	.....	.....	55,000 00	55,000 00	.....	.....	55,000 00	
Eastern Avenue and Bridge	13,569 79	.....	.....	13,569 79	.....	.....	13,569 79	186,430 21
Essex Street Extension	28,418 12	.....	.....	28,418 12	.....	23,043 35	5,374 77	44,625 23
Harrison Avenue Extension	.....	.....	130,000 00	130,000 00	1,600 00	10,231 08	119,768 92	
Huntington Avenue Extension	.....	.....	45,000 00	45,000 00	.....	7,506 82	37,493 18	
Washington Street Extension	24,303 00	.....	.....	24,303 00	.....	.....	24,303 00	1,645,697 00
Widening Commercial Street	20,651 38	.....	.....	20,651 38	.....	29 55	20,621 83	479,378 17
Widening Shawmut Avenue	2,237 03	.....	.....	2,237 03	.....	.....	2,237 03	74,762 97
Widening South Street	38,180 42	.....	.....	38,180 42	.....	.....	38,180 42	101,819 58
	$2,151,300 93	$1,143,863 83	$10,475,817 00	$13,770,981 76	$1,552,233 77	$9,022,698 76	$5,045,282 10	$23,547,496 90
						Less prov. for,	296,999 10	
							$4,748,283 00	

[DOCUMENT 149 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

HIGHLAND STREET RAILWAY.

FIFTEENTH LOCATION.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Dec. 5, 1881.

The Committee on Paving, to whom were recommitted the petitions of the Highland Street Railway Company for a location of tracks on Hampden and Northampton streets, respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying order of location.

For the Committee,

LUCIUS SLADE,
Chairman.

Ordered, That, in addition to the rights heretofore granted to the Highland Street Railway Company to lay down tracks in several of the streets of the City of Boston, said company shall have the right to lay down double tracks on Hampden street from Dudley street to Northampton street, and to connect the same with the double tracks now on Dudley street, near Hampden street; also to lay down double tracks on Northampton street, from the tracks located by this order on Hampden street to Washington street, and across Washington street to the tracks of the Metropolitan Railroad on Northampton street westerly of Washington street; also curved tracks at the corner of Shawmut avenue and Northampton street, to connect the tracks of the Metropolitan Railroad on Northampton street with the tracks of the Highland Street Railway Company on Shawmut avenue north of Northampton street.

The tracks located by this order are shown on plans

drawn by Crafts & Forbes, civil engineers, dated Nov. 15, 1881, and deposited in the office of the Superintendent of Streets.

The right to lay down the tracks located by this order is upon condition that the whole work of laying down said tracks, and the form of rail used, shall be under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Committee on Paving and the Superintendent of Streets, and shall be approved by them; also upon condition that the space occupied by said tracks and the space between the same shall be paved with small granite blocks, to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Streets; also upon condition that said company shall accept this order of location and shall agree in writing to comply with the conditions therein contained, and shall file said acceptance and agreement with the City Clerk within thirty days of the date of the passage of this order; otherwise it shall be null and void.

Read twice, and passed.

S. F. McCLEARY,
City Clerk.

CITY OF BOSTON.

SOUTH BOSTON RAILROAD.

THIRTY-SECOND LOCATION.

In Board of Aldermen, December 5, 1881.

The Committee on Paving, to whom was recommitted the petition of the South Boston Railroad Company for a location of tracks in Kneeland and Lincoln streets, respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying order of location.

For the Committee,

LUCIUS SLADE,
Chairman.

Ordered, That, in addition to the rights heretofore granted to the South Boston Railroad Company to lay down tracks in several of the streets of the City of Boston, said company shall have the right to lay down a single track on Kneeland street between South and Lincoln streets, and on Lincoln street between Kneeland and Beach streets, and to connect the same with the track of said company as now laid down on Kneeland street in front of the Old Colony Railroad Station, and with the northerly track of said company on Beach street at Lincoln street; the tracks located by this order being shown on a plan drawn by Daniel Coolidge, Civil Engineer, dated Dec. 1, 1881, and deposited in the office of the Superintendent of Streets.

The right to lay down the tracks located by this order is upon condition that the whole work of laying down said tracks, the form of rail, and the kind and quality of material used in paving said tracks, shall be under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Committee on Paving and the Superinten-

dent of Streets, and shall be approved by them; also upon condition that whenever the city shall revise the grade or repave the roadway of Kneeland and Lincoln streets said company shall relay said tracks to conform to said revised grade at its own expense; also upon condition that said company shall accept this order of location and shall agree to comply with the conditions therein contained, and shall file said acceptance and agreement with the City Clerk within thirty days of the date of the passage of this order; otherwise it shall be null and void.

Read twice, and passed.

S. F. McCLEARY,
City Clerk.

[Document 151 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO BUILDINGS.

In Common Council, Dec. 8, 1881.

The Committee on Ordinances, who were directed to report an ordinance requiring the City Architect to devote the whole of his time to the service of the city, having considered the subject, respectfully report by recommending the passage of the accompanying ordinance.

For the Committee,

W. H. WHITMORE.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-one.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO BUILDINGS.

Be it ordained by the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows: —

Section 1. Section 19 of the ordinance in relation to buildings, printed on page 136 of the edition of Statutes and Ordinances for 1876, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words: "And shall devote the whole of his time to the service of the City of Boston."

In Common Council, Dec. 8, 1881.

Passed over, and ordered to be printed.

Attest: W. P. GREGG,
Clerk of the Common Council.

[Document 152 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO STREETS.

In Common Council, Dec. 8, 1881.

The Committee on Ordinances, to whom was referred the ordinance to amend the ordinance in relation to streets, having considered the subject, respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying ordinances, in lieu of the one which was referred to them.

For the Committee,

W. H. WHITMORE.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-one.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO THE OCCUPANCY OF STREETS FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.

Be it ordained by the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows: —

Section 1. Section 2 of the ordinance in relation to the occupancy of streets for building purposes, passed October 2, 1877, is hereby amended by adding the following words: "Whoever shall maliciously or wantonly, and without legal cause, extinguish or diminish any light fixed in accordance with the provisions of this section, shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars."

CITY OF BOSTON.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-one.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO STREETS.

Be it ordained by the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows: —

SECTION 1. Section 13 of the ordinance in relation to streets, printed on pages 774 and 775 of the edition of Statutes and Ordinances for 1876, is hereby amended by adding the following words: "Whoever shall maliciously or wantonly, and without legal cause, extinguish or diminish any light fixed in accordance with the provisions of this section, shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars."

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Dec. 8, 1881.

Passed over, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

W. P. GREGG,
Clerk of the Common Council.

[Document 153 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

REPORT ON ORDER

CONCERNING

RESIGNATIONS OF OFFICES.

In Common Council, July 28, 1881.

Ordered, That His Honor the Mayor be requested to petition the Legislature, at its next regular session, for the passage of a law defining the method of resigning elective or other public offices.

In Common Council, Dec. 8, 1881.

The Committee on Ordinances, to whom was referred the order requesting the Mayor to petition for the passage of a law defining the method of resigning elective or other public offices, having considered the subject, respectfully report that the order ought to pass.

For the Committee,
W. H. WHITMORE.

In Common Council, Dec. 8, 1881.

Passed over, and ordered to be printed.

Attest: W. P. GREGG,
Clerk of the Common Council.

[Document 154 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

REPORT

ON

TRANSFER OF POWERS AND DUTIES OF BOARD OF ALDERMEN TO THE CITY COUNCIL.

In Common Council, Oct. 6, 1881.

Ordered, That the President of the Common Council be directed to petition the Legislature, in behalf of said Council, for an act transferring the powers and duties held and performed by the Board of Aldermen as County Commissioners of Suffolk, or Surveyors of Highways, or as successors to the Selectmen of Boston, to the City Council of said city, to be exercised and performed by concurrent vote, subject to the approval of His Honor the Mayor.

In Common Council, Oct. 6, 1881.

Referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

ANDREW J. BAILEY,
President.

In Common Council, Dec. 8, 1881.

The Committee on Ordinances, to whom was referred the order directing the President of the Common Council to petition the Legislature, in behalf of said Council, for an act transferring the powers and duties held and performed by the Board of Aldermen as County Commissioners and surveyors of Highways, or as successors to the Selectmen of

Boston, to the City Council, beg leave to report that, as the subject particularly affects the powers and privileges of the Board of Aldermen, it cannot properly be considered by a joint committee.

For the Committee,

W. H. WHITMORE.

In Common Council, Dec. 8, 1881.

Passed over, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

W. P. GREGG,

Clerk of the Common Council.

[Document 155 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

REPORT

ON

ORDER AUTHORIZING THE CLOSING OF CITY HALL AND PUBLIC OFFICES.

In Common Council, Oct. 20, 1881.

Ordered, That His Honor the Mayor be empowered to order City Hall, or the offices contained therein, and all other public offices, to be closed for any period, not exceeding one day at a time, whenever he deems such action expedient.

In Common Council, Oct. 20, 1881.

Referred to Committee on Ordinances.

ANDREW J. BAILEY,
President.

In Common Council, Dec. 8, 1881.

The Committee on Ordinances, to whom was referred the order authorizing the Mayor to order City Hall, and other public offices, to be closed for any period, not exceeding one day at a time, whenever he deems such action expedient, having considered the subject, respectfully report that the order ought to pass.

For the Committee,
W. H. WHITMORE.

In Common Council, Dec. 8, 1881.

Passed over, and ordered to be printed.

Attest: W. P. GREGG,
Clerk of the Common Council.

[Document 156 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS

ON THE

DEAN SCHOOL-HOUSE.

In Common Council, Dec. 8, 1881.

Ordered to be printed, and assigned to the next meeting at quarter of nine o'clock P.M.

Attest:

W. P. GREGG,
Clerk of the Common Council.

In Common Council, Dec. 8, 1881.

The Committee on Public Buildings, to whom was referred the accompanying order, namely, "to examine the Dean School-house, on Wall street, and report whether better accommodations should not be provided for scholars in that district," beg leave to report as follows: —

That they have visited the premises, and made a thorough examination of the building, which they found neat and cleanly. The house is located in a narrow street, and closely connected with the surrounding buildings, thus shutting out much light and air. The ventilation of the various rooms consists of a shaft leading from each room to the roof, capped by an Emerson ventilator. In addition, there are in each room two Eureka ventilators in good working order. Your committee have directed new shafts to be placed in the

rooms on one side of the building, of the "Mikan patent," being the same system as that employed in many of our modern school-houses, and proving a good method for ventilation. Should this system prove satisfactory upon its completion, the same means can be employed to ventilate the other half of the house.

They do not deem it practicable to recommend action on the accompanying order at the present time; but rather to await the present test for improving the ventilation of the building. In the event of the present methods of ventilation not proving successful they would recommend the erection of a new building, in some other locality, where more light and air can be obtained, and the surroundings are less objectionable.

For the Committee,

HOWARD CLAPP.

[Document 157 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

PROPOSED SUBSTITUTE.

MUDDY-RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

In Common Council, Dec. 8, 1881.

Read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

W. P. GREGG,
Clerk of the Common Council.

In Common Council, Dec. 8, 1881.

Ordered, That the City Treasurer be, and he hereby is, authorized to borrow, under the direction of the Committee on Finance, for the purchase of not less than seventy-five acres of land, for a public park, for the Muddy-river Improvement, substantially in accordance with a plan submitted by the Park Commissioners, in City Document No. 130, 1881, whenever the town of Brookline shall coöperate and appropriate a proportionate sum for said improvement, — the sum of four hundred thousand dollars; the bonds or certificates of debt to be issued in negotiating said loan to be denominated on the face thereof the "Public Park Loan," and to bear such rate of interest as the Committee on Finance may determine: and the Park Commissioners are hereby authorized to expend said sum for the purpose aforesaid.

[Document 158 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

PROPOSED SUBSTITUTE.

CHARLES-RIVER EMBANKMENT.

In Common Council, Dec. 8, 1881.

Read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

W. P. GREGG,
Clerk of the Common Council.

In Common Council, Dec. 8, 1881.

Ordered, That the City Treasurer be, and he hereby is, authorized to borrow, under the direction of the Committee on Finance, for the purchase of land for a public park, substantially in accordance with plan submitted by the Park Commissioners in City Document No. 15, 1880, and described as the "Charles-river Embankment, Section A," embracing the territory bounded by the westerly line of Charles street, between Cragie's and West Boston bridges, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, the bonds or certificates of debt to be issued in negotiating said loan to be denominated on the face thereof "Public Park Loan," and to be at such rate of interest as the Committee on Finance may determine; and the Park Commissioners are hereby authorized to expend said sum for the purpose aforesaid.

[Document 159 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

REQUEST

FOR AN

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION

FOR

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

In Common Council, Dec. 15, 1881.

The Committee on Public Buildings desire to inform the City Council that an additional appropriation of $20,000 is required for public buildings. The same necessity that caused an additional demand for money for school-houses exists in this case, namely, the increased cost of labor and material. In addition to this there is the amount advanced from the appropriation for the removal of the Derne-street Reservoir. By an order of the City Council, approved by the Mayor, June 4, 1881, the committee were directed to remove the Derne-street Reservoir, the expense attending the same to be advanced from the appropriation for Public Buildings; also, that all sums received from sales of material, or from amounts credited by transfer from other departments of the city, using any of said material, were to be kept as a special fund from which all expenses of removal of said building shall be defrayed.

There has been expended in this direction the sum of $8,800. The amount to Jan. 1, 1882, will equal $10,000. Sales of stone have been made in small amounts to private parties, and larger amounts have been contracted for by the Engineer's Department and the Park Commissioners. Your

committee estimate that the sums received from these sales of stone will equal, if not exceed, the cost of removal. Stone and material are now being delivered, but not enough as yet to reimburse the appropriation for its outlay. It will thus be seen that there is a deficiency of $20,000, namely, the loss of $10,000 arising from the advance in labor and material, and $10,000 advanced for the removal of the Derne-street Reservoir.

In conformity with the rules and orders, the committee submit a statement of the expenditures from the appropriation to date: —

For masonry, paving, drains, cesspools, etc.	$4,714 05
Carpentry, lumber, and hardware	7,975 58
Painting and glazing	11,074 70
Gas-fitting and plumbing	2,907 23
Whitewashing and plastering	3,083 71
New furniture and repairs of old	5,483 06
Repairs of roofs, gutters, and conductors	2,716 49
Iron-work and fencing	1,357 72
Repairs of heating apparatus	1,343 77
Gas and water	1,946 29
Rents and taxes	7,024 75
Janitors, care and cleaning	7,037 51
Supplies, including ice, mats, hods, brooms, etc.	1,885 48
Fuel	2,826 45
Salaries	6,073 25
Expenses of sale of estate 37 Boylston street	373 00
Miscellaneous expenses	2,599 85
Labor and material in removing Derne-street Reservoir	8,870 05
Unexpended balance of the appropriation	5,707 06
	$85,000 00

RECAPITULATION.

Appropriation for 1881–82		$85,000 00
Amount expended on public buildings to Dec. 1, 1881	$70,422 89	
Expended on Beacon-hill Reservoir	8,870 05	
		79,292 94
Unexpended balance of appropriation . .		5,707 06
Estimate of appropriation required for the remainder of the financial year . . .		20,000 00
		$25,707 06

For the Committee,

HOWARD CLAPP.

[Document 160 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

ORDERS

IN RELATION TO

New Bridge to Charlestown.

In Board of Aldermen, Sept. 28, 1881.

The Committee on Finance, to whom were referred by the Common Council, July 21, 1881, the report of the Joint Special Committee on the New Bridge to Charlestown and accompanying papers; also petition of George H. Murray and others, and the communication from the Street Commissioners, would respectfully report, without expressing an opinion in the matter, the following orders.

For the Committee,

HUGH O'BRIEN.

1. *Ordered*, That the Treasurer, under the direction of the Committee on Finance, be authorized to borrow the sum of $866,000, the same to constitute a special appropriation for the erection of a new bridge to Charlestown.

2. *Ordered*, That the Treasurer, under the direction of the Committee on Finance, be authorized to borrow the sum of $400,000, the same to constitute a special appropriation for the rebuilding, *relocating*, and widening of Warren bridge from Causeway street to City square, Charlestown, to a width of *eighty* feet.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Oct. 31, 1881.

Order No. 2, as above, was *amended*, by striking out the word "*relocating;*" also by striking out the word "*eighty*," and inserting "one hundred;" also by adding at the end the following words: "and that a clear approach be made from City square by removing the buildings on the estates between City square, Water street, Charles river and Warren avenues."

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Dec. 12, 1881.

Assigned for further consideration to Monday, the 19th inst., at 5 P.M.

Attest:

JOHN T. PRIEST,
Assistant City Clerk.

[Document 161 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

ORDINANCES AND ORDERS

ESTABLISHING SALARIES

FOR THE SEVERAL CITY OFFICERS,

AS FINALLY PASSED FOR THE YEAR 1881-82.

Compiled by S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING SALARIES OF THE CITY OFFICERS.

[Passed September 23, 1881.[1]]

Be it ordained by the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:—

Section 1. The salaries of the following-named officers shall be at the rate per annum placed against their respective names, beginning on the first day of April, 1881, excepting as otherwise specified, payable monthly, subject to the deduction of any and all sums due from such persons to the city; and all officers receiving moneys in their official capacity shall account for the same:—

Executive Department.

Sect. 2. Mayor, as fixed by the convention of the City Council on the twenty-first day of November, 1864, five thousand dollars per annum, beginning with the first Monday of January; and he shall be allowed the use of a horse and vehicle, at the expense of the city.

---

[1] See City Document 108 as the basis of this ordinance.

City Clerk's Department.

Sect. 3. Assistant City Clerk, two thousand dollars.
2 The City Clerk shall be allowed a sum not exceeding ten
3 thousand five hundred dollars, to be paid to his other
4 assistant clerks during the salary year, in monthly instal-
5 ments, through the office of the Auditor of Accounts, on
6 a pay-roll certified to by the City Clerk.

Clerk of the Common Council.

Sect. 4. Clerk of the Common Council, two thousand
2 dollars, and he shall be allowed for clerk-hire the sum of
3 one thousand five hundred dollars, to be paid, in monthly
4 instalments, through the office of the Auditor of Accounts,
5 on a pay-roll certified to by said clerk.

Messenger of the City Council.

Sect. 5. Messenger of the City Council, two thousand
2 two hundred and fifty dollars.
3 First Assistant Messenger, one thousand dollars.
4 Second Assistant Messenger, seven hundred dollars.
5 Third Assistant Messenger, six hundred dollars.

Financial Department.

Sect. 6. The City Treasurer, beginning on the first
2 day of June,[1] 1881, shall be allowed a sum not exceeding
3 seventeen thousand four hundred dollars, to be paid to
4 his regular clerks during the salary year, in monthly in-
5 stalments, through the office of the Auditor of Accounts,
6 on a pay-roll certified to by said Treasurer.[2]

Sect. 7. The Auditor of Accounts,[1] four thousand
2 dollars per annum; also a sum not exceeding twelve
3 thousand seven hundred dollars, to be paid to his clerks
4 during the salary year, in monthly instalments, on a pay-
5 roll certified to by said Auditor.[3]
6 The foregoing salary of the Auditor shall be in full of
7 all pay for services rendered to the City of Boston or the
8 County of Suffolk in any capacity. Should said officer
9 receive directly or indirectly any money from the County
10 of Suffolk for services, the above-named salary shall be
11 decreased by an equivalent amount.

---

[1] The present City Treasurer and Auditor commenced their duties July 15, 1881.
[2] The Treasurer is allowed $700 for care of sinking-funds. See page 11.
[3] The Auditor is also allowed $800 for services as County Auditor. See page 11.

SECT. 8. The City Collector shall be allowed a sum
2 not exceeding ten thousand six hundred dollars, to be
3 paid to his regular clerks during the salary year, in
4 monthly instalments, on a pay-roll certified to by said
5 Collector; also four thousand seven hundred dollars for
6 extra clerk-hire; also for one clerk, at the rate of three
7 hundred dollars per annum, to be paid from the receipts
8 for liquor licenses; also for one clerk, at the rate of four
9 hundred dollars per annum, to be paid from the Cochitu-
10 ate Water Works revenue. Deputy Collectors, one
11 thousand seven hundred dollars each per annum, which
12 shall be in full compensation for all services rendered to
13 the city, and their whole time shall be given to the duties
14 of the Collector's department. The Deputy Collectors
15 for Dorchester, Brighton, and West Roxbury shall be
16 allowed a sum, not exceeding two hundred dollars in the
17 aggregate, for horse-hire.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

SECT. 9. Corporation Counsel, four thousand five
2 hundred dollars.
3 City Solicitor, four thousand five hundred dollars.
4 Assistant Solicitors, each, two thousand five hundred
5 dollars.
6 Conveyancers, each, two thousand five hundred dol-
7 lars.
8 Solicitor's Clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars.
9 All of the above beginning on the first day of July,
10 1881.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

SECT. 10. City Engineer, four thousand five hundred
2 dollars; and the use of a horse and a vehicle.

WATER DEPARTMENT.

SECT. 11. Member of the Water Board appointed in
2 1879, three thousand five hundred dollars; remaining
3 members, three thousand dollars each.

STREET COMMISSIONERS.

SECT. 12. Street Commissioners, each, three thou-
2 sand dollars.

Survey and Inspection of Buildings.

Sect. 13. Inspector of Buildings, two thousand eight hundred dollars, and the use of a horse and vehicle.

Assistant Inspectors, each, one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

Fire Department.

Sect. 14. Fire Commissioners, each three thousand dollars.

Registrars of Voters.

Sect. 15. Registrars of Voters, each, two thousand five hundred dollars. There shall be allowed a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, to be paid to their Assistant Registrars and Clerks, through the office of the Auditor of Accounts, on a pay-roll certified to by the Registrars of Voters; the compensation of each of the Assistant Registrars of Voters shall not exceed three dollars and fifty cents per day for each and every day's actual service.

Health Department.

Sect. 16. Members of Board of Health, each, three thousand dollars.

One Assistant City Physician, twelve hundred dollars, and no more than one shall be employed until their salaries be fixed by the City Council.

Port Physician, nine hundred dollars.

Assistant Port Physician, eight hundred and fifty dollars, and house-room and board either at Deer or Gallop's Island.

Inspector of Provisions, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Inspector of Abattoir, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Registrar's Department.

Sect. 17. The City Registrar shall be allowed a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, to be paid to his regular clerks during the salary year, in monthly instalments, through the office of the Auditor of Accounts, on a pay-roll certified to by the Registrar. And for his Assistant Registrars he shall be paid a sum not exceeding twenty-five cents for information furnished concerning each birth.

BRIDGES.

SECT. 18. Superintendent of Congress-street bridge,
2 three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars per annum,
3 said sum to be in full for his services and the services of
4 such assistants as he may employ; and he shall employ
5 one Engineer, whose salary shall be seven hundred and
6 fifty dollars per annum; also three Assistant Superin-
7 tendents, whose salary shall be five hundred and fifty
8 dollars, each, per annum.
9 Superintendent of Malden bridge, one thousand three
10 hundred and fifty dollars per annum, said sum to be in
11 full for his services and the services of such assistants as
12 he may employ; and he shall employ one Assistant
13 Superintendent, whose salary shall be five hundred and
14 fifty dollars per annum.
15 Superintendent of Mt. Washington-avenue bridge,
16 two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum,
17 said sum to be in full for his services and the services of
18 such assistants as he may employ; and he shall employ
19 one Assistant Superintendent, whose salary shall be six
20 hundred and fifty dollars per annum; also two Assistant
21 Superintendents, whose salary shall be five hundred and
22 fifty dollars, each, per annum.
23 Superintendent of Federal-street bridge, two thousand
24 seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum, said sum to be
25 in full for his services and the services of such assistants as
26 he may employ; and he shall employ one Assistant Super-
27 intendent, whose salary shall be six hundred and fifty
28 dollars per annum; also two Assistant Superintendents,
29 whose salary shall be five hundred and fifty dollars, each,
30 per annum.
31 Superintendent of Broadway bridge, two thousand nine
32 hundred dollars per annum, said sum to be in full for his
33 services and the services of such assistants as he may em-
34 ploy; and he shall employ one Engineer, whose salary
35 shall be seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum; also
36 two Assistant Superintendents, whose salary shall be five
37 hundred and fifty dollars, each, per annum.
38 Superintendent of Dover-street bridge, two thousand
39 six hundred and fifty dollars per annum, said sum to be
40 in full for his services and the services of such assistants
41 as he may employ; and he shall employ one Assistant
42 Superintendent, whose salary shall be six hundred and
43 fifty dollars per annum; also two Assistant Superintend-
44 ents, whose salary shall be five hundred and fifty dollars,
45 each, per annnm.

Superintendent of Meridian-street bridge, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars per annum, said sum to be in full for his services and the services of such assistants as he may employ; and he shall employ one Assistant Superintendent, whose salary shall be five hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Superintendent of Chelsea-street bridge, three hundred dollars per annum; said sum to be in full for his services and the services of such assistants as he may employ.

Superintendent of Neponset bridge, four hundred dollars per annum; said sum to be in full for all the services performed in the superintendence of said bridge.

Superintendent of Granite bridge, two hundred dollars per annum; said sum to be in full for all services performed for the City of Boston in the superintendence of said bridge.

Superintendent of Charles-river bridge, two thousand four hundred and fifty dollars per annum; and he shall be allowed the use of the house on said bridge, free of rent, with the necessary fuel and lights, the said sum and privileges to be in full for his services and the services of such assistants as he may employ; and he shall employ one Assistant Superintendent, whose salary shall be six hundred and fifty dollars per annum; also two Assistant Superintendents, whose salary shall be five hundred and fifty dollars, each, per annum.

Superintendent of Warren bridge, two thousand four hundred and fifty dollars per annum; and he shall be allowed the use of the house on said bridge, free of rent, with the necessary fuel and lights, the said sum and privileges to be in full for his services and the services of such assistants as he may employ: and he shall employ an Assistant Superintendent, whose salary shall be six hundred and fifty dollars per annum; also two Assistant Superintendents, whose salary shall be five hundred and fifty dollars, each per annum.

Superintendent of Essex-street bridge, four hundred dollars per annum, said sum to be in full for all the services performed for the City of Boston in the superintendence of said bridge.

Superintendent of Cambridge-street bridge (Brighton District), Western-avenue bridge to Cambridge, and North Harvard-street bridge, seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum, said sum to be in full for all the services performed for the City of Boston in the superintendence of said bridges.

Superintendent of Chelsea bridge (South), between

Charlestown and Chelsea, two thousand one hundred dollars per annum, said sum to be in full for all the services performed for the City of Boston in the superintendence of said bridge; and said Superintendent shall employ one Assistant Superintendent, whose salary shall be six hundred and fifty dollars per annum; also one Assistant Superintendent, whose salary shall be five hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Superintendent of Chelsea bridge (North), between Charlestown and Chelsea, one thousand five hundred and fifty dollars per annum, said sum to be in full for all the services performed for the City of Boston in the superintendence of said bridge; and said Superintendent shall employ one Assistant Superintendent, whose salary shall be six hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Superintendent of North Beacon-street bridge, and Western-avenue bridge to Watertown, one hundred and fifty dollars per annum, said sum to be in full for all the services performed for the City of Boston in the superintendence of said bridges.

Superintendent of Commercial Point bridge, fifty dollars per annum.

Superintendent of Winthrop bridge, one hundred dollars per annum.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

SECT. 19. Superintendent of Streets, four thousand dollars, and the use of a horse and vehicle.

Superintendent of Public Buildings, three thousand five hundred dollars, and the use of one horse and vehicle or more.

Superintendent of Faneuil Hall, five hundred dollars.

Weigher in Faneuil-Hall Market, eight hundred dollars.

Day Watchman at Faneuil-Hall Market, three dollars per day for each and every day's actual service.

The Night Watchmen at Faneuil-Hall Market, three dollars each for every night's actual service.

Superintendent of the East Boston Ferries, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Superintendent of Boston Lunatic Hospital, two thousand five hundred dollars, and house-room and board for himself and family in said hospital, which shall be in full for his services as said superintendent, and as physician to all the public institutions at South Boston.

Assessors' Department.

Sect. 20. The First Assistant Assessors, seven dollars, and the salary of the Second Assistant Assessors, five dollars, for each and every day of actual service while engaged in street duty or revising assessments; and a further sum of three hundred and fifty dollars to each First Assistant Assessor, for attending all the sessions of the Board of Assessors, and the First Assistants; and for non-attendance there shall be deducted a *pro rata* amount. The amount of service rendered by the several Assistant Assessors shall be certified by the Secretary of the Board in such a manner as the Joint Committee on the Assessors' Department shall order.

Sect. 21. The sessions of the Board of Assessors and Assistant Assessors shall be held daily, beginning on the sixteenth day of June, and shall not terminate sooner than the seventh of August, unless dissolved by the Board of Assessors.

Police Department.[1]

Sect. 22. Superintendent, three thousand dollars.

Deputy Superintendent, two thousand three hundred dollars.

Probation Officer, fifteen hundred dollars.

Captains, each four dollars per day.

Chief Inspector, four dollars per day.

Inspectors and Lieutenants, each three dollars and fifty cents per day.

Assistant Inspectors, each three dollars per day.

Sergeants, each three dollars and twenty-five cents per day.

House Watchmen, each three dollars per day.

Clerk to Superintendent, fifteen hundred dollars.

Clerk to the Board of Commissioners, fifteen hundred dollars.

Property Clerk, fifteen hundred dollars.

Patrolmen in the police force, appointed prior to the twenty-seventh day of March, 1877, shall be at the rate of three dollars per day. Patrolmen appointed subsequent to the twenty-seventh day of March, 1877, shall, for the first year's service, be at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per day; for the second year's service, at

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[1] The salaries of the Police Commissioners are not fixed by this ordinance. They therefore remain at the rates fixed by ordinance of June 14, 1878, viz., for the Chairman, $3,250 per annum; and for the other members, $3,000 each per annum.

the rate of two dollars and seventy-five cents per day; and for the third and each succeeding year of service, at the rate of three dollars per day.

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE.

SECT. 23. The total amount of salaries paid for additional assistance, in each department, shall not exceed the amount annually appropriated therefor; and the amount required for such additional assistance shall be specifically stated in the annual estimate made to the Auditor of Accounts.

SECT. 24. The appropriations for clerk-hire, in the several departments, shall be apportioned, in the same manner as in the financial year 1880–81, as set forth in printed Document No. 67 of the present year. Any allowance for additional clerks shall be used only for the payment of such persons; and any portion of any appropriation not used, in consequence of the omission to employ any of the clerks, shall remain unexpended.

SECT. 25. The bills for the use of horses and vehicles by city officers, as herein provided, shall require the approval of the committees supervising such officials, if any exist.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

SECT 26. The Auditor and Treasurer shall pay to the several officers of Suffolk County the amounts prescribed by law to be paid by the County of Suffolk.

AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING THE SALARIES OF CERTAIN CITY OFFICERS.

[Passed November 22, 1881.]

Be it ordained by the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows: —

SECTION 1. The salaries of the following-named officers shall be at the rate per annum placed against their respective names, beginning on the first day of April, 1881,[1] payable monthly, subject to the deduction of any and all sums due from such officers to the city; and all of said officers, receiving moneys in their official capacity, shall account for the same: —

City Treasurer, six thousand dollars.
City Collector, five thousand dollars.

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[1] See note on page 2, *ante*.

AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING THE SALARIES OF CERTAIN CITY OFFICERS.

[Passed November 22, 1881.[1]]

Be it ordained by the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows: —

Section 1. The salaries of the following-named officers shall be at the rate per annum placed against their respective names, beginning on the first day of April, 1881, payable monthly, subject to the deduction of any and all sums due from such officers to the city; and all of said officers, receiving moneys in their official capacity, shall account for the same: —

Mayor's Clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

City Clerk, four thousand dollars.

Clerk of Committees, three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Assistant Clerk of Committees, one thousand six hundred dollars.

Receiver of Water Rates, two thousand two hundred dollars.

City Surveyor, three thousand one hundred dollars.

Water Registrar, three thousand dollars.

Street Commissioners' Clerk, two thousand dollars.

Inspector of Buildings' Clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars.

One Assistant Inspector, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Superintendent of Health, three thousand dollars.

City Physician, two thousand seven hundred dollars.

City Registrar, two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

City Architect, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Superintendent of Sewers, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Superintendent of Printing, two thousand dollars.

Superintendent of Faneuil-Hall Market, two thousand two hundred dollars.

Deputy Superintendent of Faneuil-Hall Market one thousand three hundred dollars.

Superintendent Public Grounds, two thousand two hundred dollars.

Chairman Board of Assessors, three thousand five hundred dollars.

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[1] See City Document No. 133.

Secretary Board of Assessors, three thousand two hundred dollars.

Three Principal Assessors, each, two thousand seven hundred dollars.

ORDERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL ESTABLISHING SALARIES OF CERTAIN CITY OFFICERS.

[Passed November 19, 1881.[1]]

Ordered, That the salaries of the following-named officers shall be at the rate per annum placed against their respective names, beginning on the first day of April, 1881, payable monthly, subject to the deduction of any and all sums due from such persons to the city; and all such officers receiving moneys in their official capacity shall account for the same: —

Harbor Master, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Sealer of Weights and Measures, two thousand dollars.

Deputy Sealers of Weights and Measures, one thousand two hundred dollars each.

Treasurer of the Board of Commissioners on the Sinking Funds, if the same be the City Treasurer, seven hundred dollars.

Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of Faneui Hall Market, each one dollar, so long as they respectively receive the salaries allowed them as inspectors of provisions at said market.

Ordered, That the City Treasurer be authorized to accept the office of Treasurer of the Board of Commissioners on the Sinking Funds for the term for which he has been elected by said Board, or until otherwise ordered by the City Council.

ORDERS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN, ESTABLISHING THE SALARIES OF CERTAIN OFFICERS.

Ordered, That the salary allowed to the *Auditor of the County of Suffolk*, pursuant to Chapter 256 of the Acts of 1879, be fixed, until otherwise ordered, at the sum of eight hundred dollars, in full for himself and his assistant; and that said sum be charged to the appropriation for the County of Suffolk.

[Approved July 23, 1881.]

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[1] See City Document No. 122.

Ordered, That the salary of the *Inspector of Milk*, from and after July 1, 1881, and until otherwise ordered, be fixed at the rate of eighteen hundred dollars per annum, said sum to include compensation for his services under Chapter 292 of the Acts of 1881.

[Approved July 23, 1881.]

Ordered, That the salary of the *Superintendent of Lamps*, from the first day of April, 1881, and until otherwise ordered, be fixed at the rate of thirty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly; and that said sum be charged to the appropriation for lamps.

[Approved August 30, 1881.]

SYNOPSIS OF SALARIES.

Office.	Page.	Salary.	Remarks.
Assessors	11	$2,700 00	Each.
Chairman	10	3,500 00	
Secretary	11	3,200 00	
First Assistant, per diem	8	7 00	Each.
Second Assistant	8	5 00	Each.
Architect, City	10	3,500 00	
Auditor, City	2	4,000 00	
Clerks	2	12,700 00	
County	11	800 00	
Boston Water Board	3	3,000 00	One at $3,500.
Bridges — Superintendent.			
Broadway	5	2,900 00	For self and assistants.
Cambridge street, etc.	6	750 00	" "
Charles river	6	2,450 00	" "
Chelsea (south)	6	2,100 00	" "
Chelsea (north)	7	1,550 00	" "
Chelsea street	6	300 00	" "
Commercial point	7	50 00	
Congress street	5	3,450 00	" "
Dover street	5	2,650 00	" "
Essex street	6	400 00	
Federal street	5	2,750 00	" "
Granite	6	200 00	
Malden	5	1,350 00	" "

SYNOPSIS OF SALARIES. — *Continued.*

Office.	Page.	Salary.	Remarks.
Meridian street	6	$1,450 00	For self and assistants.
Mount Washington avenue	5	2,750 00	" "
Neponset	6	400 00	
North Beacon street	7	150 00	
Warren	6	2,450 00	" "
Winthrop	7	100 00	
Buildings, Inspector	4	2,800 00	And horse and vehicle.
Assistant and Draughtsman	10	1,500 00	
Clerk for	10	1,500 00	
Seven Assistants	4	1,350 00	Each.
Superintendent	7	3,500 00	And horse and vehicle.
City Clerk	10	4,000 00	
Assistant	2	2,000 00	
Clerks	2	10,500 00	
Clerk of Committees	10	3,250 00	
Assistant	10	1,600 00	
Clerk of Common Council	2	2,000 00	
Clerks	2	1,500 00	
Collector, City	9	5,000 00	
Clerks	2	10,600 00	
" extra	3	4,700 00	
" license	3	300 00	
" water	3	400 00	
Receiver of water rates	10	2,200 00	
Deputies	.	1,700 00	Each.
Common, etc., Superintendent	10	2,200 00	
Corporation counsel	3	4,500 00	See Solicitor.
Engineer, City	3	4,500 00	And horse and vehicle.
Faneuil Hall, Superintendent	7	500 00	
Faneuil-Hall Market, Superintendent	10	2,200 00	$1.00 as Insp. of Provisions.
Deputy	10	1,300 00	" "
Weigher	7	800 00	
Watchmen	7	3 00	Per diem.
Ferries, Superintendent	7	2,500 00	
Fire Commissioners	4	3,000 00	Each.
Harbor Master	11	1,500 00	
Health, Board of	4	3,000 00	Each.
Superintendent	10	3,000 00	

SYNOPSIS OF SALARIES. — *Continued.*

Office.	Page.	Salary.	Remarks.
Lamps, Superintendent	12	$3,500 00	
Lunatic Hospital, Superintendent	7	2,500 00	And board and rent.
Mayor	1	5,000 00	And horse and vehicle.
Clerk	10	1,800 00	
Messenger	2	2,250 00	
First assistant	2	1,000 00	
Second "	2	700 00	
Third "	2	600 00	
Milk Inspector	12	1,800 00	
Physician, City	10	2,700 00	
Assistant	4	1,200 00	
Port	4	900 00	At Deer Island.
Assistant	4	850 00	" "
Police Commissioners	8	3,000 00	Chairman, $3,250. See note.
Superintendent	8	3,000 00	
Deputy	8	2,300 00	
Probation Officer	8	1,500 00	
Commission Clerk	8	1,500 00	
Superintendent's Clerk	8	1,500 00	
Property Clerk	8	1,500 00	
Inspector, Chief	8	4 00	Per diem.
Inspectors and Lieutenants	8	3 50	Each, per diem.
Captains	8	4 00	" "
Assistant Inspectors	8	3 00	" "
Watchmen	8	3 00	" "
Patrolmen	8	3 00	" "
Printing, Superintendent	10	2,000 00	
Provisions, Inspector	4	1,500 00	At large.
At Brighton Abattoir	4	1,500 00	See Faneuil-Hall Market.
Registrar, City	10	2,550 00	
Clerks	4	5,000 00	
of Voters	4	2,500 00	Each.
Clerks, etc.	4	3 50	Each, per diem.
Sewers, Superintendent	10	3,500 00	
Sinking Funds, Treasurer	11	700 00	See Treasurer.
Solicitor, City	3	4,500 00	
Assistants	3	2,500 00	Each.
Conveyancers	3	2,500 00	Each.

SYNOPSIS OF SALARIES. — *Concluded.*

Office.	Page.	Salary.	Remarks.
Clerk	3	$1,500 00	
Streets, Superintendent	7	4,000 00	And horse and vehicle.
Commissioners	3	3,000 00	Each.
Clerk	10	2,000 00	
Surveyor, City	10	3,100 00	
Treasurer, City	9	6,000 00	See Sinking Funds.
Clerks	2	17,400 00	
Water Registrar	10	3,000 00	See Boston Water Board.
Weights and Measures, Sealer	11	2,000 00	
Deputies	11	1,200 00	Each.

[Document 162 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

COMMUNICATION

OF

T. LARKIN TURNER

ON SUBJECT OF THE

CHARLESTOWN TUNNEL.

1881.

In Board of Aldermen, Dec. 19, 1881.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY,
City Clerk.

IN THE MATTER OF ROADWAY COMMUNICATION WITH THE CHARLESTOWN DISTRICT.

To the Honorable the Aldermen and the City Council of the City of Boston: —

Gentlemen,— August 22d last we, the undersigned, had the honor of presenting to your honorable body plans and specifications of an alleged better method of communication with the Charlestown District than had been in contemplation in the matter of a tunnel under Charles river, the which documents were so far favorably received as to be referred to the "Joint Special Committee on the New Bridge to Charlestown." Your humble servant, in the assumption of the rights of a citizen, did in those papers develop his ideas, to which he begs to refer, and not without mature deliberation, experience, and knowledge of this all-important subject, did he presume to sacrifice your valuable time. He asks of

your honorable body for this his hearing, and that it may be ordered to be printed; that this document may go on record as the one of November the 21st ultimo, by the "New Charlestown Bridge Committee." Not that we expect to change the committee's opinion of a bridge to connect the Charlestown District, as it is, as indicated in its title, appointed for the purpose to erect a bridge; but, in vindication of himself and his plans, and to reassert that, in your humble servant's opinion, a tunnel will furnish the only capacious, convenient, and economical roadway to solve the difficulty to our ancient vicinage. With regard to our plans and specifications we beg to represent, that we did not for one moment suppose, that any one could be "crank" enough to believe of our plans and estimates, casually drawn and computed, simply for the time being, to illustrate an idea, were minute enough for the artisan to commence with the work of immediate construction; or that we expected minute criticism to that effect on such. We wished plainly to show what we have asserted, and from which we have had no reason to recede, the entire possibility and comparative cheapness in our plans. Without asking, we were notified of a hearing on our proposed tunnel at a meeting of the committee for November the 12th, which took place at that time, with the following result; and we propose, in justice to ourself, and to those of the public who have an inkling as we do towards a tunnel under Charles river, in all due deference, to make answer, and as follows, to the committee's report: —

It says, "The *principal* objections to Mr. Turner's plan *appeared* to the committee to be as follows: —

"*First.* He does not provide for a tunnel of sufficient width to compensate for the discontinuance of the present bridges."

In answer we say, We have provided for a tunnel, wholly of our own contrivance, the foot gallery of which is between and above the two entirely separate driveways, — a great convenience in double and brilliant lighting, etc., for foot passengers; and, although not agreeing with the committee in its peculiar views of comparing its bridge with our tunnel, yet it would easily be seen that for comparatively small extra expense, considering its object's magnitude, without the slightest interference with its symmetry or general plan, it could be readily enlarged to any reasonable extent; and this we stated to the members of the committee, which they, in their report, have entirely omitted to mention. We do not believe that a continuous highway, where the travel is all in one direction, as through a tunnel

represented by us, will require the immense width claimed by the committee, and represented by them as necessary for a bridge, where the travel is going in opposite directions, on the same plane, in and out, backward and forward; one constant confusion of a crowding mass of humanity, rushing, wrangling, and cursing, impatient for a first or no place, — an apt location for the close heed of an humanistic society for its practice for the prevention of cruelty to animals and man, while waiting for the "off and on" of the bridge draw. In fact, the sum of this *first* objection is that it amounts to nothing, inasmuch as our section of plan showed in itself its feasibility of widening.

The next of "the *principal* objections" was, "*Second*, the grades of the approaches, as planned by Mr. Turner, are very objectionable. They amount to 6 feet in 100." For heavily loaded teams they should not be, as they state, over half that grade. Here we showed the committee where, in our plans, we could materially reduce this grade of six feet, if it were necessary, without any appreciable change of plan or estimate. And as it would be necessary to maintain steam-engines in the accumulation of electricity for the illumination of work as of day, at the ascending approaches, or rather debouches, — and it is nothing visionary either, — our proposition is, and we represented it to the committee, that, as in the streets of other cities of the Union, as a fixture, we should have, run by these steam works, a universal chain, or other cable, to attach to, and to assist, to any extent, on the up-grades, the heavily loaded teams so much complained of. And the answer to this "*second objection*" results in this, that our grade can be readily reduced, and that the *heavy teams* are to be assisted on heavy up-grades by steam, the both of which, cogently represented to the committee, have not received the least mention in the report.

And now they rush up a perfect avalanche of sweeper in its number "three." So, therefore, as there indicated, any party who may come forward with a prospective plan for the alleviation of this difficulty of communication with the Charlestown District must be stove off, and the public mystified thereon, by an angular assertion that he "has, *apparently*, very crude ideas of the cost of tunnel work, and his plan was, *evidently*, made without a proper knowledge of the ground." Now, the "*evidently*" is, in our estimation, most decidedly misapplied; and the "*apparently*," touching the most prominent part of the whole affair, as relates to price, with a deal of care. And, if there be anything we are conversant with, it is "*the ground*." It is the very *ground* on which we were born; and here it was, concerning *the ground*,

we are proud to say, we received our first and our continued instruction. We were with Col. Loammi Baldwin during the water-question and the various surveys, and those of the Charles river and harbor; and we think we do, or should, know something about the small spot of Charles river sufficient for a desired tunnel. It is true we personally never dug in a tunnel, but we know of their theories and have studied their progress. It strikes your humble servant that, with a little effort, a man with a small amount of head-hamper need not be much at fault about "the cost of tunnel-work," or "a proper knowledge of the ground." Such small notions of engineering need be confined to a small nutshell. Besides, there is drawn into this mental insufficiency a tunnel of Mr. Herschel, and one approved of by the Harbor Commission of 1872. But we cannot conceive what this has to do with our underground passage-way, subserving, as his conception undoubtedly did, some peculiar purpose of that Harbor Commission, no doubt comprised of as competent individuals as civil engineers, and as capable of judging of their own requirements as the Bridge Committee; particularly so as the chairman of the latter assured ourself that he himself knew nothing of engineering. It is not the sort of tunnel for our purpose; it is in no respect like it; and in no way can be assured of such, — except that both bear the same generic title of tunnel, — and, to appearance, seems only to have been lugged into the report as "guy." Mr. Herschel's tunnel was to have been 4,466 feet in length (ours to be scarce one-half of it), with two driveways (no separate footway), each 11 feet wide and 13 feet high, — why, no more like our tunnel than, as Hamlet says of his father, "Hyperion to a satyr," — and this is doubled up and called an estimate — $2,979,418 the sum total! And on the strength of such detail as this is, deduced from Mr. Herschel's honest, and, no doubt, correct figures, for the purposes of the Harbor Commissioners, the Bridge Committee, in comparing his with our estimate, assert that "it is clear one of the estimates must be very incorrect." Bah! we throw such base reasoning into their teeth.

Did we not know the committee to be composed of honorable men, we should think they had some sinister design to belittle ourself and our most innocent effort. Our estimate, in round numbers, was for 1,500,000 dollars, and we are not willing to recede from these figures unless another organization — perhaps termed the "Charlestown *Tunnel* Committee" — be assigned, in fairness, to search after the best method of communication, to be selected from all plans proposed, — by themselves or others, — better able to oversight seeming prejudice against this, now most popular, but, with

the committee, a most abused inter-communication — the tunnel. Let it be known that your pronounced ignorant fellow-citizen has so far kept pace with the times, he somewhat knows the expense of building of tunnels, and their driving and construction, through the use of new facilities, engendered by their increasing necessity, and the common practice and dexterity in the present usage of machinery is so much greater than formerly, and, doubtless, our Chief Engineer knows that, though the committee's report represents the estimate of Mr. Herschel of ten years ago as a guarantee for the expense of now. It appears as though some one besides your humble servant was beset with the unfortunate incubus of ignorance of the subject. It may be necessary, as with the Hoosac tunnel, where the two Irish experts, the Hanlon brothers, were induced to do its finishing, its completion, that they may be brought here to devise a tunnel to connect the Charlestown District with Boston proper. At least let us, in making the plans and estimates, not have *ignorance of the subject* on the part of an honest and inquiring citizen brought in to misdirect the minds of an anxiously expectant public.

The committee makes us another paragraph; but, as this is not numbered, it may be called miscellaneous. We pass over the assertions in their comparison of bridges with tunnels, arriving at the sage conclusion, that "there are many objections to the use of tunnels which could be raised if it were necessary." It is due to the committee that it should have had the benefit, in detail, of this its wholesale assertion. To have supported its cause, it seems it should have brought forth all quibbles possible, which, considering the emergency, might be necessary.

It next says, "Wherever they have been tried they have failed to give satisfaction. This is notably the case with the Thames and those in Chicago. Their darkness, dampness, want of ventilation, and the sense of insecurity, which, however ill founded [an honest confession, truly!] is inseparable to the public." With regard to the assertion here conveyed, that "*wherever* they have been tried they have failed to give satisfaction," it is an immense mistake, to speak of it in no worse term. With regard to the Chicago tunnels, though perhaps they were not constructed with the care they should have been, yet we do know they are in constant use; and, as designed, subserve a very useful purpose, as many a man you may meet on the street, and not an engineer, can inform you, so common is the knowledge in that direction. And as relates to *the* Thames tunnel, you name it in the singular number, implying that there is but one at London, under the

Thames. Here, again, you are mistaken; for London has rejoiced in as many as THREE TUNNELS under the Thames. The earliest, of 1804, by the "Thames Archway Company," called the "Rotherhithe Driftway," to extend from Rotherkith to Limehouse, was never carried to entire completion; but served as a stimulus to the construction of the magnificent work engineered by the elder Brunel. Throughout its whole extent it is a square mass (37 by 22 feet) of brick and cement, pierced with its two symmetrical tunnels; and it was paid for by the government at the immense cost of upwards of two and a quarter million of dollars. It was opened to passengers, the only purpose for which it was ever intended, in 1843. It ever has been, and will be, seemingly, to the end of time, a standing refutation of the falsity of the utterance, that it is "*notably* the case" it is dark, damp, wanting in ventilation, and with a sense of insecurity "inseparable from their use." Why, how false! We will turn the committee and their henchmen over to Tallis and his "Illustrated London," where, in speaking of the Thames tunnel, it says, "The length is 1,300 feet; it is *brilliantly lighted*, and contains *numerous shops* for the *sale of refreshments and fancy articles*. It is descended and ascended at each end by large circular stairs of 100 steps each, and foot-passengers using this subterranean thoroughfare pay individually a toll of one penny." So much for an implied terror to the world's public! In utter contrast to the magnificent tunnel of Brunel is the no less remarkable "tube or subway" of Barlow, extending from Tower hill to Tooley street. Its entire cost is said to have been only $80,000. It is about 1,320 feet in length, and cased in cast iron. This is *cut through clay*, which is *one of the elements of its cheapness*. It is entirely a business tunnel, or "tube," for quick transit; entered by an elevator, or a "lift," as the English term it; and one is propelled through it in a car, by machinery of peculiar construction, *driven by steam*.

Tunnels are fast becoming a public necessity. "Van Nostrand's Magazine," speaking of tunnels, aptly and truly says: "A public want where navigation claims the stream in crowded localities." See the immense tunnelling now done, and being done, throughout the British Empire! See the vast undertaking, — vast a few years ago, but as nothing now, — the tunnelling under the British channel, and proceding to completion at no snail pace! See the Mount Cenis, with its perforation of $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles; not content with that immense boring of the Alps, they must try again at the St. Gothard, with its $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and it is but recently, we are assured, the Spaniards are to pierce the Pyrenees, to convey

them in passage from Madrid to Paris, as a late tourist says, "will be accomplished with greater care and economy." But to return nearer home. We have our Hoosac tunnel, — a great work we are sure of, with its conveyance of near 660 railroad cars per day, a public need; and, if it cost much more than it should, it is, like all tunnels, a work for all time. It is even talked of to tunnel the River St. Lawrence, and a part of the money is already in hand for its accomplishment. There is the difficult undertaking, — an honor to the liberal company that has it in charge, and that has its $10,000,000 at stake, — the Hudson-river tunnel, that, in consequence of unparalleled bad silt soil to worry through, has met with great hindrance, but is delving on to a successful finishing. And then, again, it is in contemplation, as a necessity, the tunnelling of Broadway in the city of New York, for the free and safe transit of its fast accumulating population. Yet, with all the array of absolute necessities, tunnels are adjudged by the Charlestown New Bridge Committee and their henchmen as "objectionable to the public," and through its flimsy reasoning, in face and eyes, too, of the large number of positive facts the world over to the contrary. And, as a final summing up of the committee's report, it is "of the opinion that no farther action is necessary on Mr. Turner's communication;" therefore, we, and all of us, by its edict, are to consider our project of a public highway through a tunnel under Charles river, for all time, as adjudged by it, as dead and buried.

And, finally, hereby do we wish to represent to your honorable body, that we, and our friends, citizens of this favored municipality, have, by a seemingly hurried reviewing of our ideas on the tunnel question, or an ignorance of this immediate branch of the subject at issue, or an undue prejudice in favor of bridges, been misrepresented in ourself and our labors by the Bridge Committee; and we ask, in consequence, this privilege, in this wise, and by this communication going on the record, thereby thus far to right ourselves before your honorable body and the public at large, and to be thus far rid of the gross imputation that our *object is objectionable*, and that we are *ignorant of the locality* and *the subject thereof*.

Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

T. LARKIN TURNER.

BOSTON, Dec. 17, 1881, 3 Ashburton place.

[Document 163 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspectors of Prisons and Houses of Detention

IN

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

December, 1881.

In Board of Aldermen, December 31, 1881.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to visit the Jail and other houses of detention within the County of Suffolk, and to make the examinations and inspection required by law, respectfully submit their second semi-annual report.

Marcella-street Home.

The committee visited this institution for juvenile pauper and neglected children of both sexes on the 22d of December. At that time the number of sentenced children was 194.

The committee visited the schools, which were in session, the dormitories, and the hospital, which contained half-a-dozen patients; and they found all departments in most excellent condition.

Since the inspection by the committee, in June last, the new brick building erected for the accommodation of the female pauper and neglected children, formerly located at Deer Island, has been occupied by them, and it contains all the conveniences and comforts which are essential for such large numbers of children.

The play-grounds for the children have been enlarged, as heretofore suggested by this committee, and nothing appears

to be wanted to make them comfortable, healthy, and happy.

The children and teachers in this department do not regret their transfer from Deer Island to this new and commodious structure.

Ophthalmia and ringworm disorders, which are apt to infect a lot of children brought together from neglected and wretched homes, still linger among the inmates, though the cases are not so numerous as formerly.

Lunatic Hospital.

The committee visited this institution on the 22d inst. On that day the whole number of inmates was 183, being a larger number than the building can properly accommodate.

The committee renew with increased emphasis the statement made in their last report, that this hospital building is far behind any other in the State, as regards the appliances and facilities for a humane treatment of the patients.

The building is quite old, its stairways are contracted, its halls are narrow; its windows are necessarily barred, so that escape of all the bewildered patients, in case of fire, is not probable, though an ample fire-escape is provided. But aside from this, there are not enough sleeping-rooms, and the dining-rooms are miserably contracted, so much so that tables are set in the wards directly among the patients,—which tends to create unnecessary excitement and trouble.

The unfortunate inmates of this hospital are afflicted, not of their own volition, or by reason of any crime or offence, and they ought to have the best accommodations and comforts that the city can provide.

The committee feel that many projects are entertained by the City Council which do not deserve so much consideration as does this necessity for better hospital accommodations.

Under these disadvantages, the committee believe that the Superintendent and his assistants do all that is possible to cheer, comfort, and console the patients.

House of Correction.

This institution was visited on the 22d inst. The committee inspected the prisons, shops, and other departments, which were all found in their usual neat and orderly condition. Every prisoner who could work was engaged in work of some kind. The facilities for labor at the House of Correction are quite extensive and systematic, and, in consequence,

the discipline is methodical. Such prisoners as the committee questioned appeared to be contented with their food and treatment. The bread for the Lunatic Hospital and for this institution is baked on these premises, and is of excellent quality.

At the time of this inspection the whole number of prisoners was 443, 69 of whom were females. As female convicts are now sent to the Female Prison at Sherborn, only a few are sent to the House of Correction, to act as domestics and to work in the laundry. Everything connected with the health, comfort, and discipline of the prisoners at this institution appears to be very satisfactory.

JAIL.

The committee inspected the Jail on December 23d, on which day the whole number of inmates was 152. Though this visit was made without any previous notice, the committee found the institution in a very neat and tidy condition. The prisoners appeared to be satisfied with their food and treatment, and, upon repeated inquiries, no complaints were heard of a lack of rations or of comfort. The committee examined the quality of the food served out to the inmates that day, and found it satisfactory in all respects.

The construction of the engine-room, which cuts off all smell of the cooking in the kitchen, has proved very useful in keeping the air in the corridors sweet and pure.

HOUSES OF INDUSTRY AND REFORMATION.

These Houses were visited by the committee on the 23d inst., and were found to be in their usual satisfactory condition.

The number of inmates was larger than at the time of the last inspection, viz. :—

Number in House of Industry	697
" " House of Reformation	114
" " Truant School	150
	961

The dormitories and workrooms were examined by the committee, and the rations furnished were inspected and found to be fresh and sweet. The health of the prisoners was excellent; in fact, they all leave these institutions in a better physical condition than when they enter them.

The removal of the female pauper and neglected children to the new building at the Marcella-street Home has enabled the Superintendent to devote the building formerly used by such children to the accommodation of the girls in the House of Reformation, who are thus more comfortably situated than in their old quarters.

Appended to this report will be found the usual statistics furnished by the several Superintendents.

Respectfully submitted,

LUCIUS SLADE,
C. H. B. BRECK,
CHARLES V. WHITTEN.

APPENDIX.

SUFFOLK COUNTY JAIL.

BOSTON, Dec. 23, 1881.

To the Inspectors of Prisons in the County of Suffolk:—

GENTLEMEN,—The total number of prisoners in this Jail on this day, Dec. 23, 1881, is 152; 147 are held for criminal offences, and 5 as witnesses.

Males	129
Females	23
Total	152

At the date of your inspection, June 24, 1881, the total number of prisoners was	146
The number committed from June 24, 1881, to December 23, 1881	1,280
Total	1,426
Total number discharged	1,274
Remaining Dec. 23, 1881, as above	152

There have been no escapes, no deaths, no contagious diseases. Two prisoners, found upon examination to be insane, were, by order of Court, committed to the State Lunatic Hospital, in Danvers, viz., Daniel Doherty, held for non-payment of fine and costs, in each of two cases of assault and battery, was sent to the hospital Nov. 5, 1881; James McCabe, held for trial on charge of breaking and entering, was sent to hospital Dec. 6, 1881. James J. Murphy, a prisoner sentenced Nov. 14, 1881, to one year's imprisonment in jail, for the crime of larceny in a building, was, at the time of sentence, sick with consumption, is now very sick, and without hope of recovery.

No other sickness, except as usually incident with the criminal classes.

The buildings are in good order, and the discipline and good conduct of the prisoners easily and properly maintained.

JOHN M. CLARK,
Sheriff, Keeper of the Jail.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

DECEMBER 24, 1881.

To the Inspectors of Prisons and Houses of Detention in the County of Suffolk: —

GENTLEMEN, — The committee visited the House of Correction December 22, 1881.

The number of prisoners remaining June 30, 1881, was — Males, 359; females, 61; total, 420.

Committed from June 30 to December 22, 1881, — Males, 330; females, 77; total, 407.

Discharged from June 30 to December 22, 1881, — Males, 316; females, 68; total, 384.

Remaining December 22, 1881, — Males, 374; females, 69; total, 443.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Discharged on expiration of sentence	336
Pardoned by Governor	2
Released on probation	3
Paid fine and costs	18
Discharged by order of Municipal Court	8
Died	1
Transferred to Lunatic Hospital at Taunton	9
Transferred to Female Prison at Sherborn	2
Found surety	5
Total	384

Only one death has occurred during the past six months; general good health has prevailed throughout the institution, and I am happy to report that there has been no epidemic sickness.

Nothing new has to be reported in the way of punishments, the discipline of former years has been enforced with good results. Firmness, and not severity, has been the rule.

Food of good quality, and in sufficient abundance, has been furnished for the daily sustenance of the prisoners.

LABOR. — Mr. O'Neil, slipper manufacturer, resigned his contract on the 30th day of November, 1881. The men employed by him have been transferred to the manufacture of clothing and general work about the institution. I have been able to find contract employment for all prisoners who are competent to do the work.

The average number of prisoners is about the same as last reported.

Respectfully,

M. V. B. BERRY,

Master.

BOSTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Return of the Boston Lunatic Hospital to the Committee of the Board of Aldermen for inspecting Places of Detention, for the term ending December 22, 1881.

Number of patients remaining June 30, 1881, the date of the last inspection: —

Men	77
Women	86
	—163
Number admitted since —	
Men	31
Women	35
	— 66
Whole number treated —	
Men	108
Women	121
	—229
Number discharged —	
Men	18
Women	28
	— 46
Number remaining at present inspection —	
Men	90
Women	91
	—183
Of those discharged there were —	
Recovered	21
Improved	4
Unimproved	1
Transferred	11
Died	9
	— 46

The eleven cases transferred were removed to other hospitals in the State, after a residence of less than five days, under the new law relating to cases of emergency.

Causes of death: —

General Paralysis, 3; Exhaustion from Acute Melancholia, with Inflammation of the Bladder, 1; Senile Dementia, with Chronic Bronchitis, 1; Acute Mania, 1; Chronic Mania, 1; Senile Dementia and Fracture of Thigh, 1; Broncho-Pneumonia, 1.

The attention of the committee is again called to the disadvantages under which this hospital is conducted, and to the important service it renders the very sick, aged, and acutely insane of Boston, by its proximity to the city. The number of emergency cases is annually increasing, and the facilities for their care are entirely inadequate.

Very respectfully,

THEO. W. FISHER,
Superintendent.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

To the Inspectors of Prisons for Suffolk County: —

GENTLEMEN, — Following is a report of commitments to, and discharges from, the House of Industry, House of Reformation, and Truant School, from June 24, 1881, to December 22d, inclusive: —

Commitments for —

Drunkenness	4,444
Larceny	227
Assault and battery	198
Common drunkard	86
Vagrancy	53
Idle and disorderly	39
Disturbing the peace	23
Fornication	15
Breaking glass maliciously	13
Common night-walker	9
Profanity	7
Embezzlement	6
Suspending wire across sidewalk	6
Attempt to rescue a prisoner	6
Malicious injury	5
Evading payment of car-fare	5
Obscene language	4
Threats	3
Obtaining property by false pretences	3
Stubborn child	3
Keeping a house of ill-fame	3
Standing on sidewalk	2
Cruelty to animals	2
Common beggar	2
Receiving stolen goods	2
Malicious mischief	2
Making an affray	2
Unlawful appropriation of horse	2
Keeping a noisy and disorderly house	2
Common railer and brawler	1
Tramp	1
Discharging fire-arms in street	1
Loitering in station-house	1
Unlawful gaming	1
Indecent exposure	1
Permitting a cow to go at large	1
Lewd, wanton, and lascivious	1
Total	5,182

Causes for Discharge.

Expired sentence	4,466
Paid fines	642
Pardoned by Directors	48
Bailed	10
Died	4
Transferred to jail	1
Total	5,171

Summary.

Remaining June 23, 1881	686
Committed since	5,182
	5,868
Discharged since	5,171
Remaining Dec. 22, 1881	697

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

Commitments for —

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Larceny	13	2	15
Breaking and entering	8	0	8
Stubborn child	5	0	5
Absentee	0	3	3
Burning a building	1	0	1
Assault and battery	1	0	1
Idle and disorderly	1	0	1
Truancy	0	1	1
Total	29	6	35

Causes for Discharge.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Expired sentence	8	1	9
Pardoned by Directors	30	2	32
Total	38	3	41

Summary.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Remaining June 23, 1881	101	29	120
Committed since	29	6	35
	130	25	155
Discharged since	38	3	41
Remaining Dec. 22, 1881	92	22	114

TRUANT SCHOOL.

Commitments for —	
Truancy	38
Absentees	10
Total	48

Causes for Discharge.

Expired sentence	12
Pardoned by Directors	10
Died	1
Total	23

Summary.

Remaining June 23, 1881	125
Committed since	48
	173
Discharged since	23
Remaining Dec. 23, 1881	150

Respectfully submitted,

GUY C. UNDERWOOD,
Superintendent.

DEER ISLAND, Boston Harbor, Dec. 23, 1881.

MARCELLA-STREET HOME.

BOSTON HIGHLANDS, Dec. 27, 1881.

To the Committee on Inspection of Prisons, etc.: —

GENTLEMEN, — The following is a record of the commitments to, and discharges from, this institution of neglected children, from July 1, 1881, to Dec. 22, 1881, inclusive: —

Number remaining June 30, 1881, — Boys . . . 107

Number committed from July 1, 1881, to Dec. 22, 1881, inclusive: —

Boys	57
Girls	53
Total	110

Number discharged from July 1, 1881, to Dec. 22, 1881, inclusive: —

Boys	18
Girls	5
Total	23

Number remaining Dec. 22, 1881 —

Boys	146
Girls	48
Total	194

The discharges have been —

Pardoned by Directors	20
Expiration of sentence	3
Total	23

Those committed have been sentenced as follows: —

Minority	78
10 years	3
9 "	3
8 "	3
7 "	3
6 "	5
5 "	7
4 "	2
2 "	4
1 year	2

Total number	neglected children, —	Boys,	146;	girls,	48
" "	pauper "	"	153;	"	26
Total		Boys,	299;	girls,	74—373

The pauper and neglected girls were transferred to this institution from Deer Island, October 11, 1881.

Forty-four were neglected children, and are included in preceding figures and tables.

These girls are under same regulations as the boys have been, and have the same fare.

Respectfully submitted,

H. M. BLACKSTONE,

Superintendent.

[DOCUMENT 164 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

HIGHLAND-STREET RAILWAY.

SIXTEENTH LOCATION.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Dec. 27, 1881.

The Committee on Paving, to whom was recommitted the petition of the Highland-Street Railway Company, for a location of tracks on Walnut avenue and Crawford street, respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying order of location.

For the Committee,

LUCIUS SLADE,
Chairman.

Ordered, That, in addition to the rights heretofore granted to the Highland-Street Railway Company to lay down tracks in several of the streets of the City of Boston, said company shall have the right to lay down a single track on *Walnut avenue*, from Warren street to Walnut street, and a single track on *Walnut street*, from Walnut avenue to Glen road; and to connect the track located by this order on Walnut avenue with the tracks now laid down on Warren street. Said company shall also have the right to lay down double tracks on *Crawford street*, from Walnut avenue to Warren street, and to connect the same with the tracks now laid down on said Warren street, opposite Crawford street.

The right to lay down the tracks located by this order is upon condition that the whole work of laying down said tracks, and the form of rail used, shall be under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Committee on Paving and the Superintendent of Streets, and shall be approved by them. Also, upon condition that the space occupied by said tracks,

and eighteen inches outside thereof, and the space between the double tracks, shall be paved with the best quality of granite blocks, to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Streets. Also, upon condition that when said tracks shall have been constructed, and cars run thereon, said Highland-Street Railway Company shall reduce the number of cars run by said company on Warren street, between Walnut avenue and Woodbine street, and shall run no more cars within the limits of the city proper — north of Dover street — than said company is now authorized by the Board of Aldermen to run, without first applying to said Board and obtaining permission so to do, after due notice and hearing. Also, upon condition that said company shall accept this order of location, and shall agree, in writing, to comply with the conditions therein contained, and file said acceptance and agreement with the City Clerk within thirty days of the date of the passage of this order; otherwise it shall be null and void.[1] The tracks located by this order are shown by red lines on plans drawn by Crafts & Forbes, Civil Engineers, dated June 3, 1881, and deposited in the office of the Superintendent of Streets.

Read twice and passed.

Attest: S. F. McCLEARY,
City Clerk.

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[1] Accepted by Highland Street R.R. Co., Dec. 29, 1881.

[Document 165 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

METROPOLITAN RAILROAD.

EIGHTIETH LOCATION.

In Board of Aldermen, Dec. 27, 1881.

The Committee on Paving, to whom was recommitted the petition of the Metropolitan Railroad Company for leave to lay down tracks on Walnut avenue and School street, respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying order of location.

For the Committee,

LUCIUS SLADE,
Chairman.

Ordered, That, in addition to the rights heretofore granted to the Metropolitan Railroad Company to lay down tracks in several of the streets of the City of Boston, said company shall have the right to lay down a single track from the tracks on Warren street over and upon *Walnut avenue* to Walnut street, and on *Walnut street* to Glen road; also, a single track on *School street* from the tracks on Walnut street to the tracks on Washington street.

The right to lay down the tracks located by this order is upon condition that the whole work of laying down said tracks and the form of rail used shall be under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Committee on Paving and the Superintendent of Streets, and shall be approved by them. Also, upon condition that the space occupied by said tracks and eighteen inches outside thereof shall be paved with the best quality of granite blocks, to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Streets. Also, upon condition that said Metropolitan Rail-

road Company shall accept this order of location, and shall agree in writing to comply with the conditions therein contained, and shall file said acceptance and agreement with the City Clerk within thirty days of the date of the passage of this order; otherwise it shall be null and void. The tracks located by this order are shown by blue lines on plans drawn by Crafts & Forbes, civil engineers, and on plans drawn by Arthur Hodges, civil engineer, dated June 3, 1881, and deposited in the office of the Superintendent of Streets.

Read twice and passed.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY,
City Clerk.

[Document 166 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

REPORTS

OF THE

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE THE OFFICIAL CONDUCT OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

1881.

In Common Council, December 22, 1881.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The Joint Special Committee appointed to investigate the charges contained in an order for the removal of Henry Walker from the office of Police Commissioner, and to whom was referred the petition of said Walker for an investigation of his official acts, beg leave to submit the following

REPORT.

That Mr. Walker substantially claims to have done his duty as a Police Commissioner, by issuing a standing order to the captains, "to see that the laws are enforced;" and the fact that no complaints are made to the Police Commissioners that the laws are not being enforced satisfies him that the department is properly carrying on its work. Mr. Walker says that no special orders are given except upon special cases where complaints are made. Your committee find there are three classes of crime which exist in this city to a very great extent, to wit, the illegal sale of liquor, keeping of houses of ill-fame, and the keeping of gambling-houses; all

of which are carried on in such an open manner that the places where such practices exist are known to the police and to the public.

The first-named is carried on throughout the whole city, the last two are confined mainly to the city proper.

Mr. Walker says that during the time he has been a member of the Board there has not been any special order given in regard to either of said classes of crime, except in some particular cases; that the two last classes mentioned, he thinks, should be regulated and kept within certain districts, so as not to spread them out over the entire city, because such evils always will exist, and the only remedy is to regulate them and keep them as quiet and orderly as possible. Mr. Walker says that, whenever he is *officially* notified or complained to concerning any particular place, he issues orders to have the matter examined into. Mr. Walker also says that it is almost an impossibility to prove that a person is guilty of illegally selling liquor.

It was in evidence before your committee that there are houses of ill-fame and gambling-houses in this city that have openly done and are now carrying on the same business and in the same place as for the last eight or ten years without hindrance or molestation from the police.

It was also in evidence that one of the worst localities in the city is now under process of improvement; that within the last few months one of our citizens has moved into and taken up his residence right in the centre of that locality, solely for the purpose of breaking up the bad places there and improving the character of the place; that some of the places have been broken up, and those that remain are preserving something akin to order; that that citizen had tried, by and through the Police Department, to have that locality improved in its morals and relieved of its vicious people, but without success, and had finally come to the conclusion that the only way in which the street could be improved was for him to take hold of the matter personally, move into the place, and then watch the places there, and thus become sufficiently acquainted with the character of the places so as to testify against them in court. The same citizen also testified before your committee that he spoke with each member of the Board of Police Commissioners in regard to that locality; that from Mr. Walker he received no real assistance in the matter, but that Messrs. Jones and Gargan, when he spoke to them on the subject, quickly offered and promptly gave him all the assistance in their power.

There was testimony before your committee that Mr. Walker, in his treatment of citizens who went to him in his

official capacity, was discourteous, and that he treated them in such a manner that they left him feeling hurt and as though they had been abused, not on account of their request being refused, but on account of the manner of Mr. Walker towards them.

Mr. Walker was asked specific questions by your committee in regard to various places by which he is daily passing, concerning the business carried on there; but he (Walker) said he could not say anything in regard to it; but your committee knew what the common report was upon the street, and also had testimony from witnesses before the committee, which confirmed the street report; and it was also said to your committee that no person with ordinary intelligence could pass through that locality, during the last three or four years, without seeing that the street report concerning the same was correct.

Your committee learned that there was a feeling in the community against the members of the Police Commission, and that the public believed there was an unjust and improper discrimination made in the granting of liquor licenses; your committee, therefore, examined into the subject, and find that there is an unjust and improper discrimination in the granting of licenses; that all applicants for licenses do not stand on the same footing or have an equal chance of success with others; that, where objection is made by proper and reputable citizens to the granting of any particular license, it is not of any weight if the petitioner can bring a certain amount of influence to bear upon the Board of Police Commissioners. Your committee also find that the construction placed upon the law by Mr. Walker, in regard to the granting of licenses, is to the advantage of the few who have a number of friends that will intercede for them and not for the public. Annexed hereto is a copy of the testimony taken at one of the meetings of the committee upon the subject.

Your committee examined into the question of the sale of liquor, and find that it is openly done in all parts of the city between the hours of midnight and six o'clock A.M., also on the Sabbath, and apparently no determined attempt is made to stop it, or to enforce the law against those who are carrying on such practices.

One of the members of the City Government made a complaint to Mr. Walker against certain members of the Police Department for improper and riotous conduct, and more than three months elapsed before any attempt was made by Mr. Walker to examine into the matter. Mr. Walker said that he forgot it, and that was the reason it had not

been attended to before; but Mr. Walker's attention was called to the matter several times during the three months before-mentioned.

Your committee find that Mr. Walker has not attempted to have the laws enforced; that he does not attempt to learn whether they are enforced or not; that, when complaints are made to him of the breaking of the laws, he does not endeavor to stop it; that he does not try to have the members of the department carry out the rules as laid down by the Board; and your committee further find that Mr. Walker has not shown in this investigation that knowledge of the needs and duties of the Police Department that is required of a person who is at its head.

Your committee therefore recommend his removal.

Your committee would also recommend that the Mayor be requested to petition the Legislature for a change in the law whereby the power to grant licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be vested in some persons who shall not at the same time be members of the Board of Police Commissioners.

CLINTON VILES,
CHAS. H. HERSEY,
JESSE M. GOVE,
THOMAS N. HART.

THE CASE OF COMMISSIONER WALKER.

The Joint Special Committee appointed to investigate the charges contained in an order for the removal of Henry Walker from the office of Police Commissioner beg leave to submit the following

REPORT.

That it appeared from the evidence introduced before your committee that Mr. Walker appeared before the Municipal Court of the City of Boston for the transaction of criminal business, apparently as counsel for the defendant in a bastardy process; but, from Mr. Walker's testimony, your committee find that he acted in such capacity because he had been informed that a crime of a very grave nature had been committed, and he considered that mode the best way to get at the facts, so as to bring the parties, if guilty of the crime, before the courts, where they could be dealt with according to law.

It also appeared before your committee that Mr. Walker had appeared of record in various courts, as counsel in suits pending in said courts; but your committee find that in most of said cases where Mr. Walker appears he appears for members of the Police Department who have been sued for acts done as police officers. Mr. Walker says at no time has he tried a case of that kind, nor has he received any compensation for such services so rendered; that he did it solely for the purpose of saving the officer from expense.

Mr. Walker also says that the other cases which he has tried in court were cases in which he had been employed prior to his appointment as a Police Commissioner, and which his clients preferred he should finish rather than to have other counsel come into the case; and as there were but few of such cases he had attended to them.

It also appeared in evidence that prior to Mr. Walker's appointment he brought a suit in one of our courts in favor of James Dorr; that said case was tried by H. E. Swasey, Esq., on Nov. 2d and 3d, 1881, in the Superior Court for this county; that a letter and telegram were sent by Mr. Walker to said Dorr on the day of their date, copies of which, with a copy of a certificate of the Clerk of the Superior Criminal Court, are hereto annexed: that said Dorr had been arrested and defaulted his bail upon one complaint for the illegal sale of liquor, and that the same had not been settled or disposed of at the time of the trial of said civil action, and that there was another warrant out against said Dorr upon another complaint for the same offence. Mr. Walker, upon inquiry, says, that before the civil case came up he went to the District Attorney and stated the facts in the civil and criminal cases, at the request of Mr. Swasey, and told him that although Dorr had been convicted of "larceny from the person," and had served a sentence for the same, Mr. Walker thought Dorr was innocent of the crime; and Mr. Walker said he left the whole matter in the hands of the District Attorney as to whether Dorr should be troubled with arrest upon the criminal matter if he came here to attend the trial of the civil case, and the District Attorney did give him permission to come, but did not and could not interfere between Dorr and his bondsmen. Mr. Walker said that he did not think there was anything inconsistent in his acts in that matter, and the duties of his position at the head of the Police Department of the City of Boston.

It also appeared that Wm. Hackett, a member of the police force, and belonging to the liquor squad connected with the department, went to New York in October, 1881, in behalf of Dorr's bondsmen, and also in behalf of the city, to

arrest Dorr and bring him back to Boston; but officer Hackett said he could not find Dorr.

It should be said here that your committee do not find that Mr. Walker had any knowledge whatever that Officer Hackett was going to New York.

Your committee therefore find that the charges made have been proven, but that Mr. Walker should be commended for his acts in regard to the case in the Municipal Criminal Court, and also in regard to his acts in cases where police officers had been sued. In regard to Mr. Walker's acts concerning the case of James Dorr your committee find that the same is entirely inconsistent with the duties of his office; that Mr. Walker knew where the fugitive was and suppressed the information, at the same time assisting him to carry on his private business; that, from the testimony before your committee, your committee believe that Mr. Walker has been acting as counsel for said Dorr and knew of his whereabouts, and also knew of these complaints against him ever since the first of these complaints was issued against Dorr by the court. Rule Number 143, in the Manual of the Department, is as follows: "No member shall communicate to any person any information which may enable persons to escape from arrest or punishment, or that may enable them to dispose of or secrete any goods, or other valuable things, stolen and otherwise unlawfully obtained." Mr. Walker says that the Board of Police Commissioners have issued a standing order to the captains of the various stations "to see that the laws are enforced." Your committee therefore find that Mr. Walker has not only acted in a manner inconsistent with his office as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners, but has also violated, both in spirit and letter, his own Rules and Orders; and in the case of James Dorr, instead of assisting in having the laws enforced, Mr. Walker has been instrumental in aiding the fugitive to escape the penalty of his own illegal acts.

Your committee therefore recommend the passage of the order.

CLINTON VILES,
CHAS. H. HERSEY,
JESSE M. GOVE,
THOMAS N. HART.

THE CASE OF COMMISSIONER GARGAN.

The Joint Special Committee appointed to investigate the charges contained in an order for the removal of Thomas J. Gargan from the office of Police Commissioner beg leave to submit the following

REPORT.

That Mr. Gargan appeared before them and made the following statement: That, by reason of overwork, he suffered during the winter months from extreme nervous prostration, and to such a degree that his physician ordered him to leave work and the city, if he wished to live; that he consulted his physician as to the place where he should go to recuperate his health, and that the Hot Springs of Arkansas was settled upon as being a proper place; that shortly after that time, but before he left Boston, a proposition was made to him to go to Mexico in behalf of a railroad company, the company agreeing to pay his expenses. He then consulted his physician, and was advised by him that the climate in Mexico would be as beneficial to him as in Arkansas; and thereupon he obtained permission of the Mayor to go, as he supposed the Mayor was his superior officer, and the proper person to apply to; and on the 25th day of March, 1881, he left Boston for Mexico, and did not return to Boston until the 26th day of June, 1881. Mr. Gargan further says that during the major part of the time that he was away he was very sick, and that he had but barely recovered when his wife was taken down with a fever, and remained sick until their return; that he did not receive any compensation from said railroad company excepting the payment of his expenses.

Your committee asked the opinion of the City Solicitor, Mr. Healy, upon the following question: "Has a Police Commissioner the right under the ordinance to absent himself from the city for a period of thirty days without the consent of the City Council having been first obtained?"

To which question Mr. Healy gave the following opinion: "A Police Commissioner has not the right to absent himself from the city and his duties without the consent of the City Council."

Your committee are, therefore, of the opinion that the charge made has been proven; that although Mr. Gargan says he supposed that the Mayor was his superior officer, to whom he should apply for leave of absence, yet, in the opinion of your committee, that should not have any weight,

as, under the statutes of this Commonwealth, the Mayor has the right, only in case of an emergency, to assume command of the whole or any part of the Police Department, thereby showing it was not the intention of the Legislature to leave the matter in doubt as to the superior officer in that department; that the Mayor is not the superior officer, but is granted by statute, in cases of emergency, certain powers, but cannot be construed as the head officer of that department. Furthermore, it takes the concurrent action of both branches of the City Government to confirm the Mayor's appointment for that office, and it seems to your committee that a person who would give any other construction to the statutes and ordinances than the one given by the City Solicitor would be incompetent to perform the duties attendant upon the office of a Police Commissioner of the City of Boston. The Police Commissioners themselves give the same construction; for on page 18, in the Manual issued by order of the Police Commissioners, the following preface appears: "The Police Department of the City of Boston consists of a 'Board of Police Commissioners,' three in number, nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council, and a 'Police Force' appointed by said Board."

In the opinion of your committee Mr. Gargan has acted in violation of the statutes and ordinances, and should be held strictly accountable therefor; for, when the head of a department will do that which if done by a subordinate would cost the subordinate his position, it is much more necessary that the superior officer should be dealt with, at least, equal severity; for, if the superior officer breaks the law with impunity, and does not suffer by it, he is looked upon with contempt when he attempts to enforce the same rule or law upon others who are his inferior in office, and under our form of government one man, although the highest in office, is as amenable to the law as the poorest and lowest man in the street; but the punishment that should be meted out for breaking the law should fall the heaviest and be most severe upon him, who, by his position, influence, and education, is bound and presumed to know the law.

Therefore your committee recommend the passage of the order.

CLINTON VILES,
CHAS. H. HERSEY,
JESSE M. GOVE,
THOMAS N. HART.

THE CASE OF COMMISSIONER JONES.

The Joint Special Committee appointed to investigate the charges contained in an order for the removal of Edward J. Jones from the office of Police Commissioner beg leave to submit the following

REPORT.

Your committee, at one of its meetings, voted to request Mr. Jones to furnish the committee with a detailed statement of the number of cases in which he had acted as Bail Commissioner and Commissioner of Insolvency during the period in which he had been a member of the Board of Police Commissioners, together with the amount of fees he had received for such service; which request Mr. Jones cheerfully complied with.

It appears, by said statement, that Mr. Jones has acted as Bail Commissioner and Commissioner of Insolvency, from April 1, 1880, to June 15, 1881, in seven hundred and thirty-three cases, ninety-eight of which were charity cases, and for which he received no fees; that, in the other six hundred and thirty-five cases, he received an average fee of $2.00 per case, making a total receipt from the two offices of Bail Commissioner and Commissioner of Insolvency for fourteen and one-half months of $1,270. Mr. Jones says that his office expenses for that period amounted to $600, and Mr. Jones claims that $500 of that sum should be deducted from the $1,270.

Mr. Jones also says that the fees earned by him as Commissioner of Insolvency have been earned between the hours of three o'clock and six o'clock P.M.; and that the fees earned by him as Bail Commissioner have been earned between the hours of nine o'clock P.M., and four o'clock A.M., and at no time has the taking of bail or acting as Commissioner of Insolvency in any manner interfered with his duties as a Police Commissioner, but rather to the contrary; for, when he is called to take bail at any of the stations, he has an opportunity of seeing whether or not the officers are attending to their duties, and instructing them in such matters as circumstances may require. Mr. Jones further says that being a Police Commissioner was an assistance to him as Bail Commissioner, because people, knowing him to be one of the Police Commissioners, would be likely to furnish better bail than they otherwise would.

Mr. Jones, in answer to the inquiry as to "whether or not

officers had sent for him to act as Bail Commissioner on account of his being a Police Commissioner," answered "that he had no doubt they had."

Your committee asked the opinion of the City Solicitor, Mr. Healy, upon the following question: "Has a Police Commissioner the right, under the ordinance, etc., to act as Bail Commissioner, or Commissioner of Insolvency, or engage in business of any kind not connected with his office of Police Commissioner, either during office hours or at any other time, for compensation?"

To which question Mr. Healy made the following reply: "The ordinance passed June 14, 1878, provides that the members of the Board of Police Commissioners shall devote their time to the duties of the office, and shall not actively engage in any other business."

Your committee are of the opinion that the charges made have been proven, and that Mr. Jones has been actively engaged in taking bail and acting as a Commissioner of Insolvency, in violation of the ordinance, during the whole time in which he has been a member of the Board of Police Commissioners.

Your committee also find that the offices of Police Commissioner and Bail Commissioner are incompatible, because officers will, as Mr. Jones says he has no doubt they have, send for him to act as Bail Commissioner on account of his being one of the Police Commissioners, and in that way, having rendered a service to the head of their department, there would be a liability of want of proper discipline among those who should get large numbers of bailable cases for the head of the department to officiate in; for the officers would presume that, when they had furnished their superior officer with opportunities to make money, and he had accepted them, they would be dealt with more leniently than others; thus creating jealousy among the officers, so that each would be striving to make as many arrests as possible, in order that his superior officer might get a fee, and the subordinate rise in the estimation and good graces of his superior, thereby opening the door to a great amount of fraud and corruption, and making the rules of the department, which are created for the best interests of the whole city, of no avail; and thus the office of Police Commissioner, which should be above suspicion, would be brought into contempt, and its members have the reputation of being in the market to the highest bidder.

That, although it is claimed by Mr. Jones that a benefit is derived by his going to the various stations to bail people, thereby giving him an opportunity to see that the city's

business is being properly carried on, it is not, in the judgment of your committee, of any weight, as it is the duty of the members of the Police Commission to see that the department is properly carrying out the work belonging to it at all times.

It is also claimed by Mr. Jones that better bail is likely to be offered to him as Bail Commissioner, because he is a member of the Police Commission. That may be true; but, even if true, it is based upon a wrong principle, as it is manifestly improper and wrong for one person at the head of a department, whose duty it is to prosecute those who break the laws of this Commonwealth and the ordinances of the city, at the same time to receive money for services rendered the very party, and upon the same matter which he and his subordinates are prosecuting the party upon.

Mr. Jones says that when he was appointed, in 1880, one of the Police Commissioners, it was for a short term, and he intended, that if he should be appointed for the long term, in 1881, to stop acting as Bail Commissioner; but your committee find that, although that might have been Mr. Jones' intention in 1880, he has not carried his intention into effect; for he was appointed one of the Police Commissioners, March 7, 1881, and confirmed March 18, 1881, since which time he has been continually acting as Bail Commissioner.

Mr. Jones also says that if it is the opinion of the City Solicitor that he (Jones) cannot, under the ordinance, legally and properly act as Bail Commissioner and Commissioner of Insolvency, then he will decline any further service in such capacity; but your committee find that Mr. Jones, when he was appointed to the office, in 1880, had already duly considered the ordinance, and had formed the same opinion that the City Solicitor has, and the only one that your committee think could be given to the ordinance, to wit, "That he could not properly act as Bail Commissioner and Commissioner of Insolvency and Police Commissioner at the same time."

Rule 148 of the rules governing the Police Department prescribes that "each member of the police force shall devote his whole time and attention to the business of the department, and he is expressly prohibited from following any other calling, or being employed in any other business. Although certain hours are allotted to the respective members for the performance of duty on ordinary occasions, yet at all times, when notified, he must be prepared to act immediately." Your committee therefore find that Mr. Jones has knowingly acted in violation of the ordinance of the city, and in violation of the rules established by the Board of

Police Commissioners for the government of that department. Your committee therefore recommend the passage of the order.

CLINTON VILES,
CHAS. H. HERSEY,
JESSE M. GOVE,
THOMAS N. HART.

BOSTON, October 27, 1881.

DEAR SIR: — Your case (Dorr *vs.* Reed) will be on for trial on Monday next, without fail. It cannot be continued again. The District Attorney will not molest you while here for the trial. Can you trust your bail? I'll write again to-morrow (Friday). Answer on receipt, and keep where you can get letters and telegrams from me without delay. Yours, etc.,

HENRY WALKER.

If you come on you must bring some money for witnesses and for Swasey.

[COPY OF TELEGRAM.]

BOSTON, October 31.

JAMES DORR or THOMAS DORR, *143 M. Lane, N.Y.* — Case on to-morrow. — Come on. — All right. — Don't fail coming.

WALKER.

SUPERIOR COURT,
FOR THE TRANSACTION OF CRIMINAL BUSINESS,
CLERK'S OFFICE, BOSTON, January 9, 1882.

I hereby certify that at the May Term of said Court, A.D. 1880, James Dorr was indicted, tried, and convicted of the crime of larceny from the person, and was sentenced therefor to the House of Correction, in Suffolk County, for the term of one year.

JOHN P. MANNING, *Clerk.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL, December 29, 1881.

Ordered, To be printed, together with the Minority Report, and referred to the next City Council.

Sent up for concurrence.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, December 31, 1881.

Concurred.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY,
City Clerk.

MINORITY REPORT.

The undersigned of the Joint Special Committee, to whom was referred, first, the order introduced into the Common Council by Mr. Jesse M. Gove, viz. : —

Whereas Section 2 of the ordinance entitled "An ordinance to establish the salaries of the members of the Board of Police Commissioners of the City of Boston," passed June 14, 1878, prescribes that said Board of Commissioners shall devote their time to the duties of the office, and shall not actively engage in any other business; and

Whereas Edward J. Jones, one of the members of said Board of Police Commissioners, is a Bail Commissioner, within and for the County of Suffolk, duly appointed and qualified as such, and has been actively engaged in taking bail, without the consent of the City Council, and contrary to the provisions of the aforesaid ordinance; it is hereby

Ordered, That the said Edward J. Jones be and he is hereby removed from the office of Police Commissioner.

Second. The order introduced into the Common Council by Mr. Jesse M. Gove : —

Whereas Section 2 of the ordinances entitled "An ordinance to establish the salaries of the Board of Police Commissioners of the City of Boston," passed on the 14th day of June, 1878, prescribes that the members of said Board of Commissioners shall devote their time to the duties of the office, and shall not actively engage in any other business; and

Whereas Thomas J. Gargan, one of the members of said Board, has been absent from the City of Boston for more than sixty days; it is hereby

Ordered, That the said Thomas J. Gargan be and he is hereby removed from the office of Police Commissioner.

Third. The order introduced into the Common Council by Mr. Jesse M. Gove : —

Whereas Section 2 of the ordinance entitled "An ordinance to establish the salaries of the members of the Board of Police Commissioners of the City of Boston," passed on the 14th day of June, 1878, prescribes that the members of said Board shall devote their time to the duties of the office, and shall not actively engage in any other business; and

Whereas said Police Commissioners are, by virtue of their office, at the head of a department of the City Government whose duty it is to direct and bring before the courts all persons who have violated the criminal laws of the Commonwealth and the ordinances of the city, in order that such persons may be dealt with according to law; and

Whereas, on the 8th day of June, 1881, Henry Walker, one of said

Police Commissioners, appeared before the Municipal Court of the City of Boston for the transaction of criminal business, as counsel for the defendant in a bastardy process; and

Whereas the said Henry Walker has, while holding the office of Police Commissioner, appeared at various times and in various courts, as counsel in suits pending in said courts, contrary to the provisions of the aforesaid ordinance; it is therefore

Ordered, That Henry Walker be and he hereby is removed from the office of Police Commissioner of the City of Boston.

And, fourth, the communication from Col. Henry Walker, Chairman of the Police Commission, and which communication asked for a full investigation into the official acts of the Commissioners, — beg leave to submit the following

REPORT.

This committee was appointed May 19, 1881, — seven months ago. Their sessions have been over eight in number; they have invited — and some of the members, in their desire to substantiate in some particulars the charges made, have solicited — parties to appear before them to give evidence in relation to matters connected with the Police Commission. After such action; after the drag-net had been cast over the city; after the invitation extended to all who were injured or considered themselves injured by any act of either of the Commissioners, the evidence and the finding of the minority of the committee may be briefly summed up as follows: —

Under the order touching Mr. Jones the evidence submitted to the committee showed that Mr. Jones held at one time the offices of Bail and Insolvency Commissioners and Police Commissioner.

At one of the hearings before the committee Mr. Jones stated, that if it should appear that the holding of the offices of Bail and Insolvency Commissioners interfered with the performance of his duties as Police Commissioner, and thereupon the City Council should advise such action, he would cheerfully resign the offices of Bail and Insolvency Commissioners. By the majority report submitted it appears that all fees earned by Mr. Jones as Bail and Insolvency Commissioners were earned after the hours were given, according to law, to his duties as Police Commissioner.

The minority submitted that no evidence, hearsay or otherwise, was given before the committee showing that Mr. Jones had in any manner or at any time neglected his duties as a Police Commissioner; on the contrary, it appeared that he had endeavored in every way to enforce discipline, and, by visits at all hours to the several police stations, had made himself familiar with the workings of the department.

With such testimony before the committee the undersigned feel that justice to a public officer requires that as far as Mr. Jones is concerned the committee should report that he has in spirit and fact devoted his time to the duties of his office as Police Commissioner.

The reasoning of a majority of the committee, as shown in their report following the statement that "the offices of Police Commissioner and Bail Commissioner are incompatible," presumes that the entire police force of the city is corrupt, and that Police Commissioner Jones was by his acts actively engaged in the endeavor to increase the corruption. In this connection the minority of the committee call attention to the unkind and unchristian-like report of the committee, which charges upon innocent acts of the members of the police force effects which do not and cannot follow, and which charges upon Mr. Jones acts which were not supported by the slightest evidence in the committee.

The minority of the committee further submit that no evidence has been produced by which it can be made to appear that Mr. Jones has in any way neglected the performance of his duties as Police Commissioner.

The question submitted to the City Solicitor in relation to the acts of Mr. Jones was as follows: "Has a Police Commissioner the right under the ordinances, etc., to act as Bail Commissioner or Commissioner of Insolvency, or engage in business of any kind not connected with his office of Police Commissioner, either during office hours or at any other time, for compensation?" The answer of the City Solicitor was as follows: "The ordinance passed June 14, 1878, provides that the members of the Board of Police Commissioners shall devote their time to the duties of the office, and shall not actively engage in any other business." As a fact, showing the unfair spirit in which the majority of the committee have acted, the undersigned refer to the garbled statement made in the majority report, at the close, in which it is stated, in a manner to convey the impression that the Solicitor had given the opinion, "that he (Mr. Jones) could not properly act as Bail Commissioner, Commissioner of Insolvency, and Police Commissioner at the same time," when in fact no such opinion was ever given by the City Solicitor.

To the minority of the committee it seems that Mr. Jones has in no way contravened the intention of the ordinance of June 14, 1878, which was to hinder any member of the Commission from neglecting his duties; and the minority submit that no negligence of police duties has been shown against Mr. Jones. The majority state in their report that the fact that Mr. Jones was a Police Commissioner and a

Bail Commissioner would tend to make a police officer "make as many arrests as possible, in order that his superior officer might get a fee and the subordinate rise in the estimation and good graces of his superior," which is, in effect, that officers would not hesitate to arrest innocent parties, with that end in view, and that Mr. Jones (whose character and reputation need no words of commendation from this committee) would base the promotions in the police force upon the number of bail cases that might be brought to him by officers, — an unfair and unjust statement, which, without evidence of such action on the part of the police officers or Mr. Jones, ought not to be made.

The minority of the committee recommend, therefore, that no action is necessary, and that the order ought not to pass.

WM. WOOLLEY,
JOHN B. FITZPATRICK,
MARTIN T. FOLAN.

Under the order touching Mr. Gargan, the minority of the committee report as follows: That Mr. Gargan appeared before them and made the following statement: that, by reason of overwork, he suffered during the winter months from extreme nervous prostration; that his physician ordered him to refrain from work and to remove from the city, if he desired to live; that, after representing to his physician that he desired to go to Mexico, if the climate would agree with him and he might hope to recover his health there, and receiving the answer of his physician that the climate would be favorable to him, he, on the 25th day of March, 1881, left Boston and did not return until June 28, 1881. The evidence before the committee showed that while Mr. Gargan was interested in railroad business, and while in Mexico made some inquiries in relation to railroad matters, he received no compensation for services other than the payment of his expenses.

It appeared in evidence, and uncontradicted, that Mr. Gargan, before leaving Boston, waited upon Mayor Prince, the chief executive officer of the city, submitted to him a physician's certificate stating the fact that he was in ill-health and that it was necessary he should leave Boston for a time, and made an application for leave of absence, and that the Mayor, having on several occasions granted leave of absence to city

officials, made a favorable report on the application of Mr. Gargan.

It may be claimed that this evidence, in its entirety, was not presented before the committee; but it did appear that Mr. Gargan offered to submit his physician's certificate to the inspection of the committee, and to produce Mayor Prince to give testimony as to the fact of the leave of absence being granted.

The majority and minority of the committee both agree that there is no question as to the fact that Mr. Gargan obtained leave of absence from the Mayor; but the majority claim that under the statute the City Council, and not the Mayor, was the proper body to grant such a leave of absence. And the majority base their claim on the opinion of the City Solicitor, given in answer to the following question: "Has a Police Commissioner the right under the ordinance to absent himself from the city for a period of thirty days without the consent of the City Council having been first obtained?" the answer being as follows: "A Police Commissioner has not the right to absent himself from the city and his duties without the consent of the City Council."

Chapter 244 of the Acts of 1878, being "An act in relation to the Police Department of the City of Boston," states: Section 8. "The Mayor of the City of Boston shall have the power at all times . . . to assume command of the whole or any part of the police force in said city,"—a provision which, without doubt, gives to the Mayor the virtual control of the entire Police Department. And while this authority is, perhaps, to be exerted only in case of an emergency, it is evident that the Legislature intended that this power of control over the entire Police Department should exist in the chief executive officer, who is charged with the preservation of order, and who should properly be given such power, and not in a body like the City Council. Section 1 of the same act gives to the Mayor the power to appoint Police Commissioners and to remove for cause. Can it be doubted that an authority as broad as that given by this section covers the authority to grant leave of absence? But, if it is contended that this may be so, still it is true that, in the past, leave of absence has been granted by the Mayor to heads of departments, and that the precedent has been established for so long and so firmly that both Mr. Gargan in asking for, and the Mayor in granting, leave of absence were fully justified under such circumstances.

In this connection the minority beg leave to refer to the letters "**1**" and "**2**" attached to this report and made a part of it.

The majority of the committee state in their report "that a person who would give any other construction to the statute and ordinances than the one given by the City Solicitor, would be incompetent to perform the duties attendant upon the office of a Police Commissioner of the City of Boston;" and with all due deference to this opinion of the legal gentlemen of the majority of the committee, the minority submit that the statement of His Honor Mayor Prince, that he believed he had such authority, and the further statement contained in the letter marked "3," from Hon. Henry W. Paine, and attached hereto, and which, although not submitted to the committee, is of value as an answer to the opinion of the legal gentlemen of the majority of the committee, and would go far to disprove the statement that, unless a lawyer shall agree with the opinions advanced by the City Solicitor and the legal gentlemen of the majority of the Joint Special Committee on Police Investigation, he is unfit for the position of Police Commissioner.

In the matter of the charge against Mr. Gargan, and the findings of the majority of the committee, the minority refuse to agree, and believe that the desire of the movers in the matter has warped their judgment, and that no action is necessary. The balance of the majority of the committee's report, treating of the nature of punishment to be meted out to offenders, does not seem to the minority of the committee to be properly a part of the duties of an investigating committee.

The minority, therefore, recommend that no action is necessary, and that the order ought not to pass.

WM. WOOLLEY,
JOHN B. FITZPATRICK,
MARTIN T. FOLAN.

Under the order touching Mr. Walker the minority of the committee find nothing to object to, but rather to commend, in the action of Mr. Walker in the matter of the charge that he appeared as counsel in a bastardy case in the Municipal Court, inasmuch as he had been informed that a grave crime had been committed, and in the furtherance of his duties as a Police Commissioner, he had appeared in the case. The minority of the committee commend Mr. Walker for such action, and also for his action in attending up to the time of trial, without compensation, to cases brought against police

officers for acts done in the performance of their duties. No evidence was submitted that he had tried any such cases.

In the matter of the case of James Dorr the following facts appeared: That Dorr was a client of Mr. Walker previous to the appointment of Mr. Walker on the Police Commission; that, upon his appointment, he gave Mr. Dorr's business into the hands of H. E. Swasey, Esq.; that Dorr had a civil case pending, which had been tried in the lower court by Mr. Walker, and in which Mr. Dorr had recovered a verdict; that, when the civil case came up for trial in the Superior Court, Mr. Swasey called upon Mr. Walker and requested him to see the District Attorney, that Mr. Dorr, who had forfeited his bail in a criminal case, might have a safeguard, while in Boston, in attendance on his civil case. Mr. Walker had not acted as counsel for Dorr in the criminal case, and had never acted as counsel for him in any criminal case. Mr. Walker sent a letter to Dorr, whose whereabouts were unknown to him, but directed in care of his (Dorr's) brother, who resided in New York. This letter and the telegram submitted to the committee were only in reference to the civil suit which Mr. Swasey had in charge. The minority submit that these actions of Mr. Walker violated no rule of the Police Department, and were friendly acts toward a former client, having reference only to the conduct of his civil case.

The finding of the majority of the committee, that Mr. Walker knew where Dorr was, is unsupported by the evidence, except so far as the knowledge of the whereabouts of his brother in New York, and the alleged suppression of such information as he had is not borne out by the evidence or the report of the majority of the committee, as it appears that Mr. Walker communicated with the prosecuting officer of the County of Suffolk in relation to Mr. Dorr. No evidence was submitted to disprove the statement of Mr. Walker that he had not acted as counsel for Dorr from the time he became a Police Commissioner.

It appeared in evidence and uncontradicted that Mr. Walker, upon being appointed upon the Police Commission, made an agreement with Hon. E. Gay, who occupied a law office with him, that while he (Walker) was on the Commission no criminal cases should be received in the office, and that Mr. Gay was never directly or indirectly to appear before the commission in any matter, and that the agreement was faithfully carried out. This action of Mr. Walker goes far to contradict any charges that he remained interested in the case of Dorr.

The minority of the committee, therefore, report, that

under the order referred to them, they find no cause to complain of any acts of Mr. Walker enumerated therein or covered by the order; that the acts inquired into were, in the main, such as fell to his duty as a Police Commissioner, and that in the Dorr case he acted honestly, and with no intention to shield Dorr from punishment, and that no action of his therein can be construed into a violation of his duties as a Police Commissioner. Therefore, the minority of the committee report that no action is necessary, and that the order ought not to pass.

WM. WOOLLEY,
M. T. FOLAN,
JOHN B. FITZPATRICK.

Under the communication from Col. Henry Walker, asking for an investigation of the official acts of the Police Commission, the minority report as follows: —

Mr. Walker at all times obeyed the call of the committee to be present at the hearings when required, and showed a willingness to answer all questions which might be asked by the members of the committee in relation to the acts and proceedings of the Commissioner, and showed familiarity with the duties and requirements of his position.

The claim made by the majority report, that three classes of crime quite generally exist in the community, namely, the illegal sale of liquor, gambling, and the keeping of houses of ill-fame, cannot be well doubted, and the fact is evident also that such evils have heretofore existed, and, in the judgment of the minority of the committee, are likely still to exist in such a large city as Boston.

Under the former Commission, when Col. Russell was chairman, these crimes were quite general, and if the number of gambling-houses, houses of ill-fame, and stores where liquor is illegally sold, has not decreased since then, it is evident that it has not increased.

It is claimed in the majority report that Mr. Walker, in answer to inquiry made by one of the committee, stated that he did not know what the common report in relation to certain houses in a street in this city was. A careful reading of the evidence will show that the statement made by him was, that he did not have such evidence as would convict parties of keeping such places in violation of law.

The statement of the citizen who came before the committee was, in effect, that he spoke to Mr. Walker in relation to the locality in which he (the citizen) lived, and complained of the neighborhood; that this interview took place

upon the street; that Mr. Walker desired him, if he wished to speak upon police business, to call at the Police Commissioners' office; and at the office, on another occasion, Mr. Walker informed him that the matter would be inquired into; that time was necessary to perform the duty, etc. The citizen further stated that the neighborhood had been improved in some respects; and as to this matter the minority of the committee believe that Mr. Walker and the other Commissioners have not been remiss in the performance of their duties.

It is true that all men who believe that they have been treated discourteously magnify the ill-treatment that they believe they have received; and it is submitted that, while every public officer should treat applicants for information and complaints courteously, the person who feels himself aggrieved is not always a fair witness and likely to give impartial testimony. It should be remembered that this testimony was given in the absence of Mr. Walker, and that he has had no opportunity to admit or deny the allegations. In relation to the matter of the hearing of the complaint on the action of certain police officers at Sharon, it appeared that it became necessary to summon different members of the police force before the Commissioners for identification, and that the complainant, chafing at the necessary delay, refused to proceed further, claiming that the witnesses could not be brought to appear.

The minority desire to place in a proper light the answers of Mr. Walker to questions asked him, and from which answers the majority undertake to draw conclusions showing that the chairman of the Police Commission was unfamiliar with his duties. Whenever Mr. Walker was interrogated in relation to events, figures, dates, and facts, some of them two years old, while declining to put himself upon the record except by general answers, he at all times invited the committee to examine the records of the Commissioners, and expressed a perfect readiness to furnish such information from the books of the Commission.

In relation to the matter of granting licenses the minority can remember no proper evidence submitted which showed any unfairness in the matter. The question of the granting of the license to the Briggs House, and whether the Commissioners have exceeded their powers, is now before the courts, and presumably will be decided in favor of the Commissioners; and to the minority of the committee a charge that the Commissioners had failed in their duty would be ill-timed and ill-advised in view of these circumstances, and in the event of a decision supporting the action of the Commission-

ers there might be reason to doubt the judgment on law questions of the majority of the committee.

As to the sales of liquor between the hours of 12 and 6 A.M., and on Sundays, a careful reading of the testimony will show that the evidence was, that certain places were open between such hours and on Sundays. All hotels are by law allowed to remain open; and while it is true, no doubt, that liquor can be purchased at such times, still evidence of violation of law sufficient to convict offenders cannot always be had.

While the committee have heard a mass of evidence, the greater part of which would not be admitted in any court of justice in the country; while men who have had requests refused, men who have hobbies, men whose licenses have been rejected, and, in fact, men who had any grievance against the Commissioners, have been permitted to testify as to acts, conversations with third persons, and matters which could not be properly admitted, the minority believe that after seven months' careful hearing nothing has been found to warrant any complaint against the chairman or either member of the Commission.

The orders originally introduced by a member of the Council were based upon evidence already submitted to the gentleman; and it is fair to say that his action in the matter must have been, and would likely continue throughout the hearing to be, prejudiced against the members of the Commission whose acts he was to judge.

To the members of the City Council it is only necessary to call attention to the majority report of the findings of the committee, and to the recommendations, to make it apparent that no evidence has been submitted which calls for the recommendations, and that, taking into account the time spent and the thoroughness of the investigation, the Commissioners are to be commended that so little which, in any manner, is discreditable to them, should be shown.

The minority of the committee believe that the chairman of the Police Commission has shown due diligence in the performance of his duties, and a full knowledge of the requirements of his position. And the undersigned, dissenting from the report of the committee, recommend that no action is necessary.

The minority join in the recommendation of the majority in relation to the separation of the duties of Police and License Commissioners.

WM. WOOLLEY,
JOHN B. FITZPATRICK,
MARTIN T. FOLAN.

[1.]

48 POPLAR STREET, BOSTON,
Wednesday Evening, Dec. 21, 1881.

To His Honor the Mayor:—

DEAR SIR, — Will you please inform me as a member of the Joint Special Committee on Investigation of Police Commisssioners what has been the practice as to granting leave of absence to commissioners and heads of departments? If application was made by Police Commissioner Thos. J. Gargan for leave of absence, and if you granted such leave of absence?

Yours very truly,

JOHN B. FITZPATRICK.

[2.]

JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, ESQ.: —

Dear Sir, — On several occasions applications have been made to me by city officials for leave of absence, which have been granted, although I do not find any law giving me authority in such cases. Understanding that it was customary for the executive to exercise such powers I assumed that there was propriety in doing so.

Mr. Gargan asked permission to be absent at the time referred to by you, and I complied with his request, as he was ill.

FREDERICK O. PRINCE.

[3.]

BOSTON, Dec. 22, 1881.

MY DEAR SIR: — I understand that your medical adviser deemed it necessary for the recovery of your health that you should go abroad; that as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners you applied to the Mayor for leave of absence, obtained it, and went to Mexico.

I cannot doubt that you were right in applying to the Mayor, or that he was authorized to grant your request.

Very truly yours,

H. W. PAINE.

THOMAS GARGAN, ESQ.

APPENDIX.

INVESTIGATION OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Seventh Hearing.

FRIDAY, Dec. 2, 1881.

The committee met at 11 o'clock, A.M. Present, Aldermen VILES (Chairman) and HERSEY, and Councilmen GOVE, HART, and FITZPATRICK.

Mr. HART. — Mr. Crosby comes here, this morning, to give us a little information in reference to the licensing of the Briggs House, located next to the Children's Mission on Tremont street. I think that introduction is all that will be necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. — Well, Mr. Hart, if you know the facts, the committee are willing you should bring them out.

Mr. HART. — I think Mr. Crosby can tell us the facts better than I can bring them out in any other way.

Mr. CROSBY. — Shall I tell you the whole story?

The CHAIRMAN. — You might as well begin at the beginning.

STATEMENT OF MR. WILLIAM CROSBY.

The Children's Mission for the Destitute, — you may, perhaps, not know about it, — the theory is, that it is carried on by children; it has been in existence thirty-three years — to help orphan and destitute children; first, those in the City of Boston, and then those coming from other places. It takes them and provides homes in the country for them; and has taken out of your city something over six thousand, who have been placed about, saving you a great expense. If we had not taken care of them they would have been in your institutions. Next door to us is the Briggs House, a place — as we understood, and have understood for years — of very bad repute, resorted to by young people, and which bears a very bad character. Something more than two years ago my attention was called to it by one of the liquor squad, — I think one of the police who had charge of licenses, — who asked me if I knew the character of it, supposing I would object to the granting of a license for it. I did then send in an objection to the Commissioners; but no attention was paid to it.

The CHAIRMAN. — That was before the present law was passed?

Mr. CROSBY. — Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. — Now the law is, that if a person object, they cannot grant a license.

Mr. CROSBY. — At our regular meeting, in June, I called the attention of our committee to that; and it seemed a very simple thing to do. All we had to do was to object. We made that objection; but heard nothing of it until the 25th of July. On that day Major Mahan called to see me. He came on the part of Mr. Garvey.

The CHAIRMAN. — Is that the proprietor of the house?

Mr. CROSBY. — He is the proprietor. They had found that we objected to granting the license, and were surprised at it, as the house was kept in a very orderly manner; there was nothing objectionable about it; it had been approved of by Col. Russell, Mr. Whitmore, and others; that Mr. Garvey was a wounded soldier, and that he had invested a good deal of money there. I told him that places of this kind were the very cause of our being where we were, and doing this work; that at the time we were taking care of the children of drunkards, if we did not object, we were virtually saying to these men, "You may spend your money at the Briggs House, and we will take care of your children"; that he could not expect us to do that, and that we could not withdraw the objection. He said that Mr. Garvey would change the character of his business; that he would give up his bar. I told him that nothing short of an agreement that not a drop of liquor should be sold on the premises would induce us to withdraw our objection. He went away. The next notice I had was on the 11th of August, when a police officer wanted me to come to the Police Commissioners' office as quickly as I could. There I found Mr. Garvey, Major Mahan, and one or two witnesses. They were going to have a hearing. I stated that it was not at all proper to have a hearing without giving me notice; I did not know why I was sent for, and, of course, was unprepared. The commissioners saw it was not proper, and appointed the 16th of August for the hearing. Major Mahan had stated, in the first place, that we did not adjoin. The estate next us was owned by Charles W. Galloupe at the time Mr. Garvey had his lease, and has since been sold to a man by the name of Dearborn, and is all one estate. Next to us is a small building with fifteen or twenty feet front, occupied by a Chinese laundry; that being between us, Major Mahan said we did not join, and, therefore, could not object. But he saw, when I called his attention to it, that right in the rear of this Chinese laundry is a wooden building of three stories, I think, — two and a half or three stories, — built up against our wall, which is connected with the Briggs House by a gallery, and occupied by them; in the rear, another building, built up against ours, which is used by them. The whole estate, with the exception of the ground on which this little Chinese laundry stands, is all occupied by the Briggs House; so I think he had to withdraw that objecton. That was the objection which we supposed we should have to meet at our first meeting, and I then employed Mr. Ellis L. Motte, one of our committee, who is a lawyer, as our counsel, to attend this meeting with me. We took no witnesses then, because we supposed the whole ques-

tion would be whether we joined or not, and that we were prepared to prove. But, at that meeting, Major Mahan said, that their petition was for a license as an innholder; that the law allowed us to object to the granting of a license to a common victualler, but not to an innholder; we stated that he was not an innholder; that if he had a license for one, it was only an evasion of the law; that he did not in any sense keep a hotel.

The CHAIRMAN. — An innholder is a hotel-keeper. The Parker House requires an innholder's license.

Mr. CROSBY. — This hotel has a few rooms, which, perhaps, accommodate a few lodgers; but it is not a hotel in any sense of the word. No carriage was ever seen to drive up there and leave a person with baggage. They brought, as witnesses, a gentleman who said that he was a travelling salesman, who lived in Roxbury, and who was in the habit of stopping there and eating his lunch before going home; another man, who lived on Hollis street, near by, who said he went in there, although he did not drink anything; and one or two policemen. One of the policemen was asked whether he would take his wife or his children there, and he stated that he should prefer to go to some place where liquor was not so openly sold. He was asked if he had ever seen any person stop there, and he said he had, — some persons who arrived late at night. That was the amount of the testimony they had; but nothing to show that it was a hotel. We had no witnesses at that meeting. The meeting was rather a long one, and it was adjourned to the 20th. We then brought, as witnesses, Mr. Gay, who lives directly opposite, on the corner of Hollis street; Mr. Swan, who is the principal of the Winthrop School; Capt. Adams, the Superintendent of Police; another man, who had been in the habit of going in there, and who stated that he had been accosted there by women; and another man, a Mr. Lawrence, who had been in there to get lunch or something, and while sitting in one of the stalls had heard obscene and profane language between young men and women there; Sergeant Thomas of the station in La Grange street, and two or three police officers. The neighbors around there have been afraid to do or say anything in the way of making a complaint. It has been a great nuisance to all the neighborhood, on account of the condition of things on the sidewalk, but to Mr. Gay, more than to others, because, at night, even as late as two or three o'clock, he had been disturbed by the Briggs House turning their customers out at that time, when they were shutting up for the night; and on Sundays, by a continual going in and out there. Mr. Swan, the principal of the school, stated, that though he did not know anything about that particular house, the places of that kind were a cause of great trouble to him on account of his girls. He said that often people about these places spotted the girls, got acquainted with them, and at times he had some difficulty in keeping them straight. He has some six or seven hundred of them. He said that no place of that kind should be licensed in the vicinity of a school for girls or boys, or in the vicinity of an institution like ours. The Superin-

tendent of Police testified to the bad character of it, and to what he had seen. He told me privately it was not a hotel. Said he, "That is not a hotel; it is nothing but a drinking saloon." He objected strongly to the licensing of such a place in the vicinity of the Winthrop School, or in the vicinity of our institution. At our place there are children all the time during the day. On Sundays there is Sunday school and Sunday service; on Tuesday evening and Thursday evening there are meetings, and at the same time that our young people are going in there they see other young people going into the Briggs House to drink. We had a long session. I wanted to prove that day the character of the house by an occurrence which took place there on the 17th of March, about two years before. Upon inquiry at the station at La Grange street, I found that the character of the house was bad; it was well known to all the police to be bad. They told me of a man who was arrested there on the morning of the 17th in company with a woman not his wife. The result was that he was brought up before the Municipal Court and got off by the payment of a considerable fine, and the husband of the woman got a divorce. I found the detective who had spotted this man — he did not arrest him — and I wanted him to appear before the commissioners. But it is impossible to get any one to appear willingly, and we had no power to force an appearance. Even the police officers, several of them, begged me not to call them into the case. They all dislike it very much; but you probably know that better than I can tell you.

The CHAIRMAN. — The same experience we have had here all through.

Mr. CROSBY. — Notwithstanding that there were two or three who did come. This detective said, "You don't want me; you have the records of the Municipal Court; ask the commissioners to procure them, and the clerk will produce them." I wrote a letter to them asking them to summon this officer, and the clerk of the court, and to ask the clerk to bring his records of that day. At this meeting I inquired if they were there, and they said, "No." By the way, they refused to allow us to put that in, "because," they said, "it is so far back. We will restrict this to whatever evidence you can bring in regard to what has happened within one year." I wanted to bring that in.

The CHAIRMAN. — How long has Mr. Garvey occupied this house, one or two years?

Mr. CROSBY. — Oh, yes, sir, several years. It is four or five years; I don't remember exactly. I wanted to prove that this man who went into Mr. Garvey's lived not far from him; had been in business a good while; doing a large business; was well known to Mr. Garvey; and that he must have known when this man came there that he was not a proper person. But that we could not show. The commissioners said, "No matter about that; we know all about it, and it is too far back." As they knew all about it, I thought that was sufficient. I think I have told you pretty much the amount of the testimony these people gave. It was all

against its being a hotel, and showing that it was a place frequented by young people, and people of bad character. I heard nothing more until the 5th of September. Mr. Garvey sent one of his personal friends to me, who went through the same course of reasoning that Mr. Garvey did. On the 5th of September, as I was going home at night, some one beckoned to me from a street car. I jumped on, and it was Major Jones. He said, "Mr. Crosby, we have utterly refused to give that man a license." Said I, "I am glad to hear it; but, Major, how long can he go on selling?" Said he, "I don't think he is selling now." I said, "I think he is. How long do you give them?" He replied, "We generally give them four or five days, and then we usually close them up." As I understood him, he should close him up. On the 8th, about that time, while this was going on, some one sent me a copy of the "Sunday Mail," in which was a notice of the Briggs House, stating that the front door was closed, but that on Sunday it was easy to get access there, as usual. And in the same paper was an account of the proceedings before the Police Commissioners, and a statement something like this: That where a person failed to obtain a license, if he applied to Mr. Jenkins, who had an office at 61 Court street, gave him a fee of $25 and paid some other expenses, he was pretty sure to get his license. On the 8th of September Mr. Garvey came in to see me, and with him a gentleman who introduced himself as Mr. Jenkins, one of Mr. Garvey's counsel. He went through the same persuasive course of reasoning that Major Mahan did: It was a very nice place. Mr. Garvey was a wounded soldier trying hard to get a living. It was too bad to interfere with him, and we had better not do it. If we let him alone, and he made money, perhaps, by and by, he would give our institution some money. I told Mr. Garvey we should be very glad to have him keep his money; but we did not wish to have him use it in such a disreputable way; or, at any rate, not near us; we would prefer his absence to his money. He said that Mr. Garvey was willing to make any change in his business that would be satisfactory to us. He would give up the bar, and would see that nothing disreputable was carried on. I have the records of that meeting, because I put it down at that time, and I will just read to you what I wrote: —

"This afternoon Mr. P. A. Garvey, of the Briggs House, called, with a friend, who introduced himself as Mr. Jenkins, one of Mr. Garvey's counsel. Mr. J. said that they had called to see whether they could not remove our objections, in order that Mr. Garvey might continue his business. Whether, if he closed earlier, and sold no liquor on Sundays, and allowed nothing improper or objectionable in the conduct of those who visited the place, we would be satisfied, and withdraw our objections. I answered that the only way to satisfy us would be to give up the sale of liquor entirely. I stated to them what our work is: that the suffering we are obliged to relieve is caused, in the great majority of cases, by such saloons as his; that we are continually obliged to take charge of, and support the children of, parents who could support them, but

who spend their earnings in such places; that we consider it wrong to do so, and not do all in our power to prevent it; that it is our duty to put an end to the cause whenever we can; that it would be wrong for us to allow such a place near our Mission without protesting against it. Mr. Garvey stated that he was a man in poor health; was wounded in the late war, his constitution injured, and was unable to do much work; that his expenses were large, as he was obliged to keep *seven* persons in his employ; that he kept a horse, as his physician recommended him to ride a great deal. (All this seemed to prove that he must make a great deal of money.) He said, further, that he did not sell to people who were drunk; that customers often would not take meals that were being cooked for them if they could not have their drinks with them; that in a place like his they could not prevent a certain class of girls from frequenting there, though when there they were required to be orderly. To this I replied that he had given one of the strongest reasons that could be given why such a place should not be open in the vicinity of a church, an institution for children, or a school for girls. After a full statement upon both sides, all of which was said in a perfectly pleasant and gentlemanly manner, the parties left. Mr. C. told them he had no enmity against Mr. Garvey, but considered it to be his duty to do all in his power to prevent any such business from being carried on in the vicinity of the Mission."

The CHAIRMAN. — This was at your place?

Mr. CROSBY. — They called on me at the office of the Mission. That was on the 8th of September. Well, nothing was heard after that until the 13th. On the 13th I was sent for to go to the office of the Police Commissioners. I went there and found Major Jones. He called in, at the same time that he called me in, this Mr. Jenkins. He said, "Mr. Crosby, did you see any difference in the Briggs House on Sunday?" I said, "No; I am not there Sundays." — "Well," said he, "I think they do not sell on Sundays." The moment I left his office I met a gentleman who said he saw a girl seated at a table in an upper room, and he saw one of the waiters bring liquor to her; so they did sell liquor on Sunday. Major Jones handed me then the document which I had sent in — the objection which I had sent in by direction of the committee. He handed that to me and said, "Mr. Crosby, we are told that there was no vote of the committee authorizing this objection; that it is a personal matter of your own; that the committee passed no such vote." I said, "Major, this reads that at a meeting of our committee I was instructed to do so and so. Do you mean that when I wrote that I wrote a falsehood?" He replied, "No, no, Mr. Crosby, we do not mean to say exactly that; but we are told so." Said I, "If you are told so it is by some person who knows or who professes to know." Said he, "It is John Mason Everett." I said, "Mr. Everett is one of our committee; but he was not at this meeting." Then he turned to Mr. Jenkins and said, "I suppose, Mr. Jenkins, there is no reason why we should not tell Mr. Crosby the whole story, or all about it?" Mr. Jenkins said, "No." Then he said, "Mr. Whitmore tells us that he has

seen Mr. Everett, and Mr. Everett tells him that he was not present; but he was informed by one of the committee present that there was no such vote passed." Said I, "Do you remember that Mr. Motte, who is one of our corporation, and one of our committee, told you that the committee did pass such a vote, and that it was no act of mine, but was the act of the committee?" Said he, "I do; I had forgotten it." We then had considerable conversation about this matter of his selling. Said I, "Major, how long can he go on without a license? He sold from the first of May to the 23d of September without a license. He was refused a license on the 17th or 19th of July — somewhere along there; he was then refused a license after two hearings; and still the commissioners allowed him to go on without a license up to the 23d of September." Major Jones said, "I don't think he is selling. Mr. Garvey and his friends there say that he is not." Said I, "Major, I saw the other day so many barrels of beer left at his place and empty barrels taken away. On such another day I saw so many more barrels left there. Now, don't you suppose if liquor was left there, he sold it?" Said he, "I suppose he did." After leaving Major Jones' office I went immediately to Mr. Everett, and without telling him my business I said, "Do you know Mr. Whitmore?" He said, "Yes; he is a neighbor of mine."—"He has been to see you," I said, "what did he say?" Mr. Everett replied, "He said he was surprised to find we objected to the licensing of the Briggs House; that Mr. Garvey was a wounded soldier, and he had a good deal of sympathy for him, and he hoped we would withdraw the objection. His house was well conducted."

Mr. Everett said that Mr. Whitmore hoped we would not object, and said he supposed it was a personal matter with Mr. Crosby. Said I, "What did you say to him?" — "Well," Mr. Everett said, "I said that the date of that objection was the time for the regular meeting of the committee, and if you were authorized you were probably authorized at that meeting; and if I had been there I should have voted for it, for it was the proper thing to do." And out of that the story was reported to the commissioners that I was not authorized, and that there was no such vote. There was one matter at the first meeting that I had forgotten, and that I want to speak about. Major Mahan, when he claimed that this was a hotel, was asked whether they kept a hotel register. He said they did. He made answer for his witness. Mr. Garvey was on the stand, and the Major answered for him. "Will you produce it?"— "At the next meeting." The commissioners were asked to require that hotel register they were now keeping, and as far back as it could be, produced. It was called for at the second hearing. It was not there, but they said it would be there in a few moments. When it came in it was an entirely new book that had been just bought. It was commenced on the 16th of August, the day of our first hearing, and it was arranged as no hotel register ever was seen to be arranged, that is, it was headed August 16th, and at the middle of the page August 17th, and so on, giving half a page for each day. The first entry in it was some one for supper; after that some one

for dinner; and the whole thing showed that it was manufactured for the occasion. The Major was ashamed of it, and said, "We have another."—"Well, where is it?"—"It is in Peter Low's bindery." Peter Low's bindery! That seemed very strange that a book of so little value should be sent to a bindery. "Yes," said he, "Peter Low sent his boy to my office to take it to the bindery." Well, then, it seemed very queer that the hotel register of the Briggs House should be at a lawyer's office on Court street. It occured to me that Peter Low was dead. I did not say anything about it, because I did not know but possibly he had left a son: But I found that the name appeared the last time in the directory in 1873, and he was then working at the Boston Public Library, and had no bindery of his own. I went to the Library, and they told me that he had no bindery of his own for three years, but that he worked there then. I inquired why he had no bindery, as I had known him when I was in the book business. "Why," they said, "he was intemperate, and let his business all run away from him." Said I, "When did he die?" They could not give me the exact date, but I went to the Registrar's office, and found that it was on the 22d of December, 1874. For seven years he had been dead, and for ten years he had had no bindery. And yet Major Mahan said that book was taken by his boy to his bindery. I wrote to the commissioners, made that statement, and told them where they could verify these facts if they chose to. It was on the 13th that I had my interview with Major Jones and Mr. Jenkins. On the 17th I went into the country on vacation, and was gone three weeks. The regular meeting of the committee was deferred until my return, which was on the 8th of October, of a Saturday. At that meeting Mr. Everett was present, and I stated to the committee the whole story pretty much as I have stated it to you. I asked Mr. Everett to correct me in regard to his interview, and he said that I stated it correctly. But he said, "Mr. Whitmore don't care anything about it now; Mr. Garvey has got his license." I said, "He has not. The commissionners assured me that they had positively refused it." Mr. Everett said, "Well, probably Mr. Whitmore knows as much about it as you, as he is in the ring. If he says so, he probably has got it." I went, after the meeting, to the commissioners' office, and it was closed. I went then to the station on La Grange street, and they told me he was licensed on the 23d of September.

Mr. GOVE. — What was this date when they told you he had been refused?

Mr. CROSBY. — When they told me it had been refused was on the 5th of September. After that, on the 15th of September, I met Major Jones, and then the license had not been granted, and Mr. Jenkins was arguing his case for him, trying to bring it about. On the 10th of October, I think it was, the next Monday, I called on Mr. Motte, our lawyer. We went to the Police Commissioners, and Mr. Motte said, "We have come to inquire the result of the hearing; we have heard nothing officially." Mr. Gargan, who seems to have been the spokesman through the whole of this, and who

has had more to say than any of the others, said, "Well, we concluded, after hearing the testimony, that he was not entitled to a license as an innholder, and we thought, as a sort of compromise, as Mr. Crosby's objection was to his selling liquor on Sunday and keeping open late at night, that we would give him a license as a common victualler, and we then could look after him and see that everything was carried on properly." I said, "Mr. Gargan, my objection was not that he kept open Sunday, or that he kept open late at night; my objection was to his having any license to sell liquor at all, and you have no right to think that any compromise will be satisfactory, certainly, without asking us."

Mr. Hersey. — Does the same statute apply in regard to an adjoining estate in both cases? Are they obliged to refuse in both cases if the owner of an adjoining estate objects?

Mr. Crosby. — The statute mentions a common victualler; it does not mention an innholder. The ground Major Mahan took was that we had no right to object, their license being for an innholder.

Mr. Hersey. — That is where you thought the statute would shut him out?

Mr. Crosby. — We proved to the satisfaction of the commissioners that he was not an innholder, and was not entitled to an innholder's license. Now they turn around and offer him a license as a common victualler, which he did not want. I asked Mr. Gargan, "Why do you give him a license that he does not ask for?" He replied: "Well, we had sympathy for the man, and we thought this would be satisfactory all round." I told him they had no right to suppose it would be satisfactory. Then Mr. Motte asked whether they had any hearing, and he said, "No." He asked whether it was proper to grant a license without a hearing. "Well," he said, "they had authority to open a case whenever they pleased, and to do as they pleased about it." We then asked whether this was advertised in a proper manner if a common victualler's license was wanted. In the first place I asked him why he should grant it when it was not wanted, and his reply was: "As the greater includes the less, and as he asked for a license as an innholder, Class A, we had a right to give him anything in that class that we chose." I said, "Why give him something that he did not want, because we could object to it?" Well, there was no particularly satisfactory reply given to that. Then he was asked: "Was this advertised, and should it not have been advertised as a new application?" Well, he thought it should. He turned to Major Jones, and said, "Was this advertised?" Major Jones replied, "I think not." While we were talking their clerk brought in two blanks, which were filled out in a hurry. One of them was dated October, and a finger drawn through it to erase it; and then it was dated May 1st. It was an application for a license as a common victualler, dated May 1st, twenty-three or twenty-four days before their application for a license as an innholder. It was not certified to, or the names of five or six citizens that are required to back up his application were not upon it. It was not in due form,

and evidently was made on the spot, and dated back, in order that it might appear that he had applied for a license as a common victualler. Major Jones took that, and on the back indorsed, I think, "Received October 13," if I recollect. At any rate, the papers are in the office.

Mr. HERSEY. — Indorsed while you were there?

Mr. CROSBY. — While I was there. Said he, "I have to indorse on this paper the day it was received."

The CHAIRMAN. — Who brought that in?

Mr. CROSBY. — It was brought in by their clerk.

The CHAIRMAN. — Did they send for it?

Mr. CROSBY. — They did not send for it.

Mr. GOVE. — This was the only case you were there to object to?

Mr. CROSBY. — Yes, sir.

Mr. GOVE. — And it was well known that you were there to object to the Briggs House?

Mr. CROSBY. — Certainly; of course.

Mr. HERSEY. — Did this have the appearance of being freshly made; was the ink dry?

Mr. CROSBY. — I should say it was in pencil. I should say that "October" was written in ink and a finger drawn across it; but, if I recollect, it was filled out in pencil.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. — Was this an application that you speak of?

Mr. CROSBY. — It was a pretended application for a license as common victualler. It was dated twenty-three or twenty-four days before his application for a license as an innholder; and he did not want a common victualler's license.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. — Previous to this year he has had an innholder's license?

Mr. CROSBY. — Yes, sir.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. — Since it has been granted has he done the same kind of business?

Mr. CROSBY. — I think he has.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. — Does he keep his place open publicly on Sunday?

Mr. CROSBY. — Not publicly. I do not think his front door has been wide open, but it has been open so that any one could get in.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. — It has not been open so publicly as when he had an innholder's license?

Mr. CROSBY. — No, I should say that the entrance to the ladies' saloon has been open; I should say that now it was closed, but that any one could open it.

Mr. GOVE. — Well, there never was any change until this piece came out in the "Mail"; then, immediately afterward, was there apparent cessation of business?

Mr. CROSBY. — No change then.

Mr. HERSEY. — What was the date of the piece in the "Mail"?

Mr. CROSBY. — I do not remember the date.

Mr. GOVE. — If I remember it was some time about the first of September.

Mr. CROSBY. — Well, Mr. Gargan was asked: "Supposing it

was not advertised, as we think it was not, if it did not go through the legal form, is he legally licensed?" Mr. Gargan said, "No. If it was not advertised, that license is void." — "Well, will you send for the papers and see whether it is or not?" They sent out for the clerk, but the clerk was on a vacation, and they came back. "Well, the clerk has gone, and among these three thousand papers we cannot find it; but in a few days we will find out and tell you." So in two or three days we went again. Mr. Gargan said, "We notified Garvey to stop selling, and immediately his counsel called and called our attention to a little word *or* in the law, which he says alters the whole case. The law provides that the applicant shall state the character *or* class of license that he wants. Now, he says they claim that, under that clause, we have the right to grant any license of any character under that class; and we must refer that to the City Solicitor." Well, we asked whether they would do it, and do it at once, and they said they would. A few days afterwards I received this notice from them.

[The notice was handed to the chairman, who read it, as follows: —]

BOSTON, Oct. 18, 1881.

WILLIAM CROSBY, ESQ., *Supt. Children's Mission, Tremont street:* —

Dear Sir, — The commissioners have consulted the City Solicitor in regard to the publication of the license of Peter A. Garvey, Tremont street, and he has decided that the publication, as it had been done in this case, is a sufficient and legal one.

Yours respectfully,

F. C. GOLDTHWAIT,

Clerk.

Mr. HERSEY. — What question did they propose to the City Solicitor?

Mr. CROSBY. — I don't know. I suppose it was the question of advertisement. But that does not authorize them to grant a license as common victualler, when the law says it shall not be granted if objection is made; it does not cover that at all.

Mr. HERSEY. — The question that was asked the City Solicitor might have been on the application for a license by this Garvey, published so and so — "Is that sufficient notice?" They may not have put the whole question. That is the point, — whether it was sufficient notice to warrant giving him a license as a common victualler.

Mr. CROSBY. — But it is a very singular state of things if, when a man asks for one thing, they can give him another that he does not ask for.

Mr. HERSEY. — It seems to me they would have the right to do that, no party objecting. But that is your objection. No, it don't seem to me that they would, on the whole, because you know that your objection would not avail as against an innholder, but would as against a common victualler. You ought to have notice where

your objection could be made valid. It shuts out the man who might put his objection in, in one case, and, in the other case, it would be open to him. Of course, the intention would be that you should have notice of a particular application.

Mr. CROSBY. — I called on Mr. Motte. Before I had time to say anything about this — by the way, Mr. Motte had told me that he had some business with the City Solicitor, and he should ask him himself about this matter — before I had time to say anything about this, he said, "I have seen the City Solicitor, and he says these men were not right in granting the license." I then handed him this paper. Said he, "It is very strange. I am going to see him again at twelve o'clock." At two o'clock he saw him; and he told him that he had given the commissioners this opinion; that he had advised them so after looking more thoroughly into the law. Of course, what the question was I do not know. I then went to the commissioners, and they told me that they had the right, under the first application, to grant any license in the first class, and that, therefore, they wrote it in. I told them that, taking their own statement that the greater included the less, and that in the application the license under the head First Class, A, was included, they had already refused him a license in July; and, again, after repeated hearings, refused him a common victualler's license; and that after such refusal he was not any longer an applicant under that advertisement; but if he could apply for one, must apply again, and the application should be advertised. They said they had the right to open a case and grant a license without any hearing. That is, I believe, the whole of the matter.

Mr. GOVE. — Your Children's Mission is a corporation, is it not?

Mr. CROSBY. — Yes, sir.

Mr. GOVE. — And the fee to this estate rests in the corporation?

Mr. CROSBY. — Yes, sir.

Mr. GOVE. — Now, will you just step here, please. Here, you see, is a plan of the estates there. As I understand it, that place there is occupied by a Chinese laundry?

Mr. CROSBY. — Yes, sir.

Mr. HERSEY. — They run right round it, I presume.

Mr. GOVE. — Yes.

Mr. CROSBY. — The Chinese told me that they have no right in the way at all. They have nothing except that building and the ground it stands on. I won't be very sure about that. But I have pursued this a little farther. This stands in the name of Charles W. Galloupe. I find he has sold it to J. Henry Dearborn. Mr. Garvey, in the first place, hired this, wherever the Briggs House is, and this yard about it, and the shed attached to it there. It then consisted of three tenements. There was a store, and there were two stories above. He has altered it, and made it into one, and has hired these additional buildings; and, also, since his lease from Mr. Galloupe, since Mr. Dearborn bought it, he has hired all the rest of Mr. Dearborn. There is a gallery, which extends to that building. The proportions here are not correct. That, I think, should be smaller; this should extend to the Briggs House, and

there is a gallery extending across from here to that building. The general idea of it is right.

Mr. GOVE. — So that the Briggs House is connected with the Mission here?

Mr. CROSBY. — Yes, sir. Even if it was not, all this is one estate, and he hires all the rest. There is no question but that he joins.

Mr. HERSEY. — Their theory in granting this license was, they assumed that you did not object. They must have assumed that.

Mr. CROSBY. — No; they could not have assumed it.

Mr. HERSEY. — They must have assumed that, because, otherwise, the statute would compel them to refuse the license. Are they not bound by statute?

Mr. CROSBY. — No, sir.

Mr. HERSEY. — Are they not?

Mr. CROSBY. — No, sir. Well, they don't go as far as that. They paid no sort of attention to this. Now, our attention has been called to another thing. This man has been violating the screen law. As you pass by his place you cannot see any selling going on in the building. He has an office in the front of the building which takes in the whole of the front window. He has there a safe. There is a glass door in that office, but you cannot see anything that is going on in his saloon. His front door has been a door covered with morocco leather, which you cannot see anything through. Yesterday he took that door down, and has put up a double glass door, which is made either of hammered or ground glass; and you cannot see anything through that. In the room overhead, called the ladies' saloon, he has window shades, which draw up from the bottom, and as soon as it is dark these are drawn up. Inside are these stalls which you find in oyster saloons. Now, I say he has no right to have these stalls, where these young men and women can go in — and I have seen them go in, and seen liquor carried to them — and you cannot see. He has no right to have any obstruction; for the law is so explicit that not even a mosquito net is allowable, if it obstructs the view. No exhibition of bottles is allowed in the windows, or anything to prevent a clear view.

Mr. HERSEY. — If they claim that they granted this on his old application for an innholder's license, that the greater included the less, and that, therefore, that was an application for either, you having made objections to him as an innholder, why, under the same ruling, would not your objection cover anything that was less than that? I do not see how they got around the objection of the adjoining estate.

Mr. GOVE. — He put it into his objection. He has said, "We objected to his receiving a license as an innholder, and not as a common victualler."

Mr. CROSBY. — We did not object to it as anything; we objected to his license.

Mr. HERSEY. — That covered whatever they might construe his application to be for.

Mr. CROSBY. — I asked Mr. Gargan this at this last interview. I

said, "Why did you give him a license that he does not ask for, — one that he said we could object to?" — "Well," he says, "there were so many people who came here to plead for him, and we had such sympathy for the man, and we thought it was a fair way to compromise it." He said, as I thought first, "More than five hundred people came here to speak or to interview us for him." I called his attention to it, and said, "You say five hundred people?" — "Well, no; not so many." — "How many do you say?" — "Well, three or four hundred." — "Then you acknowledge that you allowed your sympathy to lead you to give this kind of a license against your better judgment? You have had these hearings; you have heard all sides, and you are satisfied he is not entitled to it, and now your sympathy leads you to grant it?" Said I, "You have no sympathy for those six or seven hundred girls who Mr. Swan told you were in such danger. You thought nothing of the Superintendent of Police, who gave you his opinion about licensing such a place in the vicinity of ours. You thought nothing of an institution carried on by such men as Henry P. Kidder and Mr. Faulkner, and others, who are an honor to the city, contributing their money to every benevolent work carried on in your city; nor for this place of ours, which is saving thousands of dollars to the city every year, not requiring you to employ any police to protect us; while this man, near by you, who has cost you any quantity of money, you have sympathy for him." — "Well," he says, "there are seven thousand such men in the city, and seven thousand more behind them." I suppose that amounts to so many votes. Said I, "Then it is the pressure that has been brought to bear upon you that has led you to grant it?" He flared up at that, and said he did not acknowledge any pressure. I told him there was no need for any liquor dealer to employ counsel; the commissioners are the best counsel for them. They are bound to act in their favor; they say that the leaning must be toward them, and not toward us. And that law which you read seems to be the simplest thing in the world. It appeared so then. And now the question is, what use is there of any law?

Mr. HERSEY. — The commissioners stated to this committee that all a party had to do was to state their objection, and a license could not be granted.

Mr. GOVE. — To a common victualler; but an innholder has vested rights.

Mr. CROSBY. — Now, I could not understand on what grounds they could give a common victualler's license. If it was applied for under that first clause, it was rejected time and again. Do they have a full record of their business?

Mr. HART. — I do not think they do. They could not tell us what counsel appeared in a case.

Mr. CROSBY. — From all appearances they have a clerk there, who seemed to take down all this evidence. I hoped it was so, because we have not got through there yet. There is something further to do about this. I suppose, as I went through the case, listened to them and saw all their proceedings, this was the conclu-

sion I came to: that they are anxious to keep in with all this class; they want their votes, and they wish to keep on the right side of them. They don't care so much whether this man gets his license, and think that, possibly, we can carry it still further. It is within our power, you know, to bring it before one of the judges and have the license revoked, which takes it off their shoulders, while at the same time they have done all for this man that they could.

Mr. HERSEY. — You know they are appointed by the Mayor; they are not elected.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. — You make a statement that the commissioners want the votes of these people. To what do you have reference?

Mr. CROSBY. — Well, of course, their continuance in office depends on the votes of the people.

Mr. HERSEY. — Not hardly.

Mr. CROSBY. — It does in the last resort.

Mr. HERSEY. — We do not know what the Mayor will do. It is outside of politics, as far as you can put it, to have them appointed by the Mayor.

Mr. CROSBY. — It was political reasons that ruled in this thing right straight through. There was Mr. Whitmore; he seemed to be one of the great moving powers in this thing. At the first meeting he sat at the elbow of the chairman, and was in —

Mr. HERSEY. — What Whitmore was this?

Mr. FITZPATRICK. — Mr. Whitmore of the Council?

Mr. CROSBY. — Yes, sir.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. — Is it not in his ward?

Mr. CROSBY. — Yes, sir.

Mr. GOVE. — The reputation of the house is that of a common house of assignation — a resort for lewd and lascivious persons?

Mr. CROSBY. — That is what I am told. The best way is to ask Capt. Adams, who was captain of the station in La Grange street for years.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. — Did he give it this reputation?

Mr. CROSBY. — I cannot say that he stated it quite as plainly as that, but that is the impression I got from him and from the officers at that station on La Grange street. And, then, one of the sergeants there — I think Sergeant Thomas — gave his opinion in regard to it — that its reputation was not good, and that it was known to all the officers. There were one or two officers there on Mr. Garvey's side who stated that they never heard anything against it. This Sergeant Thomas was asked by Major Mahan if these officers who had been up around this house, day after day and night after night, should say there was nothing wrong, whether he should not think he was mistaken. He said, "No; if an officer of our station, who has been in the habit of going by there, says that he never saw anything wrong, I should think that he either would not see, or would not tell what he did see." One of the officers there told me that they were sent for one Sunday by a woman who kept a boarding house on Warrenton street to take care of two young men, brothers. One of them had drawn a knife on the other, and she was afraid he would kill him. She said they had got their drink

at the Briggs House. By the time the officers got there they had got this young man into bed, and they did not have to arrest him. While this was going on I was detained at my office two evenings quite late, and as I went out I saw, standing opposite the Briggs House, a young man and a young woman —

TESTIMONY OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE ADAMS.

The CHAIRMAN. — Captain Adams, the committee have sent for you to have you give them what information you have in regard to the character of the Briggs House.

A. The Briggs House on Tremont street?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. Well, the Briggs House is about the same class of house that all these small innholders keep. There is nothing we can get to hold it, for evidence, to show that it is anything different from that. It is a place where girls on the street can go, and I have no doubt they do go, to meet men there; the same as — well, perhaps, fifty others — not as many as that; but, perhaps, say twenty.

Mr. HERSEY. — On what do you base the character of the house?

A. Well, they claim that they should have an innholder's license, because they have sleeping-rooms upstairs.

Q. But if they are not occupied?

A. Yes; they claimed that it was. The commissioners hesitated. They have not got an innholder's license now. The commissioners would not grant it, because they were not innholders. They wanted it very much, and had several hearings; but people objected very strongly at the Children's Mission to having it there. The commissioners had several hearings upon it, and finally refused to give them an innholder's license.

Q. Didn't the Children's Mission object to their giving them a common victualler's license?

A. I don't know but they did; I should think very likely. I don't know their views.

Q. Could the commissioners grant a victualler's license if the adjoining estate objected? If the Children's Mission objected, could they legally grant them a license?

A. Well, I think the law is such that they can. It is applicable only to innholders, if you examine it.

Mr. CROSBY. — It is only applicable to common victuallers. And don't you recollect that Major Mahan made that point, that we could not object to an innholder's license, and that it was only a common victualler's license that we could object to?

Mr. HERSEY. — Mr. Gove knows about that.

Mr. GOVE. — The law applies to common victuallers, and not to innholders, who have vested rights.

Mr. ADAMS. — There was that point made by Major Mahan — that they did not abut.

Mr. CROSBY. — He tried to, but he had to withdraw that, because

they had a gallery which united a building which is built up against our wall.

Capt. ADAMS. — Well, they were to take that away.

Mr. CROSBY. — He proposed to do that; but they did not. We took the ground that, if they did that it would require a new application; because an application for a license for the Briggs House, with that taken away, was not an application for a first-class license. But they did not take it away.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. — Whether or not, Capt. Adams, it is a house of ill-fame?

A. No; we could not make a case against it as a house of ill-fame. I am satisfied of that.

Mr. GOVE. — It is what we would call a house of assignation?

A. No, no; we could not do that.

Capt. ADAMS. — No, no; all these places where there are innholders' licenses have rooms. Of course, they could not get their licenses otherwise. They have to have some rooms where they can put up transient people.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. — Do you know whether they have sold liquor on Sunday since getting a license?

A. I do not think they have. Do you think they have, Mr. Crosby?

Mr. CROSBY. — Yes, I think so.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. — He says secretly, not publicly.

Mr. CROSBY. — I think the door is unfastened, so that any one can get in.

Capt. ADAMS. — I don't think the commissioners know that.

Mr. CROSBY. — I don't think they care to know anything about it. Their attention has been called to it. No formal complaint has been made, but they have been told of it. Don't you recollect when I called on you first and told you they had applied for an innholder's license, that you said, "He is not an innholder; it is nothing but a common drinking saloon?"

Capt. ADAMS. — Yes; and I say so now.

Mr. CROSBY. — Don't you remember Mr. Swan's being there?

Capt. ADAMS. — I do, very well.

Mr. CROSBY. — And what a strong statement he made in regard to the influence of such a place?

Capt. ADAMS. — Yes; and that was something peculiar — rather queer. When I was there Mr. Swan was very particular. And yet there is one right adjoining his yard; and they never could have got it there unless he had given his assent. That little back place there.

Mr. CROSBY. — Well, he explained that; I don't know how. He made some explanation about that being a very different sort of place from this. Still, I don't think he is right. Don't you recollect that you stated that no such place as that should be licensed in the vicinity of a school like the Winthrop, or in the vicinity of an institution like ours?

Capt. ADAMS. — I might have made that statement, although I might have stated it to you.

Mr. CROSBY. — No; this was before the commissioners. You spoke particularly of one case where you had seen four men drive up in a barouche and get out to get a drink.

Capt. ADAMS. — Certainly. There was no doubt, from the appearance of those men, who were in an open barouche, on Sunday — from the appearance of them any gentleman here would say that they drank. They got out and went in, and they were gone long enough. They would not go in there — all of them — for a cigar, and come out. We should say they drank something; but we cannot know. The appearances were to that effect.

Mr. CROSBY. — Now, is it not the business of the police officers, as they go by there, to report such things to the commissioners?

Capt. ADAMS. — No. Report it to their captains. Then the captains report it to me and I forward it.

Mr. GOVE. — They have special officers?

A. They have a special squad, who report direct; but that does not relieve us from enforcing the law.

Mr. CROSBY. — When you were there the reputation of the house was bad?

Capt. ADAMS. — Yes, sir; it is one of those houses — we have a good many of them in the city — they are not exactly notorious, but suspected of not being just right.

The CHAIRMAN. — If you had an officer who had travelled there three or four years, and you asked him, and he should say he did not see anything wrong, what should you think?

A. I should not think he told the truth. I should think he must know of the house.

Mr. CROSBY. — Were you there when Sergeant Thomas was on the stand?

Capt. ADAMS. — Yes, sir.

Mr. CROSBY. — Do you remember he said the very thing you state now? Mahan asked him — when you were not there — one or two policemen said they had been going by there for some time, and they had never seen anything out of the way, and they did not know but the reputation of the house was good — Sergeant Thomas was asked whether, in case these officers should say so, he would not think he was mistaken; and he said just what you have said: that he should think they did not see, or would not state what they did see. Now, haven't I stated his evidence there just as the Superintendent has stated it?

The CHAIRMAN. — I think so.

Mr. CROSBY. — I have stated to the committee what you have said.

Mr. HART. — Is that a place which, if you were a member of the commission, you would vote to license, knowing all the circumstances?

A. As I know them now, I think I should decline to license a place there next to that place. We have a good many places just as bad as that, or worse.

Mr. CROSBY. — Suppose it was not an assignation house, would you license a place where the children of the Winthrop and primary schools must pass every day, and our children go in there, say two or three evenings a week and Snndays? Would you license a drinking place there, anyway?

Capt. ADAMS. — Probably I should not be in favor of licensing so many of these places.

Mr. CROSBY. — And you would choose your positions for them too, would you not?

Capt. ADAMS. — Yes, sir.

Mr. HERSEY. — Well, I think we have got at the facts about this matter.

The CHAIRMAN. — That is all, Captain; we are obliged to you for coming up.

Mr. HART. — Is there anything more, Mr. Chairman, that you want of Mr. Crosby?

Mr. CHAIRMAN. — I do not think there is.

Mr. HART. — I do not know that any question I can ask you would bring out anything.

Mr. CROSBY. — I do not remember anything now, unless you want to ask me a question. The whole course of these commissioners is very singular, and it seems that they have great power over the law in allowing that man to go on selling without a license. There might, possibly, be an excuse up to the time in July when they refused him a license; but from that time up to the 23d of September, when he had been refused positively, was it right for him to go on selling without a license?

The CHAIRMAN. — I presume they never make any trouble if a man makes application. They allow him to go on until his license is settled.

Mr. CROSBY. — But it was refused. One thing I want to speak to you about. I am not there evenings after six o'clock, usually; but just before going into the country I was obliged to work there late, until about half-past nine. As I left there, on the opposite sidewalk, I saw a young man and a woman standing up against the house; a little further on, another man and two women; and a little further on, a young girl; and a little further on, others, I think about a dozen in all. As I was waiting for a car, I saw a girl come from Eliot street, alone, go into the Briggs House, and go back into one of these stalls. Then I saw this young man and woman, who were standing opposite, go over to the Briggs House. She went in and went back further — this was in warm weather, and the doors were open — and talked with the man in charge — I do not know his name, but the barkeeper — and this fellow stood looking in. He then left, went across, stayed a few minutes, and went back again; went upstairs into the ladies' saloon; came down in a moment and went into one of the stalls. Then I saw liquor carried in. While I stood there I saw that going on all the time; and the next night I saw the same; and that is what I am told by those about there is carried on all the time. If the question was

whether, under that advertisement, they had the right to grant him anything in that class, it don't affect this case at all; it don't decide the question as to whether they had the right to grant a license that had been objected to.

Mr. HERSEY. — No, that is the point. They perhaps may not have asked the City Solicitor in reference to that particular question.

Mr. CROSBY. — I don't think it answers that question.

Mr. GOVE. — "Such notice shall set forth the name of the applicant in full and the character or class of license applied for." There are three or four different classes.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. — An innholder and a victualler are in the same class.

Mr. GOVE. —But with different prices.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. — There is an innholder's license, Class A, and a common victualler's license, Class A, each $400.

Mr. GOVE. — But the statutes do not recognize them.

Mr. CROSBY. — The commissioners have a paper printed, regulating the prices; that, I suppose, is a matter of convenience. One thing more, with reference to advertising. The law says that the advertising of these licenses is not sufficient which does not give persons notice of an opportunity to object. As it has been done, they are advertised only once; then objection must be made within ten days. Now, you can construe that law to read that it shall be advertised for ten days, and there certainly should be some alteration in that, to give more notice to the public.

Mr. HERSEY. — I think if the commissioners are right, it seems to me to be inexcusable for them to take advantage of the weakness of the statute, and give the benefit to the innholder, for the sake of shutting out an opportunity for the adjoining people to object.

Mr. GOVE. — Yes; for if they want to test the question, they can refuse, and have sombody bring a writ of mandamus to compel them.

Mr. HERSEY. — They could have sent up and given this institution an opportunity to put in their objection under the old application.

Mr. CROSBY. — Well, through the whole of this, everything has been done, it seems to me, to favor the other side. I think they possibly thought we might go farther, and bring it before one of the judges, as we shall.

TESTIMONY OF POLICE COMMISSIONER WALKER.

Mr. GOVE. — Col. Walker, we understood you to say when you were here the other day that when a party who owned an adjoining estate objected to the granting of a license, with the exception of innholders, who have vested rights, that stopped the issuing of the license?

A. Yes. The law does not permit us to issue a license if we understand that the owners of adjoining premises object to it

within ten days. Then the law says that such license is null and void, and may be revoked by the court.

Mr. HERSEY. — Does the law compel you always to advertise?

A. The law compels us to advertise, and the advertisement is always made. About $5,000 worth of advertising has been done this year.

Mr. GOVE. — Supposing a party comes in and makes an application for an innholder's license, and the Board conclude that he ought not to have an innholder's license, but are willing to grant him a first-class victualler's license, would not that have to be advertised too?

A. As a rule, I should say yes; and yet there might be a question, they both being first-class. The law says that the class shall be advertised, and, under that construction, — not, I say, as a rule; as a rule we should probably do it, — but under that construction, they both being first-class, it would not be necessary.

Mr. HERSEY. — Supposing that under an application for an innholder's license you should want to grant a victualler's license, would not you then consider it incumbent on you to advertise; because the adjoining estate could not object to one and could to the other, — so that you would be obliged, if you changed from what was first applied for — if you contemplated issuing a victualler's license instead of an innholder's — in order to give the adjoining estate an opportunity to object, you would then have to readvertise?

A. Well, that is a question which I think Mr. Gargan submitted to the City Solicitor. The law says, "Such notice shall set forth the name of the applicant in full, and the character or class of license applied for."

Q. Then, would not you consider that a person having objected on general grounds to the granting of an innholder's license, that that would be considered an objection to the granting of a common victualler's license?

A. No; I can see where there might be a very great difference. The great thing that institutions and churches complain of is Sunday selling, and there is a great difference in the licenses in regard to that.

Q. Then, it would depend upon what the character of the objection was? Supposing it was not that they sold on Sunday, but that they sold at all, and that the place was improperly carried on week-days, you would heed that objection, would you not?

A. I should consider that objection, of course. Now, here is the point: "Licenses shall be of the following classes: *First class.* To sell liquors of any kind to be drunk on the premises." That takes in everybody. Then the law says: "Such notice shall set forth the name of the applicant in full, the class of the license applied for." The two laws are to be taken together, and the class will contain all the kinds which we divide it up into.

Q. You consider that *or* should be *and* in order to compel you to readvertise?

A. Yes; I consider that character or class means about the same

thing there. It means class. Taken in connection with the statute, it must mean leading class.

Mr. HART. — A party, appearing to make objection in one case, even if you should refuse an innholder's license, would not they be entitled to make the same objection to a victualler's license which they made to an innholder's?

A. That would depend altogether upon the evidence which came out in the first hearing on the innholder's license.

Mr. GOVE. — Supposing a party makes application for an innholder's license, and the party who owns the adjoining estate comes and objects, within the proper time, to the granting of a license there; and thereupon, after hearing, the Board concludes that he ought not to have an innholder's license, the objecting party not withdrawing his objection, would you then grant a hearing to the party without notifying them?

A. As I say, that would depend much upon the circumstances. If, upon the first hearing on the innholder's license, we thought the case had been thoroughly investigated, and all the evidence put in, and then, when we came to consider the victualler's license, we considered, looking at the whole evidence, that they could not add any more evidence, why then we might not notify.

The CHAIRMAN. — If this gentleman objected to the selling of liquor in any form?

A. Simply that. I say each individual case would depend on circumstances. For instance, here is a party who objects to an innholder's license. They give us the whole evidence; they might say they did not want liquor sold in any form, and on this ground we would notify them. Then, if we should see fit to consider the fact whether we will give them a lower grade of license, and, on looking it over, we should find that the evidence had already been given in a previous hearing, it would be unnecessary.

Q. Then, would you not consider that you would be debarred by the statute from granting a license?

A. That depends altogether upon a question of law and the circumstances. If the thing is illegal, we cannot grant it.

Mr. HERSEY. — I understood you to say that all that it was necessary for an adjoining estate to do was to give notice of their objection, and that you could not grant a license?

A. We could not grant a license under this statute.

Mr. GOVE. — Well, if a party made application for an innholder's license, and that was refused, and you were willing to grant him a first-class victualler's license, would he then have to make out a new application?

A. If the innholder's license was refused?

Q. Yes.

A. Our practice has been, sometimes, to make a new application, and sometimes not. I think, in some cases, we have done both. We have to treat every case upon the circumstances and the facts developed. Of course the law is the guide; but the circumstances or facts developed, either in the hearing or by the officers outside, decide what action we shall take, each case differing in details.

Mr. HERSEY. — Would you consider that, having acted upon

an application for an innholder's license, and a week or two having elapsed, would you consider that a case still pending in which you could take action upon granting another kind of a license?

A. If a party came to us and said, "You refused me an innholder's license; now I am willing to take a less objectionable one," we should consider it perfectly right to take it up again.

Mr. HERSEY. — I don't see why. It changes entirely the character of what is to be done. It might open up an entirely new set of objections.

Col. WALKER. — With one single exception, there is no objection to an innholder's license that there would not be to a victualler's; and that is, the selling from twelve o'clock Saturday night to twelve o'clock Sunday night.

Mr. GOVE. — But the party objecting would have great power in regard to a person who was going to sell under a victualler's license more than he would over a person who was to sell as an innholder, because, as you said the other day, an innholder has vested rights. The party who owns the adjoining estate may object to a victualler, while with an innholder the statute is not effective.

Mr. HERSEY. — So that he might not put his objection in writing, in order to compel the law to take effect, not knowing that it was contemplated to grant a victualler's license. I might object for an adjoining estate, and say: This man has applied for an innholder's license, and I don't want him to have it; but if I understood he had applied for a victualler's license, my objection would be effective, and I would put in evidence.

Mr. HART. — Supposing a man should ask for a license for a house adjoining mine, and I should go in and object — should not give you any reason, but should object to that man's having a license — could he get a license?

A. There are licenses of a certain kind that he could not get.

Q. Could he get a license?

A. No. [*Reads*]: "If before the expiration of the ten days following the publication of the notice, as required by the preceding section, the owner of any real estate adjoining the premises described in an application for a license to be exercised by a common victualler to sell liquors to be drunk on the premises, notifies the licensing board in writing that he objects to the granting of the license, no license to sell intoxicating liquors to be drunk on said premises shall be granted."

Q. Plain, is it not?

A. Plain.

Q. Now, in the case of the Briggs House: they applied for a license, and the Children's Mission people objected. An innholder's license was refused. Afterwards, they were granted a victualler's license. Did you have any rights to grant them a victualler's license?

A. I will say we should not have granted it unless we had the right.

Q. Are you familiar with that case, and with what has been done there?

A. I am familiar with all but one or two hearings.

The CHAIRMAN. — You have records kept?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is your general opinion of the character of the Briggs House?

A. My general opinion of the character of the Briggs House is, that the statements made with regard to it — made by certain parties — were a great deal exaggerated.

Mr. HART. — It don't seem to me we care anything about what the character of the house is. It may be the best house in Boston. Here is simply an adjoining owner objecting. No matter whether it is good, bad, or indifferent. It may be the Parker House.

The CHAIRMAN. — He says every case rests on its merits.

Col. WALKER. — No; I said every case inside the law.

Mr. HART. — In my own house he distinctly says that — I objecting — that man cannot have the license. Now, here is the Briggs House; the Children's Mission objects, and he has got a license. I want to understand it.

Major JONES. — Pardon me if I make a suggestion. The first question to be determined is whether you are an abuttor. There is a plan which was submitted by the petitioners, which they claim is correct. Here is Tremont street; here is the Briggs House, running back and forming an L here; there is a passage-way that runs down to that point; there is a bridge running across there; here is the Chinese laundry, which runs down to somewhere here; this part here, that wide part there, is what has heretofore been used when this had a hotel license as a part of the lodging-rooms, where no liquor was sold.

The CHAIRMAN. — Without lodging-rooms they could not get a license as an innholder?

Major JONES. — Yes; they had some there.

The CHAIRMAN. — They had a hotel register too, didn't they?

Major JONES. — Yes, sir; all made up within about half an hour.

The CHAIRMAN. — And they had another down at the bindery?

Major JONES. — Yes, another at a bookbinder's who had been dead thirteen years, I think. Now, the answer to the suggestion, that the Mission had the right to object because they were abuttors, was met by the display of this plan. In the first place, they say, there is the Chinese laundry that separates the Briggs House from the Mission. In the next place there is a passage-way, and all the possible connection the Briggs House could have there was because they put a bridge across that passage-way to connect these sleeping-rooms with the Briggs House. Upon a conference, a majority of the commission were satisfied, and I understand from Mr. Gargan that the question was submitted to the City Solicitor.

Col. WALKER. — He went himself.

Major JONES. — It did not appear that they had a legal right to claim that they were abuttors, and hence their objection to granting a common victualler's license was of no consequence, although we examined this upon the ground whether this was a nuisance, or whether it was so annoying to these people that it should not be

granted. But upon the display of that plan, which did not appear to be objected to, it appeared that they were not legally abuttors. It appears that after the application was made for the Briggs House to be licensed as a hotel that lease was discontinued, or the evidence was that that lease was discontinued, and that the passage-way leading from here to there was thoroughly, substantially, and permanently closed up; so there was no access from the Briggs House to these sleeping-rooms.

Mr. HERSEY. — That was done to evade the statute?

Major JONES. — Undoubtedly; but it has a legal effect.

Mr. HERSEY. — Do you know, as a matter of fact, that this part is not now occupied by this party as a lodging-room?

Major JONES. — Well, I have not examined it personally, but the sworn testimony was that the entrance to the Briggs House, which was formerly there, had been firmly and permanently closed up.

Mr. HERSEY. — In what way; by its being locked?

Major JONES. — By its being fastened. We should not consider it closed if it was only locked.

Mr. HERSEY. — Why might not any party evade the law in the same way by running a partition down around his own estate and letting it to another party?

Major JONES. — Well, sir, the whole business is an evasion of the law — the whole liquor traffic.

Mr. HART. — The commissioners themselves are not trying to evade the law.

Major JONES. — I hope not. But when you submit to us a proposition and ask us to pass upon it —

Col. WALKER. — Where parties stand on strict technical law, we are bound to stand on it. If a man come to me and says, "I have cut off and sold ten inches of my estate to Tom Smith," we cannot say that that does not kill the whole effect of the law about adjoining estates.

Mr. HERSEY. — Would you grant a license to a party who thus evaded the law?

A. That would depend entirely on circumstances.

Mr. GOVE. — I suppose if it was the only objection; of the man keeping the place, the manner of his conducting his business was proper under the law, and, as far as the Board knew, or had any evidence, he did it carefully and well, and kept a decent, respectable place, and made that sale so that his estate would not join, and the estate was satisfied that it was solely for that purpose, as a matter of law that would be a fraud, of course.

A. It would be an evasion of the law; I do not think there would be any fraud about it. I suppose there would not be any fraud if a man sold me a piece of five or ten inches of an estate. It would be done to evade the law, but it would not necessarily be a fraud in the eyes of the law.

Q. Not as regards creditors; but would not it be in regard to this form of law?

A. It would be an evasion of the law.

Q. In other words, putting the property out of his hands so that it would effect the legal position of the rest of his property?

A. A *bona fide* sale of a piece of property to effect the rest of his property, would not be a fraud. My position is this: that a *bona fide* sale of a piece of property for the purpose of affecting the rest of his property, would not be a fraud in the legal definition of a fraud.

Q. But, supposing that the Board was satisfied that this transaction, that is to say, the selling or deeding a certain strip of property, was done solely for the purpose of evading the law, and you were not satisfied that it was a *bona fide* sale, what would be your construction then?

A. If I was not satisfied that it was a *bona fide* sale I would most decidedly take it as no sale at all.

Q. Well, then, to carry out the inquiry: would you believe that a man would make a deed to another party of a strip of his property, six, eight, or ten feet wide — I mean to a man who had no interest in the adjoining estate — who could not put anything upon it, — would you be likely to believe that that was a *bona fide* sale?

A. It would depend altogether on the evidence that was brought. I cannot give you an abstract opinion on anything of that kind.

Q. Well, I offer that as a proposition. Suppose here is a party who owns an estate, say twenty feet wide; another party owns another estate right up adjoining his; this party owning this estate wants a liquor license, and this adjoining party objects; he turns around and makes a conveyance of a strip of his property, six, eight, or ten feet wide, and then comes in and says that this party is not an adjoining owner.

A. I can conceive of cases where he might make a *bona fide* sale. If it was for the benefit of his property, he would do it.

Q. Well, would anybody be foolish enough to purchase it?

A. The whole question depends on circumstances.

Mr. FOLAN. — If that man should partition off his property, wouldn't he evade the law technicality of the statute, just as a man would who made an assignment of his wages?

A. Well, we will let every man settle that for himself.

Mr. GOVE. — Well, we usually break those assignments when we try them in court.

Major JONES. — The magistrates do not regard them very highly.

Col. Walker. — I have several clients I will have to send to you.

Mr. GOVE. — You will find you can get your spear under them somehow. Now, take this matter of the Briggs House. I suppose that your facts are to date at the time of the date of the petition?

A. The gaining of the facts.

Q. Now, suppose a man makes an application on the first of May for the granting of a license. At that time his estate is so situated that, under the law, he could not have a license. The matter goes along from that time up to some time in September,

and the only change that is made in the situation of affairs is the releasing by him of a part of his estate, so as to avoid adjoining owner's rights. Would that fact have any bearing upon the granting of his license?

A. Yes; I think it would come under pretty nearly the same head as one case I know of where an adjoining owner objected, and afterwards withdrew his objection. We took up the old application and granted it.

Q. Well, suppose this party did not withdraw?

A. Well, I say, the legal objection having been gotten rid of, it might stand in the same way as if the man had withdrawn his objection.

Q. Well, was that the ground that the Board took in granting a first-class victualler's license to the Briggs House; his having had this part of the estate struck out of his lease?

A. I cannot tell what the specific grounds were; a good many of the details have escaped my memory. I have no doubt that was one of the grounds; that is, that took away the legal objection of having an adjoining estate there. The details of the grounds I do not remember, any more than I do those of 500 other cases. I can simply tell you the facts as they exist.

Q. Do all the grounds of objection in the various cases appear on record at the office?

A. Oh, no. Some one will object on some ground, and we will give him a show and let him go on and say all sorts of things. He will object on the ground of its being a disorderly ground, and we will let him go on.

Q. I refer particularly to cases before the commissioners. Do the grounds on which they object appear on record in the proceedings?

A. I should say they generally did. There is a good deal of evidence there in all of these cases which is not evidence; just like a thousand things with regard to police business. We know things that we cannot prove by evidence, like thousands of things you are morally certain of but cannot prove in court.

Q. I should like to find out why this license should be granted and the license asked for by Mr. Fallon, on Dudley street, was refused?

A. That is more than I can tell. I do not remember the facts in Fallon's case at all.

Q. His case was very similar to this. He owned two estates, and he made a conveyance of one of the estates, that adjoining the church. The church objected to his being licensed. He made a conveyance of one estate, and his license was still refused.

A. I do not remember particularly why it was refused any more than that there was a church there. That was one reason; but as to all the details, it is actually impossible for me to remember.

Q. You could not be expected to do so in the matter of two thousand cases. But here is also the same as a church, because the institution is carried on for beneficiary purposes — for parties unable to provide for themselves. Here is the Children's Mission

right here, and immediately back of this estate, if I remember correctly, is the Young Women's Christian Association.

Major JONES. — That is on Warrenton street.

Mr. GOVE. — Yes, but its back is on the street immediately back of it, is it not?

Major JONES. — Warrenton street is in the rear. I don't know whether there is a connection there or not.

Mr. GOVE. — Now, then, take a case right here, near the Young Women's Christian Association rooms. Some weeks ago I remember calling attention to it — I think it was to you, Major — in regard to this estate at the corner of Tremont and Warrenton streets.

Major JONES. — No, not to me.

Mr. GOVE. — To Mr. Gargan. I understand the ground for refusal was that it was so near?

Major JONES. — Not wholly.

Mr. GOVE. — That was opposed, I understand, on this ground; and if it applied there, why should it not apply here, where there are two or three estates in question.

Col. WALKER. — For the very reason that the circumstances might be entirely different. The general reason might be put on record, and the circumstances might show an entirely different state of affairs.

Mr. GOVE. — Could there be a more notorious set of circumstances applied to any case than where the officers testified that the place has a bad reputation, not particularly for a house of ill-fame, but that it has associations connected with it, and surrounding it, that show that it is a resort for prostitutes, and a house of assignation; and where the people near to it are carrying on an establishment for the improvement of the morals, and the education of children whose parents are unable, by reason of their misfortune or vicious circumstances, to give them proper education; where there is a public school within three hundred feet of the same place, and another a very short distance from there; where boys and girls are passing daily, — do you think, taking all these circumstances into consideration, it could be more injurious?

A. If you ask me a general question, without applying it to any particular house, I should say no. If you refer to any particular house, I should want to see the facts upon which that allegation was made in regard to that particular case.

Q. Now, we will apply it to this one particular case, the case of the Briggs House. It has been stated here by Mr. Crosby, who is connected with the Children's Mission, that there was evidence introduced before the Board by himself, by the master of the Winthrop School, by Superintendent Adams, by Sergeant Thomas of Station 4, and by various people who were somewhat familiar with the circumstances about this establishment, that a bad class of people were constantly going there; that it had for years substantially had the reputation of being a place resorted to by that class of people that I have suggested, and that the facts were stated before the Board at the hearing. Now, this Children's Mission, being where it is, the Winthrop School where it is, the

Primary school where it is, and the people who attend it passing by this establishment constantly during the day, would not that of itself show that it was hardly the place to grant a license?

A. Well, the only way I can answer that is, that the commission, after looking upon all the evidence — not upon general statements, as you have given — and the character of the house for two or three years, did not think, from the evidence offered, it was.

Q. I suppose the commissioners themselves, personally, knew nothing about the place?

A. I remember when I first went into the Board we cut down their license for two years. They had had an innholder's license for two years. They could not get an innholder's license when Col. Russell and I were there until they got an innholder's license under the law. Aldermen Stebbins, Guild, and Faunce gave them their innholder's license, and we gave them their innholder's. So there were two Boards who investigated them. Curtis Guild appeared there for them.

Major JONES. — Curtis Guild appears now for them.

The CHAIRMAN. — When was this license given?

Major JONES. — In 1879.

The CHAIRMAN. — What time?

Major JONES. — In May.

The CHAIRMAN. — I didn't know but it was just before election.

Col. WALKER. — They took it away from the commission and put it into the Board of Aldermen, because they supposed we would cut it down. I think all the committee recommended it. They signed it, and no questions were asked.

Mr. HERSEY. — They signed it in the way we sign any document, recommending the secretary to pay the debt of the United States in currency.

Col. WALKER. — Under the law as it then stood the Board of Aldermen thought it was a proper place to grant an innholder's license, and I think they must have known at that time — the committee must have known — that they were innholders the year before, and were applying for a victualler's. Then we examined into it, and gave them an innholder's.

Mr. HERSEY. — Do you know as a matter of fact that he has stopped selling on Sunday, because we have testimony that they are selling?

A. That may be; but, then, there is something gained by it. We do not deny that liquor is sold on Sunday where it ought not to be. I would not, as a matter of fact, say that it was so; but I say the law says it shall not be sold, and if the doors are closed, it is so much gained.

Q. Well, if so many go in, there would not be much gained?

A. The men who frequent the place will go there; a man who was transient would not go in to take a drink. So that, on the general ground, there is a great deal gained when you get that step, — when you get the doors closed and the shutters up.

Mr. GOVE. — Do you remember of Sergeant Thomas, of Station 4, appearing before the Board?

A. I remember he was there, but I do not remember his testimony.

Q. It has been stated here to us, I think by both Mr. Crosby and Superintendent Adams, that he testified as regards this place; that it was a place resorted to by a bad class of people, and was not a place of good reputation.

A. Well, there would come in another question which only shows how this develops and ramifies all around. What do you mean by being resorted to by bad people?

Q. A house of assignation.

A. Well, we never had any evidence that they made it a house of assignation. There are some of the quietest places in Boston resorted to by prostitutes and thieves. In that locality there are undoubtedly a great many women who are kept or who keep themselves and who are barred out from social position. Now, these people have got to eat and drink. A murderer has got to eat and he has got to drink. He will go there, as I know of one or two cases, but nothing improper takes place. They sit and talk. They cannot go into decent society. They cannot come to Parker's. They have got to go somewhere to eat. So a place may be reported to be a resort for prostitutes and thieves, and yet be conducted in a perfectly proper manner, and should have a license, without doubt. It is only where a place is the resort of prostitutes openly for assignation,— as the Stanley House was three years ago, where we sent officers in and found the men in the reception room putting their hands under the women's dresses, right in the open reception room, and we broke it up, — or where there is criminal connection that you can prove or have good grounds for, that you can take exception to. He will go to a place resorted to by prostitutes for a perfectly innocent purpose — for food and drink. That place will get the reputation of being a bad place. I have known places where they had the hardest reputation, but after all I found out that the place was perfectly innocent as far as that was concerned. These people went there, and, therefore, it was said they went there for assignation and improper purposes. It is no good reason.

Mr. HART. — How many people do you think you have had come into the commissioners' office to say a good word for Mr. Garvey?

A. A great many.

Q. Hundreds?

A. I could not say; but we had a good many. There is another element. We had some sympathy for Mr. Garvey on another account. Here was a man wounded at Fredericksburg and at Gettysburg, and incapacitated for work. He was a soldier all through the war. He had his money all in there. Now, there is an element that comes in there. If that place can be properly conducted without being a nuisance to its neighbors, that is another question. There was a great deal of sympathy expressed for him by a great many people.

Mr. GOVE. — Here is another question, then. At the first hear-

ing Major Mahan appeared, according to the testimony, and at the next hearing it took two counsel.

A. I do not remember now, but that would not be anything surprising.

Q. Well, supposing in the community a story goes abroad that with one man for counsel a license is refused, and as, in this case, twice refused, according to the statement made by Mr. Crosby, the same counsel appearing at the first two hearings, and then at the last hearing another counsel came in, who has the reputation of being wonderfully successful in taking out licenses — whether or not there is not some ground for complaint upon the part of these abuttors?

A. Well, if you mean to insinuate, Mr. Gove, that any one counsel at this bar has been remarkably successful in getting licenses, because he is such counsel, I absolutely and utterly deny it.

Q. I do not do it, because I do not know it.

A. The insinuation is pretty broad. I do not care what the public impression is, I utterly and absolutely deny any such insinuation for myself, personally, from beginning to end. Now, I will answer your question. There is no particular reason why it should be restricted to one counsel any more than in court. If you are counsel in a case, and if somebody else came up and wanted an opportunity to be heard, we should not object. If Mr. Crosby had wanted to get Mr. Sidney Bartlett, or Mr. Morse, or Mr. Hutchins, we should let them come in. If, after he had had one hearing, he wanted to let some other counsel come in, we should not object. So it is nothing strange that additional counsel did appear in any case before us.

Mr. Hart. Well, the matter of sympathy for a man in any circumstances — would you let that govern you?

A. It would naturally be an element, as in all cases. I suppose there is not one of us who can try a case — I do not suppose a jury can try a case — in law but what there would be a certain bias or tendency, one way or the other, if such facts appeared.

Testimony of Police Commissioner Jones.

Mr. Hart. — Major Jones, did you ever tell Mr. Crosby that you had refused to grant this man a license?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you told him that did you believe you should ever grant him a license of any kind?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you believe it was a good thing and a right thing for the commissioners to do, to grant this license, under all the circumstances?

A. Well, sir, I ought not to be inquired of in regard to my personal feelings. Perhaps my personal wishes and ideas might not in all things be those of the commissioners. When I sit with the commission I submit to the majority rule, and I claim that I

have no right to introduce there my personal judgment. As a general thing we are harmonious, and if I have an idea that conflicts, I do not think I ought to speak of it outside. I think we sit there as the ministers of the law, and we have no right to do anything except to say what is our duty under the law. I am a prohibitionist in sentiment and practice, but I sit there as a commissioner to administer the law of the land, whatever it may be.

Q. That is true and that is right. Supposing you sat there, and a license was to be granted to a party, and in your best judgment of the subject, down in the bottom of your heart, this man ought not to have any license, what should you do?

A. I should submit to the majority, sir. That is what I do, and claim that I have no right except to fairly treat the judgment of the majority, although it might be different from mine.

Mr. HERSEY. — You do not always have unanimous action?

A. You do not in the Board of Aldermen.

Q. I did not know but you might, in granting licenses. But there is never one granted unless two vote for it?

A. No, sir. I think, Mr. Chairman, you want to get at a better history of this case than you have. Because, whatever my individual ideas may be, you want to know the history of the case, if you are going to pass upon the question whether the commission have acted wisely and properly. It is evident from the line of inquiry that you have not got all the facts.

Mr. HERSEY. — I suppose we would like to have them, and we would like to have the commissioners give them to us.

Major JONES. — Well, sir, whatever my individual judgment might be about the Briggs House, is not of any consequence at all, of course. This gentleman applied for a license as an innholder, and made a very strenuous effort for it. And upon the evidence, the Board felt that he was not entitled to it. Even if Mr. Crosby had not presented any objection, this man would not have had a license as an innholder. He had kept his place open later than he ought to have done, although, under the law, he had the right to keep it open all night; and he kept it open on Sunday, and sold liquor, and he had the right to do that. But he enjoyed his rights to the fullest extent. During the year I called his attention to it, that he was not giving satisfaction, but he thought he had the right to do as he liked. When the time came for him to apply, I gave the commission the benefit of my knowledge. I think if Mr. Crosby had not been before us, the commission would have been unanimous in refusing; for we said to Mr. Garvey and his friends, you shall not have the sanction or protection of any license which will protect you further in selling liquor on Sunday and at night in the way you are conducting your business. And before any hearing was had, we had come to that conclusion. The advertisement of Mr. Garvey occurred in May. His application for a license was May 27th, but immediately we had arrived substantially at that conclusion, although by no formal action. On the 6th of June — a long time after the ten days expired when Mr. Crosby by right could file his objection — Mr. Crosby filed his objection;

but Mr. Garvey had then been brought down to the limits and been notified.

Mr. Hart. — What was the date of the advertisement?

Major Jones. — The 27th of May.

Mr. Hart. — The objection was filed on the 6th of June. Didn't that let him in?

Major Jones. — It did. But before Mr. Crosby made any objection the Board had considered it, and our judgment was made up substantially that it should not be granted. And then, when the objection was made, that, of course, was simply an addition to the strength of the judgment of the commission. Then the proposition was made that these parties had no right to object to his having a license as a victualler, because they were not abuttors; and this petition of Mr. Garvey's was brought in — the petition for a hearing. We had, substantially, notified Mr. Garvey that he could not have a license, although there had been no record made of it. This petition came in on the 26th of July. It is addressed to the Board, and reads as follows: —

The undersigned would respectfully represent that he would desire to be heard by counsel upon the question as to whether or not he shall be granted an innholder's license, and a license of the *first-class*, to sell intoxicating liquors upon the premises No. 271 Tremont street, in the city of Boston, being the main portion of the premises described in his applications for said licenses, now upon file; and your petitioner now withdraws his request to use any portion of the premises numbered two hundred and seventy-three (273) Tremont street for the purposes abovenamed. Your petitioner would respectfully state that the grounds upon which he prays to be heard are as follows: —

First. — Because he avers that the law is unchanged, so far as granting an innholder's license, and a license to sell intoxicating liquors of the *first-class, to be an innholder*, by chapter 255 of the Acts, A.D. 1881, or by any other statute of this Commonwealth. Therefore, your petitioner alleges it would be a great injustice to him to draw the inference that the Legislature intended to include the innholder, especially as the journal of that body (and he desires to introduce this fact) shows that an amendment was *offered* and *rejected* to include innholders among those where such objection as is provided in said statute by the owner of an adjoining estate must be final and conclusive as to the granting of such a license, thereby indicating conclusively, as your petitioner claims, that the intent and purpose of the Legislature was to *exempt* the innholder from the operation of the law that applies to common victuallers.

Second. — Your petitioner avers that the remonstrants against granting him an innholder's license did not seasonably file the objection to said license, and have not, in a legal or formal manner, complied with the provisions of the law relating thereto: and, further, your petitioner avers that *they are not the owners of the adjoining estate;* and he respectfully refers to a copy of the lease annexed, containing a description of the premises he occupies, and for which he desires to be licensed to carry on his business aforesaid, to wit, in the building No. 271 Tremont street. He also refers to the plan of the three estates, viz., 271, 273 Tremont street, and the Children's Mission (so-called), by which it will be seen that the building occupied by the Children's Mission is not the adjoining estate to No. 271 Tremont street.

This plan, which he presents with this petition, was made by the proper authorities at City Hall, where the original may be found in the Sewer Department. The above reasons and others your petitioner prays to present, that his rights, under the law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors and governing an innholder, may be determined, to the end that he may not be damaged in his business and put to great loss, for the sole reason that the

remonstrants object to the right given you by the law to license him to carry on said business, under due restrictions and regulations.

W. H. Whitmore, Esq., of the Common Council, desires to be notified when the hearing is assigned.

Respectfully,

PETER A. GARVEY,
271 Tremont street.

Upon that hearing Mr. Curtis Guild came in and recommended that this license should be granted; and Mr. Whitmore, of the Common Council, appeared and was exceedingly earnest in his express wish that it should be granted. Mr. Howard, of the Howard Watch Company, on Tremont street, and Mr. Morey, of the Manufacturing Company. All these gentlemen came and said they had been to this establishment at all hours, and they had found nothing there but what might be found in any ordinary restaurant. And they thought, under the circumstances, we were doing this man a great wrong not to give him a license as an innholder. But, certainly, it was suggested, we could not refuse him a license as a victualler. Mr. Crosby also appeared. There was some evidence contradictory. There was some evidence that the place was resorted to by girls on the street, but no more so than in restaurants of that class. It is a universal fact, known to everybody who has any sort of knowledge, that all these girls go to every inn, not excluding the Parker House or any of these fashionable or unobjectionable places. But the evidence was contradictory. Some said it was quite as good a place as any house of this kind. Among these gentlemen were Mr. Curtis Guild and Mr. Howard. They filled our room two or three days, and showed that this man ought to have a license.

Mr. HART. — This is a very interesting document. [Reads.]

This indenture, made the twelfth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, between Charles W. Galloupe of Boston, in the County of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, of the first part, and Peter A. Garvey, of Boston, in the County of Suffolk and Commonwealth aforesaid, of the second part,

Witnesseth, That the said party of the first part, in consideration of the rent and covenants hereinafter reserved and contained, and on the part of the party of the second part and his representatives to be said, observed, kept, and performed, doth by these presents lease, demise, and let unto the said party of the second part the wooden building situated on the westerly side of, and numbered two hundred and seventy-one (271) on, Tremont street in said Boston, said building containing a store and two tenements, with woodshed in rear.

The gas fixtures of the entire building are the property of the lessor.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of

A. T. WHITING.

C. W. GALLOUPE. [Seal]
P. A. GARVEY. [Seal]

Now, in the name of heaven, are there any two men, Police Commissioners or not, who would accept that as evidence?

Col. WALKER. — I am not prepared to say how far it went as evidence. It was filed with the papers.

Mr. HART. — The whole process is scratched out. It is not a lease in any sense of the word.

Col. WALKER. — This has been filed with us as being a copy of a paper.

Mr. HART. — If it had been a counterfeit bill you would have filed it?

Col. WALKER. — Certainly. We do not propose to cover up anything. That is just the reason why we put such papers on file.

Mr. HERSEY. — This is the key?

Col. WALKER. — It is a paper put on file.

Mr. HERSEY. — It is the only thing that can determine whether it was a leasing of the premises or not?

Col. WALKER. — Not by any means. A bogus lease might be put on file.

Mr. HERSEY. — This is the evidence you had that the property had changed?

Major JONES. — No, sir.

Mr. HERSEY. — Can there be any other?

Col. WALKER. — Suppose a bogus lease was put in, there might be other evidence entirely. I do not pretend to say in this case, because I do not remember. But, when a statement is made as to the strength of that lease, I say I do not know how far that evidence was used, or whether any attention was paid to the lease as a paper.

Mr. GOVE. — Well, here is a written paper, undoubtedly drawn by some counsel, representing or purporting to be a copy of a written statement which a man has, which gives him certain rights in a certain estate. But here are the conditions entirely stricken out; nothing there but a simple description of the property and a description of the parties, the day of the granting of the lease, the signatures of the two parties and the subscribing witness. Well, now, then, it looks a little peculiar, at least, that a party should furnish such a piece of paper as that to your Board for you to act upon and consider in connection with this case, because it is entirely outside of any of the ordinary proceedings.

Col. WALKER. —And it may be that we so viewed it.

Major JONES. —It is a common exhibition of the stupidity of counsel, rather than anything else.

Mr. HERSEY. — Would you not have to have some evidence that this had changed hands, — that this did not join the Children's Mission?

Major JONES. — Yes. I have no doubt there was a great deal of parole evidence.

Mr. HERSEY. — It must be something in writing? A verbal lease you would not consider?

Col. WALKER. — Why not? When half of the estates in Boston are on verbal leases?

Mr. HERSEY. — It seems to me that would not authorize the commissioners to issue a license.

Col. WALKER. — Let us take a case. I suppose you have had an interest in real estate held under a verbal lease?

Mr. HERSEY. — Yes, sir.

Col. WALKER. — How are you going to prove it?

Mr. HERSEY. — I should suppose you were to prove it.

Col. WALKER. — Well, you come before me and want to prove that you have leased certain premises. How are you going to prove it except on the testimony of yourself and the other party.

Mr. HERSEY. — Now, was there, as a matter of fact, any other evidence than that?

Col. WALKER. — I do not know that there was any other. I have no doubt that the commission acted in good faith as far as that is concerned. I know there was evidence and conversation outside of any paper. There was a very long discussion and these maps were there. The whole matter was very lengthily discussed.

The CHAIRMAN. — Is not that lease stronger than anything else you could get? Was it not the best evidence you could have?

Col. WALKER. — In some respects it was. It would be likely to control; but, say an imperfect document came to you, not fully made out. Mr. Gove knows that if a paper goes into court, the rule is that you cannot go behind a written instrument. Yet there are a thousand instruments which are made imperfectly and evidence is brought to control them. Take the case of Mr. Hersey letting property on a verbal lease; that is an imperfect lease. This is an imperfect lease; but we considered that we ought to admit his evidence and let it go for what it is worth.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. — It is a question of granting a license after an innholder's has been refused.

Mr. HART. — I interrupted Major Jones in his statement.

Major JONES. — It may seem very funny that I should take up this part of my story by saying that this was not a mere objection to the lease. The lease was brought in with the petition. I do not think we paid any attention to it. I don't think I ever heard it read until now. It was filed with the papers. I regarded it as simply a piece of paper; it was not testimony; we relied upon sworn testimony. One point was, that that piece of estate which was connected with the Briggs House by a bridge never was proved to have contained a drop of intoxicating liquor, or that there was any intention on the part of Mr. Garvey to sell anything there. It was simply used for lodging-rooms. And when that was suggested, that notwithstanding they were only lodging-rooms, yet they were a part of the estate, then the suggestion was offered that they could be only technically so, because connected by a bridge, and the proposition was made in good faith to discontinue that connection over the bridge. We did not pay any attention to any of these documents, they are so easily gotten up; in many instances they are simply gotten up for a blind, to throw dust in our eyes; but we found parties who knew something about it, and took their testimony; and that is the testimony we acted upon. There was no evidence that we could extort from any one that they had ever been used for any other purpose than as sleeping-rooms.

Mr. HERSEY. — Right here — was there any evidence that these front rooms were used for any other purpose?

A. Oh, yes, sir; there was. On this upper floor there is what they call a restaurant or ladies' saloon, and in the rear there are

little rooms in which there are tables for what they call parties, and over these are sleeping-rooms. The only evidence was that liquor was sold in the parlor, in the ladies' room, and in the rooms for private parties. There was none ever carried over the bridge at all. So we do not care a picayune about their papers. They never amount to shucks. We know what the drift of things is, and know what counsel are driving at. We prefer to hear the testimony of the individual, and submit him to such investigation as will test the truth of what he says. Although there was an offer made to show that the passage-way was not as wide as it was shown to be, and an offer also to show that the laundry was the property of the owner of the Briggs House, yet there was never any offer to show that the laundry and the passage-way were in any way occupied by or connected with the Briggs House, except by a bridge.

The CHAIRMAN. — They had the right of way?

A. Of course, but it runs between the laundry and the Briggs House, not between the laundry and the Children's Mission. I have always had a great deal of tender sympathy for the Children's Mission and places like this; but I have not any right to claim that my colleagues have not just as much care for them as I, and, in general, we agree. Mr. Whitmore and other gentlemen in the City Government came to us and gave us assurances in such a positive way that we could not say we do not believe you; you come here with a lie in your mouth, or with some other motive than to give us the facts. We told them what the objections were, and asked them to relieve us. We said, "You cannot ask this if these objections exist," and they said they did not exist. One gentleman on the opposite side of the street complained that he was disturbed. He usually sat up until twelve o'clock, and he had no objection except that he did not want to be disturbed after twelve o'clock. If an innholder's license had been granted, he could still have complained of the place as a nuisance, if it was a nuisance; the granting of a victualler's license would cut off that right; but so far as the police reports come to us, this license has been very carefully observed. I take that place upon my beat, and give it a very careful scrutiny; and it appears to me, late at night, that this man has kept fairly within the limits of his license. I have watched him, not for any vindictive purpose, but simply to test the sincerity of the man and his friends, as to whether he would carefully observe his license.

Mr. HERSEY. — Have you any record of the testimony in this case?

A. Yes, sir; substantially.

Col. WALKER. — The testimony is taken by the clerk of course; not in shorthand. We instruct him to give a general idea of what is testified to.

Q. Whether there was a conflict of testimony between your officers; — Sergeant Thomas and Capt. Adams testified, as I understand, against the character of the place?

A. Yes, sir. But you will bear in mind that Capt. Adams' testimony related to a period before 1878, when he was captain of

Station 4. He has for three or four years been Superintendent of Police, and therefore has no personal knowledge.

Q. Does the same party carry on the business now as then?

A. Yes, sir. Thomas, up to last January, was what was called night officer, and he did not have any knowledge of what had been done before midnight. He is day sergeant now.

Col. WALKER. — When Col. Russell was in the Board there was a place below there, kept by a man named Kendall, that was complained of twice, and we broke the license. We never had any complaint against Garvey's place.

Q. The Children's Mission complained, didn't they?

A. They did not complain then. There was no complaint last year. You understand that a man who has an innholder's license may keep open seven days in the week and twenty-four hours in the day, and every man may drink himself drunk on the premises; but a victualler is restricted from six o'clock in the morning until twelve o'clock at night, and has no right to sell on Sunday.

The CHAIRMAN. — Did they keep a proper book or register?

A. No, sir.

Q. Is not an innholder required to do that?

A. Yes, sir. That is one of the reasons why we refused his license.

By Mr. HART. — After you had refused him an innholder's license, you went on to give him a license as a victualler. When you came to that, did you give Mr. Crosby a fair show to come in?

A. You are speaking to me now as one of the members of the Board?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. I don't know.

Q. Did he ever have any notice?

A. I don't know, sir.

Q. It seems to me, as far as we can learn, it was a matter that was sprung upon him.

A. Well, you see if the estate which he represented was not an adjoining estate, under the law he had no right to make any technical objection, and the Board had decided, on consultation with the City Solicitor, that that was not an adjoining estate; therefore legal objection could not be made by Mr. Crosby, and the single question was whether he should have a license.

Col. WALKER. — I do not know whether he had any chance or not; but if the whole of the case for the opposition was developed on the first hearing we might not feel it advisable to go over the whole thing again. The chairman asked a question about innholders. You know you cannot carry out the old English idea of the common law, for the simple reason that the whole manners, habits, and customs of the people have changed since the common law doctrine was in vogue. Then every man owned his house; but now I think one-third of the population of Boston reside in rooms, and get their meals outside of their houses. These people must be fed, and an innholder's license is granted in some places to assist

that class of people. The man who takes a glass of ale on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, wants it equally as well on Sunday, and certainly there is no reason in honesty why he should not have it. And that is the reason why this class of innholders and common victuallers have so rapidly increased, because so many people living in this way get their food outside. You would be surprised at the number of little restaurants with two, three, four, or five tables that are open, doing a *bona fide* business, furnishing food to people who live in rooms and flats.

Mr. HERSEY. — If I draw the proper inference, all it is necessary for a person to do, if the owner of the adjoining estate objects to his having a victualler's license, is to convey, lease, or sell a strip of his own estate, and that places him outside of the statute, and the commissioners then would not consider at all the objection of the estate which had before adjoined?

Col. WALKER. — If a man makes a *bona fide* sale of a part of his property, it takes it out of the law in relation to adjoining estates; and as a matter of technical law, the commissioners might not consider the objection. They might go on and consider other testimony.

Mr. HERSEY. — Is it not an evasion of the law?

Col. WALKER. — We must take the law as we find it.

Mr. HERSEY. — Should you consider that they placed themselves outside of the law if it turns upon an evasion?

Col. WALKER. — Suppose a case where there is no objection except my own. I object to the granting of a license, because I am an adjoining owner. Then the man objected to sell ten inches or twenty feet of his estate. Then the adjoining owner, who protested, is not the adjoining owner in law. Now, suppose we say we wont't grant that license, because the adjoining owner protests; then we come face to face between a falsehood and the law, right off.

Mr. HERSEY. — Then, it is not true, as you first stated, that an adjoining estate always has power to prevent the issuing of a license?

Col. WALKER. — Not when it ceases to be an adjoining estate. The adjoining estate has that power; but when it ceases to be an adjoining estate, it cannot have the power.

Mr. HERSEY. — So that the party who wishes to obtain a license, and is objected to by an adjoining estate, can make that estate not an adjoining one, by evasion?

Col. WALKER. — Precisely.

Mr. HERSEY. — Then it is not true that because I own an estate adjoining one where liquor is sold that I can stop the man's license, because he can sell a strip of land —

Col. WALKER. — And you no longer join.

Mr. HERSEY. — So the law is really inoperative?

A. There are a good many things in the law that are simply foolish.

Mr. HERSEY. — It seems to me that the duty of the commissioners would be to decide that, in a case where they place themselves outside of the statute for this evasion, they should not have a license.

Col. WALKER. — Then you would have the commissioners act as the law makers or law givers of the Commonwealth?

Mr. HERSEY. — No; it is within your power, and you can do as you will about it.

Major JONES. — Let me just state what our practice has been in these cases. I have three in mind now, and I will give one particularly. Adjoining the Dudley-street Baptist Church is a building that is directly opposite the head-quarters of the Highland passengers. There is a long wall in front of the church. The second wall is owned by a man named Fallon, who has kept a liquor shop there a good many years. When this law went into effect some of the people who were personal acquaintances of mine called my attention to it, and wanted to know if there was not some way to stop it. I referred them to the statute. They filed their objection, and, after various expedients had been resorted to — the commission still rejecting the application — as a legal dodge, the attorney for the applicant suggested that a strip of that land should be sold; and they came and presented to us a deed, duly executed and recorded, of ten feet of their property to another party. But we, regarding the thing as simply an evasion of the law, said that whether this was an evasion or not — I said it, and the commission agreed with me that I might say it — it would not make any difference whether you sold or not, you could not have a license for a liquor shop alongside of a church, connecting with church property, so long as I sit on the Board, if I can prevent it.

The CHAIRMAN. — You did not apply the same thing in this case?

Major JONES. — There was another case in South Boston, and another at Jamaica Plain, where they undertook to do the same thing, and we rejected the applications.

Col. WALKER. — We never rejected them because it was an adjoining estate after the estate had been divided.

The CHAIRMAN. — You did not look at the paper to see whether it had been conveyed in this case?

Major JONES. — No, sir, we did not.

The CHAIRMAN. — You knew this place was here, where they have services all through the week?

Major JONES. — Well, the Sunday business was objected to because of the sale of liquor. Mr. Crosby said they might sell food by the ton, he did not object to that; and when we gave them a license which allowed them to sell food, that objection was overcome. Now, I do not want Mr. Gove to confuse this with the Young Women's Christian Association case. I think the chairman will agree with me that there never has been an application for appointment on the police force, or an application for a license, or any other thing that ever came before the Board, which was so strenuously urged as the granting of a license to Murray; and the license was refused upon this ground. The government of the Young Women's Christian Association complained, not of Mr. Murray, but that it was a place around which men resorted. Most all the young ladies at that institution are school teachers, clerks, shop girls, and the like, and most of them were obliged to pass his corner; and they had repeatedly been annoyed by men under the

influence of intoxicating liquor. They made that objection. They came to us, appeared splendidly, presented their evidence in a very nice and substantial way, and we rejected that license; and from that time down to this, men, societies, and, I was going to say, every member of the City Government — you would be astonished; they would fill nearly every room in this building — have come and threatened and bulldozed, and tried in every possible way to induce us to give that man a license. And now they have undertaken to seek communion right across on the other side; and they are here to-day with all sorts of threats and intimidations about that license. We say no. The license was rejected for good cause, and we will not insult those women, who are obliged to pass that way, to and from their meals. We wonder why they have not been here before.

Mr. Gove. — Somebody spoke to me in reference to it.

Major Jones. — If ever I voted strenuously it was for that.

Mr. Hersey. — The conditions in this case are not very different.

Major Jones. — Oh, yes. You see there is a blank wall to the corporation's establishment. Then they have an enclosed yard on the other side of the house, and the children are not allowed to go outside.

Mr. Hersey. — They have to pass by to get there.

Major Jones. — No; they live there.

Mr. Hersey. —I am speaking of the children at school.

Major Jones. — Well, there are liquor shops in all parts of the city.

Mr. Hersey.— They congregate right around this one, don't they?

Major Jones. — No, sir. [Explains the location in question.] Mr. Crosby is a very fine man, and he is engaged in a splendid mission. I am glad he made his objection; and if he wants to have the license broken, I hope the Court will do it.

The Chairman. — I hope they will try it. They are indorsed by Henry P. Kidder and Samuel B. Cruft.

Major Jones. — By the way, there is one piece of evidence you ought to have. Mr. Crosby, you will remember, signs that protest as in behalf of the board of directors. Of course, Mr. Crosby himself has no authority; but, at a meeting of the Board, they voted to instruct him to do this. Mr. Whitmore said he had seen a member of that Board, who stated that he had been present, as far as he knew, at every meeting, and no such vote had ever been passed. Of course, we told Mr. Crosby that; but we took it to be just as he said: that it was done by a solemn vote of the committee.

Mr. Gove. — And he went and saw the same man that Mr. Whitmore saw, and he said that he told Mr. Whitmore that the date of the objection was the day of the meeting of the Board; that he was not present; but, if he had been present, he should have voted for it, and he had no doubt such a thing had been done.

Col. Walker. — We will give you the names of these gentlemen, and the evidence, so far as it was secured by the clerk in making his abstract. And if either of you should come to us and make a statement, we should consider it was worthy of consideration.

[DOCUMENT 167 — 1881.]

CITY OF BOSTON.

FINAL ADDRESSES

OF

HON. FREDERICK O. PRINCE, MAYOR,

HUGH O'BRIEN,

Chairman of the Board of Aldermen,

AND

CHARLES E. PRATT,

President of the Common Council,

December 31, 1881.

ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.

Agreeably to assignment the two branches of the City Council assembled in convention at 2 o'clock P.M. on Saturday, Dec. 31, 1881, for the purpose of hearing the farewell address of the HON. FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Mayor.

THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the City Council: — It is proper that those who have been charged with the execution of a public trust should, upon its termination, review their work and ascertain, if possible, whether their duties have been faithfully and successfully performed. We were appointed by our fellow-citizens to manage their political affairs during the year now closing. To our care they committed the most important municipal interests. We were directed, in the language of the charter, to act upon "all such measures as may tend to the improvement of the finances, the police, health, security, cleanliness, comfort, and ornament of the city." The duties thus imposed upon us were grave, and involved the gravest consequences, for upon their successfu

performance largely depended not only the prosperity of the city but the convenience and safety of the citizens. These duties have been augmenting in variety and importance for many years, as conventional life is constantly creating new wants, which government is expected to supply, and things which in the days of less wealth were urban luxuries have become so largely necessaries that what once sufficed our frugal fathers will not now satisfy their more extravagant descendants. Under our system the more important share of the municipal work and the largest portion of municipal responsibility devolve upon the City Council. The functions of this body, in respect to the administration of the government, are superior and controlling. The power and influence of the executive are comparatively inconsiderable. The business of the city is distributed among the different municipal departments, and the officials in charge of these departments perform it under the supervision of the committees. The Mayor can do little without the concurrent action of the Council, yet most strangely and illogically, he is made responsible for most municipal short-comings and wrong-doings, — for errors he cannot avoid, and mistakes he cannot prevent, the real culprit receiving only vicarious punishment. If, however, the duties of the Council are arduous, it has the benefit of public criticism, touching important measures exhibited through a vigilant press, for its guidance and vindication, even if public sentiment does not always indicate what the best interests of the city require.

Important Public Works.

Examining the work of the last year in the light of public opinion, I think you have reason to believe that, upon the whole, it has been approved and indorsed by your constituents. Fifty-six of the present Council have been reëlected substantially upon the issue of their record, and this may be taken as sufficient evidence of successful stewardship. You were required, during the year, to continue many important works involving large expenditures, which had been commenced by your predecessors, and were generally approved by the citizens. I may mention among them the construction of the great system of sewers, and the new basin for storing the water of Sudbury river; the filling of Back Bay and other lands, so long the receptacle of the pestilential sewage of Muddy river and Stony brook; the widening, straightening, and deepening of the latter, so as to abate that ancient and intolerable nuisance; the extension of Commonwealth avenue and streets adjoining Beacon-street

entrance to Back-Bay park; the Beacon-street bridge; the Broadway-extension bridge; the Boylston-street arch bridge, and the covered channel of Stony brook. You have completed the widening of Commercial street, which is the continuation of Atlantic avenue, that magnificent marginal highway which girdles the commercial part of our water frontage, to the great advantage of our increasing business. Besides continuing these works, which had been commenced when you assumed office, you have done all the filling for extending East Chester park and Huntington avenue, and partially built Blakemore-street bridge, Commonwealth-avenue bridge, the railroad bridge at Beacon-street entrance of the Back-Bay park, and the railroad bridge over the water-way in the park. You have also originated other public works of equal importance for the convenience of the city, and the promotion of its interests in the future. You have widened Portland street, that great and increasing thoroughfare, from Hanover street to Causeway street. You have widened South street, and recognized the policy of widening Kneeland street. These last two improvements will greatly accommodate the business which the railroads have brought to this section of the city.

You have initiated proceedings to supply that long existing want, which so many city governments have been importuned to supply, — a convenient court-house. Let me here congratulate your successors and the bench and bar, that we have found at last a place of refuge, a reservoir for our distressed courts, where, I trust, they will be satisfied to remain for at least a generation.

You have attended to the educational interests of the city by liberal appropriations for the construction of school-houses and the maintenance of our public schools. The magnificent school-house for the accommodation of the English High and Latin Schools on Montgomery street and Warren avenue, substantially completed in the latter part of 1880, was finished and delivered up to the School Committee, and dedicated to its important work on the 22d of February last. It is the finest specimen of school architecture in Boston, and is a monument to the professional skill and taste of our accomplished architect. Notwithstanding its cost, it will be regarded in the future as among our most valued civic possessions.

THE PUBLIC PARK SYSTEM.

You have adopted the system of parks so long desired by our citizens, and permit me to observe that, if this had been the sole work of the year, it would justify the assertion that

the Council of 1881 would have deserved well of the city. This great public improvement is not to benefit alone your constituents, — it is not for the enjoyment alone of the present generation, it is to be a blessing, an inestimable blessing, to posterity, and posterity will gratefully remember its benefactors. It should be our aim to do as well for those who come after us as those who preceded did for us. There is a class in every community who live only in the present. The memory of Governor Winthrop, the founder of Boston, is dear to us, and, among the many beneficial acts of his illustrious life, not the least is the saving of Boston Common from partition and division among the settlers, and its dedication to public uses. The gratitude we all feel for his sagacious forecast, and his considerate regard for the interests of the future, will be to you assurance of the appreciation of our action in respect to the parks, by the generations which are to come. The cost of establishing the park system, although large, is not so large that a city as prosperous as Boston, with a tax valuation of over $650,000,000, cannot afford it. We could pay the amount required for the land by the proceeds of the lots owned by the city not needed for public purposes, and which the city proposes to sell. It is to be remembered that the parks are not laid out for merely ornamental and pleasure purposes. However much our civic pride may prompt us to make Boston beautiful and attractive in its physical appearance — so as fitly to illustrate its grand history, so full of memorable events, which have influenced the destiny of the whole country — we should not be justified in imposing unnecessary taxation for what might be regarded as only municipal luxuries. The great argument in favor of parks in cities, and of our system of parks, is the sanitary argument. The health of large communities, for obvious reasons, is never so good as that of sparsely settled places — the small towns. It was shown by the sanitarians, when the park question was considered in 1876, at the great meeting in Faneuil Hall, that Boston was the third in the schedule of unhealthy cities of this country, its mortuary returns exhibiting the greatest death-rate of all others, except New York and New Orleans — greater even than that of London. Plenty of open spaces are required in all cities. They have been appropriately termed the lungs of cities. So well is this truth recognized that in all modern municipalities there is provision for park accommodations, and in most of the old cities efforts are being constantly made to supply deficiencies in this respect. I am told that, during the year, London has added 6,000 acres to her many parks; that New York is increasing her great Central park of 800 acres; that Baltimore

is extending her large and beautiful Druid park, and that other places are following the same wise and judicious policy.

Let me here observe, in justice to such of the Council who opposed the appropriation of money for park purposes, that those with whom I have conferred generally favored the park scheme and admitted the force of the argument in its favor, but thought that the present condition of the finances did not warrant the great expenditure needed for the purpose; that it would be better policy to defer action therein until we could better afford the cost, even if the lands should appreciate in value so as to require a larger appropriation for the purchase hereafter. Be assured that your action in the park matter is right and is approved by the citizens. We are all interested in the future growth of the city. We all wish to see its prosperity maintained, that its relative position among the municipalities of the country should be preserved, and that its reputation as a model city should continue. All must concede that to this end Boston must be made a healthy city, whatever the cost. We cannot expect that business will come here — that it will be regarded as a desirable place of residence — if there are sanitary objections to it. Healthy conditions are among the first necessities. Then come business facilities and municipal conveniences and enjoyments. Fortunately, parks meet equally the sanitary and the æsthetic requisites.

PROVIDING FOR THE FUTURE.

Permit me here to remark that a large population alone does not necessarily make a great city. Something more than mere inhabitants is needed to make any place urban, nor can a city become urban in a few months, like some of our Western cities, whatever its population. Years are required to lay the foundation and rear the superstructure of a great municipality. A popular public spirit is to be created, popular education provided for, the love of knowledge of all kinds, of science, of art, of letters, disseminated; methods of advancing moral, intellectual, and æsthetic culture adopted; methods for the development of mechanical and manufacturing skill and the promotion of the various industries which supply the ever-increasing wants of civilized life devised; institutions for benevolent, charitable, and religious purposes organized; the cosmopolitanism which is hostile to narrow prejudices and attachments, and leads to the consideration of subjects in large relations, and with regard to comprehensive results, properly developed. These are some of the things which must obtain, and some of the results which

must be accomplished, before a community can acquire a civic character and claim the consideration which attaches to a metropolis. They cannot be soon obtained. They are the growth of time. For one I should not desire to see a larger population here, unless it is of desirable character. Great cities are said to be great sores. We cannot have in Boston too many of the industrious, the enlightened, and the virtuous; but I fail to see any benefit in having great numbers of those who, from indolence, improvidence, and vice, are constantly taxing our charity, merely that we may boast that we have more inhabitants than some other place. The growth of Boston in respect to population has not been so rapid as that of many American cities, but I think the growth in all essentials which make a metropolis has been constant, steady, and healthfully rapid.

Our municipal policy, however, has been very deficient in one respect. We have not had sufficient consideration for the wants of the future, as I have before observed. We never seem to expect to be a great city and to have the wants and require the accommodations of a great city. We plan and provide for the present only. Our policy leads to temporary expedients and makeshifts. We seem to think we have reached the everlasting now of the transcendentalists. We have not dared to anticipate a grand, enlarging, distant future — hardly an immediate future — and make no provision for it. We forget that conservatism may be carried so far as to degenerate into stagnation. Things are not as they were. The world is awake, and, if we will not lead, let us at least keep step with other cities who are marching on, or we shall be left. If any think I am extravagant in my remarks, I will ask them if it is not true that our streets have not been laid out on the comprehensive plan they should be, in respect to prospective growth and expansion; that our public buildings have been built for immediate necessities only, and require constant enlarging and rebuilding; that our public works are adapted to present requirements only; that our Court House, City Hall, Library, Water-Works, Hospital, Market, school-houses, bridges, railroad stations, freight houses, wharf facilities, and, generally, all our buildings and conveniences for public uses, seem to be projected for the exigencies of the present, with little regard for the wants of the future. If the true metropolitan spirit now developing here had obtained years ago, we should have adopted years ago a system of parks. We should have had a system of avenues and streets, as Philadelphia has, laid out before they were wanted, but to be made as the public necessity and convenience demanded. It would have been economy for us to have

done so, for the lands now required for the purpose are made more costly by the buildings which have been placed upon them.

If, however, we have been reluctant to consider to the extent we should the claims of the future, we have well recognized those of the present, for all our municipal things are of the best quality, and are known to be so everywhere. Our citizens demand well-made, well-cleaned, and well-lighted streets — and they have them. They require a numerous and efficient police, and the best fire department that can be had. They have them. They demand a careful and constant inspection of all buildings, that safety against fire and accident may be assured. They have it. They insist that the Health Department shall vigilantly watch everything which affects the comfort and endangers the health of the city. It is faithful to this duty. They will not suffer the educational interests of the people to be neglected. They desire the wants of the Library, Hospital, and charitable and correctional institutions to be properly supplied. They insist that proper attention should be given to the ornamentation and embellishment of the city; that the public buildings should be kept in good order, and the public grounds properly cared for; they expect that the honor and dignity and hospitality of Boston should be maintained when distinguished visitors come here and on public occasions. To have all these after our standard of excellence makes the cost of government relatively larger than that of other cities where less is wanted, but it is unavoidable. To those who complain of excessive taxation, I would say that, if costly things are wanted, corresponding prices must be paid. If our citizens will be satisfied with half-made, dirty, and ill-lighted streets, an inadequate police, an ineffective fire department, shabby public buildings, and like deficiencies, the taxes would, of course, be less. It is evidence that our municipal departments are well managed, that we receive almost daily communications from other cities requesting information touching the methods of conducting civic business. I have been again and again asked how our streets were cleaned, our police organized, our fire, health, water, lamp, and school departments managed.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Notwithstanding the cost of carrying on the government as required by the citizens, it is cause for congratulation that the taxes of the present year are considerably less than those of the last. It is pleasant to know that less complaint has been made to the assessors in respect to their valuation, and

less abatement solicited than during any of the last ten years. I may here observe that the aggregate of the sales of real estate during the present year was much greater than the assessors' valuation. It is also gratifying to know that, in consequence of the increased prosperity in all kinds of business, property is still augmenting in value. The wealth of the city is accumulating by the building of costly structures, public and private, in many parts of the city.

During the year $1,208,152.58 of the city debt matured and was paid.

We incurred additional permanent debt to the amount of	$59,000
And temporary debt	84,000
Total	$143,000

We authorize the following additional debt: —

Additional supply of water	$324,000
Widening Portland street	300,000
Widening South street	185,000
West Roxbury park	600,000
City Point park	100,000
East Boston park	50,000
Charles-river embankment	300,000
Muddy-river improvement	200,000
Arnold Arboretum	60,000
City building, corner Boylston and Hereford streets	84,000
Additional land, Public Library	150,000
Total	$2,353,000

The gross debt, Dec. 31, 1876, was	45,058,151 58
Sinking funds and other means for paying debt	16,681,789 34
Net debt	$28,376,362 24
The gross debt, Dec. 31, 1881	40,018,598 02
Sinking funds, etc.	15,770,551 42
Net debt	$24,248,046 60
During the last five years the gross debt has decreased	5,030,533 56
The net debt has decreased	4,128,315 64
But the sinking funds and other means for paying debt have only decreased during this time	911,237 92

The work on the great sewer has been vigorously prosecuted during the year. The sewage could be carried as far as Dorchester Bay in a few days, but it will require about two years to complete this grand enterprise. The amount appropriated for it was $3,753,000, of which $2,438,983.80 has been expended. About nine and a half miles of the sewer have been built. The pumping-engines and boilers

are nearly ready for use; 5,800 feet of tunnel have been, about 1,200 feet remain to be, excavated. The department in charge of the Stony-brook improvement has made great progress during the year, but some months will be required for its completion. All the work has been well and economically done, and we may expect that this great nuisance will be soon abated. The faithful and vigorous action of the committee having the supervision of this work is to be commended.

The work on Sudbury-river basin No. 4, which was commenced in October last, will be completed in two years. The temporary channel to carry the waters of Sudbury river around Farm pond so as to avoid contamination with those of the latter, was commenced Nov. 21, 1881, and completed Dec. 5, 1881, at the cost of about $12,000. It is matter of congratulation that we have probably discovered the cause of the impurity of Farm-pond water, which caused so much inconvenience during the fall. The matter gave the government great anxiety during the year, and the Water Department has been indefatigable in its efforts to discover the source of the difficulty. It seems, however, that the discovery was accidentally made, and not reached by scientific deduction. If we are right in our belief that the cause of the impurity has been found, we may hope for a pure supply in the future of this first necessity, as the remedy has been applied.

I might allude to many other matters which have received your attention, and been the subject of your care during the year; but I refrain from doing so as they are matters of record. I did not intend saying what I have — in truth, I did not propose to make any valedictory remarks, but the unexpected and unusual request of both branches of the Council to address them in convention, before the dissolution of the two bodies, was so complimentary that I could not decline doing so. We should be grateful to Providence for the prosperity which has been vouchsafed to our beloved city, and the general health which has blessed our citizens during the year. We have been spared many of the afflictions which have fallen upon other communities; and, save the great bereavement which, in common with the rest of the country, we sustained in the death of our martyred President, no great calamity has befallen us.

You came together at the beginning of the year in amity, you have worked together harmoniously; and any differences of opinion you may have had, touching the obligations of official duty, have been marked, as far as I have been able to discover, with mutual courtesy and a considerate regard for the rights of each other. I do not say that we may not have made mistakes, — for, to err is mortal, — but I believe that

in their official action all have been influenced by an honest desire to do their duty, to promote the prosperity of the city, and to give the citizens good government. There is an Eastern legend which says that every man has two angels constantly attending him, — one on his right shoulder and one on his left. When he does anything which is good, the angel on his right shoulder writes it down and seals it, that it may endure forever. When he does what is bad, the angel on his left shoulder writes it down, but does not seal it until midnight. If, before that time, the sinner repents and solicits forgiveness, the angel rubs it out; if not, he then seals it, and the angel on the right shoulder weeps. I feel assured that, in respect to your official work, the angel on your left shoulder is not called to do much in the way of rubbing out, and that the angel on the right shoulder has not had the occasion to do much in the way of weeping.

I am glad to know that so many of you have been rechosen to administer the affairs of the city during the coming year,— for it is important, in view of the many measures which have been commenced, but not completed, that the government should have the benefit of your knowledge and experience.

Having, through the favor of my fellow-citizens, occupied the position I am about to relinquish, for four years, I know the care it imposes, and the labor it requires; but the ability and urbanity of my successor will enable him to perform his duties so as to satisfy every just expectation. Assured of his success, I congratulate him in advance on the honorable record he will make. I cannot conclude without bearing witness to the great efficiency with which the officers of the several departments have done their work. Let me especially speak of the conscientious fidelity of our excellent City Clerk, Mr. McCleary; of the ability of our accomplished Clerk of Committees, Mr. Lee; of the diligent City Messenger, Mr. Peters, and his attentive assistants.

Gentlemen, — This is the last time you will assemble here as the City Council of Boston; and I am about to speak the last words I shall ever utter from this place. Let us believe that we separate with mutual respect and esteem. If aught has been said or done which offended, it should be left behind when we depart, and have no place in our memories, so that our recollections of the days when we were associated in the service of the city, may be grateful and pleasant. With the benediction of the Christmas season, I now bid you an affectionate farewell.

At the conclusion of the Mayor's address the Convention dissolved.

FINAL PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Dec. 31, 1881.

The business of the Board having been concluded, Alderman TUCKER offered the following: —

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be presented to Alderman HUGH O'BRIEN for the admirable manner in which he has discharged his tiresome duties as Chairman of the Board, and for the despatch in which the public business has been transacted; and upon his retirement from public station he has the assurance of the best wishes of his associates for his future health and prosperity.

Alderman TUCKER said: —

It gives me great pleasure to offer this resolve. I have had the honor of being a member of this Board for the last three years, during which time Alderman O'BRIEN has been our chairman. I had served previous to that time, for several years, in another department of the City Government. I wish to express to Alderman O'BRIEN, who is about retiring from official duties, my sincere thanks for the many courtesies I have received from him during my membership of this Board. I regret very much that Alderman O'BRIEN is to leave the Board. The city is losing a very valuable man — a gentleman whom I esteem very highly, and whom I shall always hold in mind with the kindest remembrance. In his new sphere of duty, or wherever he may go, I trust he will be successful.

Alderman CURTIS said: —

I arise, sir, to express my feelings in relation to our Chairman. The first vote I ever cast as an alderman was for Alderman O'BRIEN for Chairman of this Board, and I have had no occasion to regret that I cast that vote. I am not so politically bound, sir, as not to be able to vote for the man

who is the most competent to preside over a body to which I may belong. I am thankful, to-day, that I cast that vote. Although a new member coming in at the commencement of the year, I have been treated by the Chairman with more courtesy than I could have expected, and I am happy to second the resolution.

On motion of Alderman BRECK the question was taken by a rising vote, and the resolution was passed unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said: —

I thank you, gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen, for your kind expressions of regard, and also for the consideration and courtesy extended to me during the year. It has made the position of your presiding officer a most agreeable one.

Elected an alderman seven years ago, and continuously elected every year since with one exception, I might reasonably take this opportunity to enlarge on some of the great improvements that have been completed or are in successful progress. After wearying you, however, night after night, in the long debates that these schemes gave rise to, I will, on the last day of the year and my last day in City Hall, but briefly allude to the record.

I find, on commencing with the financial year 1875–6, and ending on the 31st day of December, 1881, the amount of debt issued, the amount of debt paid, and the average rate of taxation, as per returns of the Auditor's Department, was as follows: —

Table Showiny Debt Issued and Paid between May 1, 1875, and Dec. 31, 1881; also the Rate of Taxation in each year.

Financial Year.	Debt Issued.	Debt Paid.	Rate of Taxation.
1875–76 . . .	$2,588,000	$2,153,994 26	$13 70
1876–77 . . .	2,017,000	2,275,338 43	12 70
1877–78 . . .	726,000	1,859,474 83	13 10
1878–79 . . .	2,351,000	2,448,206 24	12 80
1879–80 . . .	3,483,000	3,812,690 87	12 50
1880–81 . . .	59,000	1,139,793 18	15 20
1881–82 (8 months)	15,000	1,208,152 58	13 90
	$11,239,000	$14,897,650 39	
		11,239,000 00	
Less debt paid		$3,658,650 39	

Average rate, $13.41.

The amount of debt issued, it will be seen, is less than the amount of debt paid $3,658,650.39. This is a record that

includes years of necessary expenditure for public improvements, a record that includes some years of great depression in business, and a record that I am satisfied the citizens of Boston will indorse. That we have carried on works of improvement costing $11,329,000, and at the same time paid $14,897,650 of municipal debt, is certainly creditable to the men who have had the control of the City Government during these seven years. The average rate of taxation for this period was $13.41 on a thousand — certainly not a very high rate when we consider the amount of debt paid and the amount of work began and completed.

I regret, gentlemen of the Board, that our official relations are about to terminate, and you have my best wishes for your future welfare and prosperity.

Alderman VILES offered the following: —

Ordered, That the address of the Chairman, together with the closing proceedings of this Board be printed with the address of His Honor the Mayor before the convention of the City Council.

Passed.

The Board adjourned *sine die* on motion of Alderman SLADE.

FINAL PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

COMMON COUNCIL.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Dec. 31, 1881.

The business of the Council having been concluded, Mr. MAGUIRE, of Ward 19, said:—

I rise to offer a resolution to our retiring President for the able, faithful, and courteous manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office. Although holding the position but a few months, and coming in at a time when very important matters were to be considered, he has, with his ability and tact, discharged the duties to the satisfaction of us all; and by his kind and courteous manner consummated a friendship with every member, I have no doubt. I do not intend to take up the time of this meeting, but I think in expressing my ideas I simply express the ideas of all here present. I now wish to send to the Chair this order, and shall move that when the vote is taken it shall be by a rising vote:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the Common Council of the City of Boston be and the same are hereby tendered to CHARLES E. PRATT, Esq., for the uniform courtesy, fidelity, and ability with which he has discharged the duties as President of this branch of the City Government.

The question was put by the Clerk, the order was read twice, and passed by a unanimous vote.

President PRATT then delivered the following address:—

Gentlemen of the Common Council:—For the complimentary, and, as I accept it, sincere and cordial vote which you have just passed, I return to you my heartfelt thanks. And I am more grateful to you for the faithfulness and cordiality with which, during the last two months of this year, you

have coöperated with me and sustained my efforts in presiding over your deliberations. I had been associated with you on the floor of this Council and in committees, entering into the contentions of debate and sometimes kindling with you the fires of opposition, during ten months of the year. I had been chosen by your indulgent consideration on two occasions to fill this chair as President *pro tempore*, one of those occasions being for the longest session known to the record of the Common Council of Boston; and I was called by you to succeed one of the ablest, most experienced, and most adept Presidents who ever presided in this chamber. Under these circumstances, I am, as you can easily believe, peculiarly sensible of the honor and the courtesy which you have extended to me.

The Common Council of 1881 is about to adjourn without day. Following the usual custom, I claim your indulgence for a few of the closing moments of this last session, in which to allude to some of the measures and incidents which have occupied the attention of the present Council, and which may be hereafter adverted to as characteristic of this year's proceedings of this branch of the City Council. It is not my intention to enter upon any extended *résumé* or analysis of the several measures which have originated with or been passed by the Council of 1881. These are all to be found in the printed proceedings, in the city documents, and in the files of the appropriate offices — in the records of a busy year.

The extensions of Broadway bridge, of D street, of East Chester park, of Essex street, of Harrison avenue, and of Huntington avenue, and various other improvements of our city thoroughfares, by opening, extension, and widening, might well be referred to as matters which have claimed a large share of attention, and which indicate that the outgoing City Government has not been behind its predecessors in its efforts to improve the mercantile and commercial advantages of our city.

The bridge over the park-way, and the extension of Commonwealth avenue, and the progress made upon the Back-Bay improvement in other respects, are matters which, in an extended review, might claim a good share of comment.

By the demolition of the reservoir on Beacon Hill, the dissolution of one ancient landmark has been begun, while, by the restoration of the Old State House, has on the other hand been taken a step toward the long preservation of another (and one of our noblest) ancient landmark.

Another storage basin has been added to the resources of

our water-supply. A site has been selected, and the purchase of land provided, for a new Public Library building. A police station and an engine-house have been located, and a repair-shop for the Fire Department. Several new school-houses have been built, and other provisions for the present and future demands of the city in similar directions have been made.

The various departments of the City Government have claimed and received a large degree of our attention. Their affairs have been conducted with much intelligence and efficiency, and the progress made will be shown in the various department reports. While the public reservations have been preserved from public encroachment, passing reference may be made to the removal of fences from some of the public squares, and the erection of a creditable music-stand on the Common.

A large degree of attention has been required during the year just closing by the demands of the purification and increase of our water-supply, of the approximate conclusion of our immense experimental system of improved sewerage, of the impending necessity of better and more adequate bridge accommodations between the centre of the city and the Charlestown district, and of the complications and difficulties which have arisen in regard to the relations of the City of Boston to the sewerage and the water-supply of the Mystic valley. In all of these directions important progress has been made, although no ultimate results have been accomplished.

In this latter respect, however, it is otherwise with regard to the system of parks for the City of Boston, projected so many years ago, urged for so various considerations, in so many different ways, and by so many of our public-spirited and far-sighted citizens. Indeed, it will be a sufficient monument and memorial for the Common Council of 1881 that it has established and made adequate present provision for a comparatively complete and appropriate series of parks for the city. We have not lost sight of the fact that a system of parks should include a park. We have provided for a tract of public domain whither the people may resort and lift up their eyes unto the hills from whence cometh the clean air that giveth them strength. The quick and unreserved acquiescence of that minority of the public which had opposed the West Roxbury park in the wisdom of our action as soon as it was accomplished, is but a pleasing anticipation of that full degree of approval and gratitude which will surely follow in the coming years. We have provided for a beautiful riverside resort, for a hundred thousand people, on the

Charles river; and for a water esplanade and more popular recreation ground where the masses of our people can escape the dust and heat of summer, be fanned by the cooling eastern breezes, and look out upon the isles of the sea from City Point. In taking initial steps for the laying out of public grounds for our island wards, and along the Muddy river, and providing for the taking of land and coöperation with the President and Fellows of Harvard College in establishing the unique and valuable educational attraction of the Arnold Arboretum, we shall, I am sure, be credited with equal wisdom.

The organization and management of the various departments have not been subjected to changes during the present year to any considerable extent, though it may be observed in passing that the resolute attitude of the City Council in respect to its rights and duties under the city charter, as to limiting the expenditures of the School Department, and holding to accountability the School Committee, as well as other Boards, has had its effect upon the management of our public schools, and the administration of the funds set apart for educational purposes.

In the Law Department a reorganization has been made, and a division of duties effected which have, so far, at least, approved the action of the City Government in that relation. The somewhat indefinite rumors and restive public opinion in regard to the Board of Police Commissioners and License Commissioners, justified the institution, during the present year, of an investigation of that department, which has been apparently conducted without fear or favor, and with a patience and resoluteness of purpose creditable to the committee through which it was made, and the results of which are amongst the few unfinished matters of the year which are left for the succeeding City Government to take up.

The general subject of commissions, and the expediency of the system at present prevailing to a large extent in our city of managing its departments through commissions, has also been the subject of inquiry and investigation by another committee; and, in this case, also, the magnitude of the subject involved, and the scope of the inquiries submitted, have rendered necessary so late a report upon the subject that that is made a part of our legacy to our successors. I believe it will be but expressing the sense of this Council to say that, in our opinion, the experiment of placing the execution of the license law in the hands of the Police Commissioners has been a mistake and a failure, and that the two departments should be separated; and, also, that the time has long since passed when the affairs of the City of Boston, in

their details, could be carried on by the City Council. The system of commissions, so far as it has been adopted, was a public necessity; and the experience of this City Council, as well as the previous ones, has tended towards the conclusion, that as our city increases in size, and its interests in variety and magnitude, and its departments in number, and its work more specialized into various methodical divisions and offices, one of three directions must be followed for any improvement in the present condition of affairs. Either the present Board of Aldermen must be increased in number, or the Common Council must be given concurrent action with the other branch in matters now exclusively administered by it, or the system of commissions, in the present or in some reconstructed form, must be extended to the other departments. In obedience to an order passed by you, I have petitioned the Legislature for a law to enable one of these courses to be taken.

Our attention has not been claimed during the closing year by many celebrations. Even the usual celebration of the anniversary of American Independence was clouded by the fatal illness of the honored chief magistrate of the nation, and we were soon called upon to take our appropriate part in public manifestation of the general grief at the martyrdom, and impressive memorial observances of the lessons of life and character, of the martyred Garfield.

On the other hand, we have had the happy occasion of extending municipal courtesies to the distinguished French and German visitors to our country on the occasion of the Yorktown celebration.

Without, however, mentioning specifically other matters claiming our attention, we may safely conclude that the Council of 1881 has spent many laborious days and some laborious nights in the service of the City of Boston. The number of important questions which have come before it for consideration amounts to hundreds, and the particular propositions on which we have been compelled to act in stated assembly amount to thousands. We have a consciousness that in diligent attention to business, in faithful effort for the city's interests, and in sincerity of purpose in our handling of the things which have presented themselves for our action, we are not behind the best of preceding City Governments. If there were needed any popular evidence of this fact, we find it in the unusual return of nearly two-thirds of our membership by the popular vote to the next Common Council. In some things we have been subjected to more than usual public debate and newspaper clamor. If, in the matter of the Arnold Arboretum, we did not work the

machinery of legislation quite so rapidly as the printing presses of Washington and Court streets would have us, we did accomplish the result sought in a satisfactory manner. If the general voice of the press was not abreast with our consideration of the park projects, we found our accomplished work the subject of either half-suppressed approval or else of generous praise. If, in the matter of election of a City Solicitor, we had an unprecedented individual and collective pressure brought to bear upon us, we have at least shown that we could act upon our judgment, even under the strongest inducements to do otherwise. Horses sometimes shy at newspapers, but men ought not to. It is one of the matters on which we may congratulate rather than reproach ourselves, that throughout the year we who have made an intimate study of city affairs, some of us for years, and have been in the daily practice and cognizance of them, have had self-respect enough to assume that we understood them at least as well as some estimable gentlemen, who, after the day spent with their best energies directed to their private affairs, sit, with slippered feet, before the evening fire, and read such "communications" as the hurried editor has been good-natured enough to publish. Criticism of public affairs and of the action of public officers should be based upon intelligent understanding of all the facts, and not upon partial or distorted statements.

If we have been charged with extravagance in appropriating a million and a half for public lands to be devoted to the public use, we may answer that the city owns more than that amount, in assessed valuation, of unused and salable lands, which the continued prosperity and development of our city will enable our successors to place upon the market, and to avail themselves of the proceeds in payment of the debt incurred for lands which the people can use. There will mature and be paid of the indebtedness of Boston during the year 1882, $1,324,000, an amount which relieves us of any charge of crippling our successors in the carrying out of any necessary provisions for the city's needs.

The matter of personal extravagance is a delicate one to touch upon, perhaps, and I have no intention either of any defence of junketing, or of any blame of the Council of 1881 or any of its members in that respect. In ancient Sparta it was more of a sin to be found out than it was to steal. Whether that be so in the popular estimation of modern Bostonians, it is not necessary to discuss; but it may be observed with practical truthfulness, that the real cause of such censure as has been bestowed upon the present Council for the expenses charged to its contingent fund has been due more

largely to the fact of their being made public than to any fair comparison of them with those of any preceding Common Council.

Since our assembling a year ago our number has not been broken by death, although we were deprived of one who was elected to serve with us by the death of Major Daniel J. Sweney, of Ward 2, between the time of his election and the day of our organization. Two of our members have resigned; one of them, Mr. Hagar, of Ward 10, to take a position, which he was so well adapted to fill, in the City Solicitor's office; the other, President Andrew J. Bailey, of Ward 4, since elected City Solicitor, whose resignation was the occasion of a resolution fitly expressing our high appreciation of his services as a member with us, and as our presiding officer for so many months, and of the warmth of respect which he had won from every member of this Council.

Antoninus has said, "There is no man so fortunate that there shall not be by him when he is dying some who are pleased with what is going to happen." So it may be that in these expiring moments this Council is not so fortunate but that some may be pleased at our dissolution; but I think we may conscientiously felicitate ourselves upon the earnest endeavor on our part to have served our city well, and the belief that we shall retire from these seats of unremunerated devotion to the public interests with the mutual respect of ourselves and the general respect of the people whom we have striven to represent.

I cannot close these concluding words without paying my tribute of grateful acknowledgment to our patient, genial, and respected Clerk, Mr. Gregg, whose long experience and prompt assistance make him so necessary a reliance for any presiding officer; and also to Mr. O'Kane, the unobtrusive but accomplished Assistant Clerk. It was by his assistance that I have been enabled to place in the President's room a compilation of rulings of the chair and decisions of the Council in previous years, which will be found valuable for reference by my successors in this chair, and by members who desire to keep themselves well equipped for debate on this floor. And in this connection I may mention the fact that I have drawn upon a part of the appropriation made by you in the early part of the year, for the purpose of supplying a few reference volumes needful in the President's room. I wish also to make particular acknowledgment to Mr. Lee, the efficient and untiring Clerk of Committees, and also to Mr. Peters, the faithful City Messenger, both of whom, from their knowledge of precedents and their ready attention,

suggestions, and aid, are of necessity so often drawn upon for advice and coöperation. I refer to these faithful city officers, not formally, but with sincerity and earnestness of praise, and the more fittingly, because, busy and silent workers as they are, there are few opportunities for expression of the appreciation and esteem in which they are held.

Again, gentlemen, I thank you collectively for the considerateness of your support and the kindness with which you have received my good intentions in place of perfect work — for of my imperfections, I am aware as well as you. I thank you individually for the warmth and generosity of your comradeship and the thousand kindnesses you have shown me in all the varied relations in which we have so long been associated. I wish for you all the happy returns of the new year and of the years to come, and for our dear, attractive, prosperous, grand old City of Boston the loyal service of Councilmen as able, discreet, and faithful as you forever.

Mr. HART, of Ward 18, offered the following: —

Ordered, That the President be requested to furnish a copy of his address that the same may be printed and bound with the city documents.

Read twice and passed.

Mr. PARKMAN, of Ward 9, moved that the Council adjourn without day.

Mr. WHITMORE of Ward 12: —

I would inquire whether there is any document to come from the Board of Aldermen to us before we adjourn. There is a report that a veto has been sent in by the Mayor and overruled by the Board.

The PRESIDENT: —

Will the gentleman from Ward 9 give way for a moment? The City Messenger will ascertain whether there is any business to come before the Council.

Mr. PARKMAN, of Ward 9, withdrew his motion to adjourn.

The President: —

The Chair is informed by message from the City Clerk that there is no further business to come before the Council from the Board of Aldermen.

On motion of Mr. Greenough, of Ward 9, the Council adjourned without day.

PRINCE SCHOOL HOUSE.

SCHOOL DOCUMENT NO. 26—1881.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF THE

CITY OF BOSTON.

1881.

BOSTON:
ROCKWELL AND CHURCHILL, CITY PRINTERS,
No. 39 ARCH STREET.
1881.

In School Committee, Boston, Dec. 27, 1881.

Ordered, That five thousand copies of the annual report for 1881 be printed.

Attest:

PHINEAS BATES, Jr.,
Secretary.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

Annual Report of the School Committee 3

Annual School Festival 33

Remarks of Dr. J. B. Moran 36

Remarks of Mayor Prince 41

Salaries of Instructors of Schools 45

Medals, Prizes, and Diplomas 49

Roster of the Boston School Regiment 81

Dedication and Description of the Prince School-house 87

APPENDIX.

First Annual Report of the Superintendent 1–44

Report of the Committee on Accounts 45–75

Memorial of the Dedication of the Latin and English High School-house 77–184

Semi-annual Statistics of Schools, Sept., 1881 185–268

Annual Report of the Board of Supervisors 269–295

Report of Committee on Sewing 297–311

Report of Committee on Horace Mann School for the Deaf, 312–322

Organization of School Committee 323–370

REPORT.

The annual report, whose preparation the School Committee of Boston entrusts to a portion of its members, has long since ceased to be the sole avenue through which the citizen learns what the public schools are doing. The newspaper is in the land, dealing out facts and opinions with regard to every subject of human concern; and so conspicuous and costly an interest as the school system must needs be a fruitful theme for discussion, as well in editorial columns as in that part of the paper which invites the exercise of unlimited liberty of letter-writing. The plans of those who administer the school system, their achievements, and their failures, are steadily unfolded and dissected before the public eye; often with great intelligence and fairness, sometimes with the dogmatism of partisan bias, and almost always with entire intrepidity, as becomes those who are supposed to represent a public sentiment, which, having delegated to certain trustees the sacred charge of the education of its youth, expects them to be always ready to make a full and just account of this stewardship.

Even when these newspaper discussions are based upon an insufficient acquaintance with facts, or when, as has many times been the case, they circulate

purely imaginative tales of transactions in the school-room and the committee meeting, or reports so ingeniously made up and highly colored that it is hard to recognize the actual occurrences which they disguise, they have their good use of keeping the popular mind alive to the existence of a school system in which every citizen has a stake, and so indirectly promote the healthful progress of the cause of education; for what the public schools have most to dread is popular indifference rather than even ignorant criticism. A false report may travel faster and leave a wider immediate impression than the naked truth; but in an enlightened community the pretence is subject to so many challenges and driven to so many shifts to make good its positions, that in the long run the genuine thing obtains probably a fuller recognition of its worth than if it had had no mischievous rival. And it is doubtful if all the fault-findings, the hasty accusations, the swift conclusions from inadequate premises, and the stern judgments with which all school managements and changes have been assailed, have wrought nearly as much harm to any serious interest of sound education as they have done good, both in rallying to its defence the thoughtful men and women whose good will and coöperation are a tower of strength for every public cause and institution; and in preventing school officials from being content with old routine, and falling into sluggish disregard of actual imperfections in their methods.

For our bad neighbor makes us early stirrers,
Which is both healthful and good husbandry.

But of far greater prominence than in any occasional stirring up of unwise and fruitless debate is the service done by the newspaper and the magazine, in digesting or printing in full the principal reports of sub-committees of the School Board and the Superintendent and Supervisors while they have a fresh interest; and in affording an opportunity for individual officials and instructors to set before readers an explanation of the ideas and aims which essentially govern their work in that department of thought, which, like all things else in an intelligent and progressive time, is ever renewing and changing its methods.

Through these means the people are kept steadily conversant with the state of school affairs, or may be so kept if they take the pains to read understandingly; and the field left to these annual reports is therefore considerably narrower than that of the olden time.

Yet there remains the useful task of presenting within the compass of a few pages a summary of the year's advance, as shown in the legislation of the committee, and in the practical measures begun and continued under its charge, with regard both to the management of the business details of the school system, necessarily extensive and somewhat complex, and to the conduct of affairs in the school-rooms.

EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

The reports of the two committees through whose hands passes most of the money paid out by the School Board, viz., that on Accounts and that on

Supplies, have touched upon the criticisms to which the financial management of the school system has been so severely subjected. The increased rate of taxation in Boston renders the city officials having the oversight of the city expenditures, naturally and properly, very sensitive concerning all heavy drafts upon the treasury; and the comparatively large sums called for to carry on the schools, amounting for all purposes, in the last year, to nearly a million and a half dollars, have seemed to those not well acquainted with the magnitude and necessity of the work of education which is undertaken, to be out of fair proportion to the cost of managing the other city departments; especially when to this sum is added the cost of erection of new school buildings, for which there is a steady and imperative demand, from all the growing sections of Boston. This feeling has been strengthened by the fact that the branch of the city government which makes up the estimates of expenses, and supervises the distribution of appropriations in detail for those other departments, has no direct part in disposing of the school moneys. The City Council receives the statements of the School Board as to the amount which is wanted, careful explanations being made of the proportions which are to be laid out upon teachers' salaries, upon the payment of officers, and upon supplies of books and other incidental materials; but having agreed to the appropriation of a gross sum for the support of schools its control of the money ends; and, moreover, its refusal to set aside the amount deemed needful by the School Committee can avail no further than to sus-

pend the schools when the appropriation allowed is exhausted, — a step which the City Council is loath to take. When, therefore, the vigilant guardians of the public purse learn that the ratio of expense for public education is considerably larger than in the majority of other cities of the Union, their suspicions are easily awakened that the School Committee is making an injudicious use of funds, which might be checked by a greater limit upon its privileges.

The desire to set this limit has taken shape several times in a petition to the Massachusetts Legislature, to the effect that enactment should be made prohibiting any expenditure or contract looking to the payment of money, for school purposes, above the sum set apart by the City Council. The question involved was not so much which body of the representatives of a municipality ought to have the responsibility of the public purse, as whether the School Committee of Boston was sufficiently business-like in the conduct of its affairs, and regardful enough of the claims of a proper economy, to be continued in so large a trust as the disbursement of a million and a half dollars. The hearing before the committee of the last Legislature upon this question was most careful, and the result was the rejection of the petition, upon the ground, not perhaps that the Boston School Board had always taken the most economical course in all its financial dealings, but that its outlays of money within the five years since its reorganization had been with as careful an eye to all interests of the tax-payers — of their minds as well as of their pockets — as had been manifested

in the transactions of any other representative body of the citizens; and that, at least, its members were sensitive to an enlightened public opinion, and prompt to reform whatever could be clearly shown to be sources of waste and extravagance. In particular illustration of the soundness of this conclusion of the General Court, the Committee on Accounts, in their latest report, show that within these five years the cost of educating each pupil has been diminished by $5.39; and that the aggregate savings since the beginning of the financial year 1877–78, estimated by multiplying the whole number of pupils of each year by the cost of educating one in 1876, have been nearly $295,000.

The Committee on Supplies make a similar showing of retrenchment in the expenditures for books, stationery, and drawing materials, of some $30,000, above former average yearly outlays.

It has been frequently pointed out, by critics of the financial policy of the Board, that the schools were a very expensive interest of the city, and after all that could be said in demonstration that there were no wilful wastes in their conduct it has remained a puzzle to many fair-minded citizens why, for example, it should require twice as much money to educate a child in Boston as in Chicago, and from thirty to fifty per cent. more than in some other leading American cities. Granting, what is not certain, that the estimated cost of instructing individual pupils is based upon the same methods of calculation in all the cities, it is to be observed, in the first place, that much the same rule applies in a comparison of Boston's expen-

ditures in all its governmental departments with those of the other cities. The cost of caring for the streets, of lighting, and of the fire and police departments, has been shown to exceed that of very many other prominent cities; but it appears to be generally assumed by our people that Boston has unmistakably superior results to show for its outlay.

And, next, that some of the excess of school cost in Boston is due to its higher salaries than are paid elsewhere; but that still more must be ascribed to the fact that the grade of instruction of which the majority of our children take advantage is, in the order of things, of the more costly sort. It is much more expensive to maintain High and Grammar schools than to provide only Primary instruction; and from some figures which were recently compiled by one of the committee it appears that of Boston's school population forty per cent. were in Primary schools and fifty-four per cent. in Grammar and High schools; while in Chicago seventy-six per cent. were Primary scholars, and twenty-two per cent. were in the Grammar and High schools; and much the same ratio holds in Cincinnati and St. Louis. When now it is borne in mind that the average expenditure upon a Primary scholar in Boston is $18.45, while to instruct a Grammar scholar costs $28.20, and a pupil of the High and Normal schools $87.42, it will appear plainly that the citizens of Boston are paying the larger part of their school money for the education of those classes of children who in some of the other cities drop out of the public schools (and generally of all schools) at an early age, probably before they

are ten years old. Of the wisdom of keeping a hold upon children for their proper training in intelligence and morals until they are well in their "teens," at the expenditure of even a larger sum than is now appropriated, few thoughtful people will need to be convinced. And it appears to be the opinion of a majority of students of education, — although there are many able and vigorous dissenters from this view, — that the instruction given in High schools is fully worth its cost; and most assuredly any proposition to abandon the High schools, or to put such restrictions upon admission as should shut out a large proportion of those who now use them, would meet with sturdy opposition, particularly from citizens in moderate pecuniary circumstances, whose sons and daughters constitute their most numerous attendants.

Until it can be shown that it is the desire of the people of Boston to institute a radical revolution in their educational system, so far as to discourage the growth of those schools which make provisions for children of from ten to seventeen years of age, — an overturning of all our traditions which few persons of weight of judgment in our community have been so bold as to publicly advocate, — it must continue to be the case that, if that be genuine economy in a school system which shows the smallest expenditure of money without regard to the number of youth educated, Boston will be behind many other places. And this would be true, as the above figures show, even if that counsel should prevail which argues that a city is no more called upon to support High schools than it is to maintain colleges,

and that all such instrumentalities of advanced education should be paid for by those who use them; for the Grammar schools would yet be a serious burden upon the treasury.

An effort has been made during the year to reduce expenditures by discontinuing one or more of the High schools now carried on in Charlestown, East Boston, Roxbury, West Roxbury, and Brighton; but not only did the sub-committee having the project in consideration receive the most strenuous protests from leading citizens of those suburbs, to the purport that to deprive them of long-standing privileges of a higher education, which was accessible to their children without the cost and exposure of a long daily journey to the centre of the city, would be a violation of an understanding implied at the time the districts were annexed to Boston; it also was not clear that there would be any essential reduction of expenses in their abolition. The only legislation resulting from this discussion was the repeal of the school regulation requiring all candidates for High-school instruction, residing in the suburban districts, to attend the school in their own neighborhood, and allowing all whose parents choose to make application to the High School Committee to attend the English or the Girls' High School.

SALARIES.

In the chief other direction in which retrenchment is possible, that of teachers' salaries, under the pressure of the Council Committee of Public Instruction, who reported a reduction in this item from the

amount asked for by the School Board, a majority of the sub-committee on Salaries, in March, recommended that a general reduction, equivalent to about five and a half per cent., be made in the pay of all teachers. In opposition to this legislation it was urged, first, that there was no call from representative tax-payers of Boston for retrenchment at this point; and this argument was supported by numerously signed petitions from the best-known wealthy citizens, protesting against any such action; and, second, that however true it might be that the teachers of Boston were by far the best-paid people of their profession in the United States, it was not the fact that teachers anywhere, except in a few private schools, received as great an income for their services as were enjoyed by average men in other professions requiring a similar degree of culture. The true principle upon which teachers' salaries should be based, in an intelligent and prosperous community, it was urged, was not alone to offer a sum which should guarantee a reasonable comfort during working years, and a moderate provision for the time of sickness and old age; but also to hold out, in the more advanced salaries, an invitation for the strongest and most brilliant minds to enter the profession. For, however it may be in the Old World, that professors of a world-wide reputation are content with a yearly revenue less than that of many an American mechanic (although all incomes, except those of the nobility, are very small in Europe), in America there are so many great pecuniary prizes presented to every other profession requiring superior ability, that the supply

of teachers of the first quality of culture and administrative faculty, equal to the peculiar requirements and inconveniencies of the position of an instructor in a public school, is always below the demand. At least, the Boston School Committee has frequently found it very hard, in its search for men to fill its most responsible places, to satisfy a by no means too exacting ideal. There are, indeed, compensations for comparatively small pay in such an assurance of permanency of office as the policy of all our school committees has steadily presented. Still, so long as the man's bread is contingent upon a periodical election, in whose results there is the element of uncertainty which always hangs about a government of universal suffrage, it is likely to be the case that some of the people, whose qualities of mind and heart make them eminently desirable to preside over our schools, will prefer to seek their livelihood in professions in which they are their own masters; or, if they have a strong bent for the teacher's life, will choose the chair of a college professor, where threats of dismissal seldom alarm, unless the inducements to enter the public service are more tempting in honor and emoluments than they are generally made to be under common notions of the amount which a teacher deserves to receive.

In addition to these arguments, it was shown by comparative statistics that the continuance of a liberal financial policy, of which the generous payment of teachers was one of the features, had been amply vindicated in the past by the fact, that in no city of the Union, whose figures of school attendance

were accessible, was there so general an attendance of children of the school population upon the public schools as in Boston. With us there are much fewer children in private schools (the cost of whose maintenance is apt to be overlooked, although they are as truly a drain upon the people's wealth as if they were supported by taxation), and much fewer who do not seem to have any instruction; so that our city has some most tangible encouragements to show for a generous financial temper.[1]

By a large majority the Board determined that there should be no alterations in the salaries for the year except in the cases of certain newly appointed teachers, of no previous experience, and in the pay of instructors in evening schools. The former of these exceptions touches chiefly teachers of the

[1] The following figures, taken from the report of the U.S. Commissioner of Education for 1878, constitute the *data* for the above statement: —

Cities.	School population under 16 years.	In public schools.	In private and parochial schools.	Unaccounted for.	Not educated by the city.
Boston	60,762	53,262	5,521	1,979	7,500
Chicago	87,919	58,142	18,647	11,130	29,777
Cincinnati	67,110	35,957	16,583	14,570	31,153
St. Louis	81,500	55,995	18,000	7,505	25,505
Baltimore	*‡55,000	35,288	13,550	*†7,000	*‡21,000
New York	.....	208,823	45,000	.....	.....

*By the census of 1880 Baltimore has a population (332,190) one twelfth less than that of Boston (362,535). In the same ratio its school population under 16 years, which is not given in the United States Commissioner's report, should be as above, or rather greater.

† About. ‡ Estimated.

lowest Grammar and Primary classes, and the junior masters of High schools who are apt to be young men just graduated from college. The sixth-class Grammar and Primary teacher begins now at a salary of $456 (instead of $504 as before) and serves seven years before receiving the maximum pay; the young man appointed to the High school receives $1,008 for his first year, and attains his full pay only after thirteen years of probation. The changes were upon the sound business principles of graduating the pay according to the different degrees of experience in the art of teaching.

THE ENGLISH HIGH AND LATIN SCHOOL BUILDING.

The completion and dedication of the elegant structure for the use of the English High and the Latin Schools has relieved these schools of many serious hindrances to their most successful work which were suffered under the long-standing arrangement of having their classes distributed among several buildings, at considerable distances from each other, and none of them in the best sanitary condition, especially of light and ventilation. The new house is constructed in anticipation of the wants of many years to come, — a fact which is not always remembered by those persons who animadvert upon the large number of rooms which are at present unoccupied. Whether the expenditures upon the architectural ornamentation of the house have been too lavish, or not, is a question for whose answer the School Board is not solely responsible; for the building is the

creation of the whole city government; of the City Council, whose sub-committee has made all its contracts and watched over its gradual growth, as well as of the School Committee, from whose desire the plan of its existence first emanated. And it is doubtful if either of these bodies would be willing to relinquish its claim of credit for the structure as it stands; or if any public-spirited citizen would have been content with an economy which should have shorn the house of any of its beautiful lines and proportions, or rendered it less completely adapted in inner arrangements to all the needs of a model school. It is an occasion of satisfaction that the Boston school-houses erected within the last few years, of which this building is one of the noblest specimens, have been planned and superintended in all their details by an architect who has had opportunity as well as inclination to profit by the lessons of experience; for it used to be the case that every such proposed new house was entrusted to the mercies of a new architect, — upon the theory that city favors should be impartially distributed, — with the result that the same mistakes with regard to ventilation, lighting, seating, heating, and acoustic properties, which had been the torment and peril of teachers and children for years, were repeated with more or less variation, with that entire disregard of the advice of wiser heads which is apt to characterize men who are launching into new experiments.

Since there has been a city architect, well trained in his art, and docile to any suggestion from those most competent to speak upon the subject, there has

been a steady improvement in the character of the new school structures, not only in the prime respect of their being thoroughly well suited to the public requirements of school life, but in their entire subordination of the architect's ambition for show to the consideration of a true economy. They are far less expensive structures than those built under the old system, although they are handsome enough to be a credit to the city, and they contain the least possible repetitions of old blunders of plan. Some of the honor of this gain must be taken by the School Committee, whose judgment upon the plans and locations of school-houses has been final only within a few years; but the having one mind at the head of building affairs has still more decisively furthered the good results.

Of the important modifications of methods of government and instruction of the schools, which have been made within a few years, three features have been the subjects of earnest discussion by the committee, as well as among citizens, and some of them, it may be added, of much hasty and ill-digested judgment by those whose opportunity is small of knowing all the facts involved. These are, the work of the Board of Supervisors, the use of supplementary reading, and certain changes in the conduct of the Primary schools.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The existence of the Board of Supervisors dates from the reorganization of the School Committee. Its operations have thus covered a sufficiently long period

to enable careful observers to form a tolerably correct estimate of the advantages and the defects of the system of supervision. It needs to be remembered — for it is often entirely forgotten by critics — that some supervision akin to that which was adopted appeared to be indispensable when the School Committee was reduced from more than a hundred to twenty-four members. Even with the existence of a large body of men and women who formed the old committee there was no such oversight of the work of the schools as a proper business conduct of so important and extended an interest should demand. It was again and again complained, by those who were solicitous for the highest success of the schools, that there was no trustworthy information available with regard to the quality and result of the school work. In some districts intelligent and disinterested members of the committee were diligent visitors of the schools of their neighborhood, and by their criticism and encouragement held them up to a high standard of attainment. But even these competent visitors made no sort of a report to the central body, by which a member of the committee from another part of the city could determine who were strong and who weak teachers there; upon what principles candidates were appointed to instructors' posts, whether by careful examination of the mental and moral fitness, or by personal favoritism; nor what was the actual progress of pupils in the essential respects of a good education. But from districts where the individual members of the committee were not well chosen for their office, the grounds of judgment as to what the schools were

really doing were still more uncertain, and the occasions for suspicion that they were doing a great deal less than they ought to do were numerous. The Superintendent, of large experience and wisdom, but subject to the mortal limitation that he could not be in several places at once, rode rapidly from school to school, exhorting, reproving, and enlightening; but entirely unable to give the detailed attention to weak points and to grave abuses which he, most of all observers, felt should be speedily corrected, if the schools were to accomplish what those who supported them had a right to expect.

With the reduction in size of the committee even this imperfect oversight of the schools must be greatly diminished, — a fact so plain to all who had given any thought to the matter that in the legislative bill reconstructing the committee special provision was made for the creation of a body of supervisors, whose function it should be to reinforce the powers of the Superintendent, and to serve as the ears and eyes of the School Committee, so as to place within the committee's reach the varied sorts of facts about the schools which they must have at disposal if they were to manage educational affairs with any wisdom and discretion.

This was the origin of the Board of Supervisors; and there has been no solitary change in the school system which abates one jot the necessity of the continued existence of such an overseeing body. The duties which it is called upon to undertake multiply with each year of its continuance. The members of the School Committee depend more and more upon

the information which the Supervisors alone can adequately possess; not only with regard to the qualifications of teachers in service, and of those who are applicants for places, but concerning the manifold questions of the spirit with which instructors and pupils carry on their work; of the adaptation of books and modes of teaching to different schools; of the healthfulness of school-rooms; of the accommodations for classes: and it may be claimed that as early prejudices abate, the teachers attach increased value to the advice and coöperation which they learn to seek from supervisors, whose sympathy in all the perplexities of their daily tasks, and whose fairness of judgment as independent observers and students of school methods, they have again and again had occasion to prove.

Two questions should be kept entirely distinct from the general consideration as to the worth of the Board of Supervisors. The one — a delicate matter to speak of, yet of great weight in the formation of opinions about the use of supervision — is as to the personal constitution of the Board. No men and women, be they never so carefully chosen for such an office, can avoid the criticism as to their entire fitness for their position which will be made by those who are responsible for their selection, those whom they are called upon to supervise, or the larger public, who are simply watching the result of an important and costly experiment. While, indeed, it is difficult in such a case of a comparatively untried system, to wholly separate the way in which the individual Supervisor does his work from the possible advantages

of the system, yet it may be that the idea to be carried into operation is entirely wise and of admirable promise, even though its execution has not been completely satisfactory. This is said, not for the purpose of imputing any shortcomings to the individual Supervisors now or formerly in power, nor even with the intent to echo any vague and indefinite complaints, but in response to that frame of mind which is tempted to underrate the use of the system of supervision, because not pleased with all the details of its execution. It would be only the utterance of a becoming modesty to say that the *ideal* and the *actual* construction and performance of School Committees have seldom coincided.

The other point, not to be confounded with the larger issue, is the old one raised in the first years of discussion, and, so far as the policy of the School Committee has since been governed, settled by a decisive vote: as to whether the Supervisors were to be a body of coördinate dignity with the Superintendent, — he possessing only such influence as his character and office might confer, and casting but one vote in the deliberations of the Board, of which he was *ex-officio* a member, "first among equals," — or whether they were to be Assistant Superintendents, receiving assignments to specific duties from their head, who was held responsible for the vigorous inspection and examination of all parts of the school mechanism. There are undoubtedly theoretical advantages in the latter plan, which now that they can be dispassionately considered (as they could not be a while ago), may bring about, not its adoption

entirely, but some such modifications of the present relations between the two offices as experience has shown to be important in promoting unity of action, and preventing extreme and somewhat irresponsible individualism.

But here, again, let it be remembered that one may prefer either of these theories as the only possible means of bringing about the most fruitful results of coöperation in all the parts of the educational system; and yet the main principle remains unshaken, that some body of experts is imperatively necessary to act as the overseeing eye and the executive arm of the School Board; and such a body exists in the Board of Supervisors, some of whose services may be concisely stated.

The Board of Supervisors subjects to a thorough examination all candidates for the office of teacher, rejects the incompetent, and approves the fit.

That work, which is the only absolute safeguard against the admission of uneducated persons to the ranks of teachers, for which the highest pay should command only the best ability, was never done before in any uniform and systematic manner.

The Board of Supervisors visits every teacher in the city, at least once a year, to observe and make record of the powers of discipline, of imparting knowledge, and of inspiring with wholesome moral ideas, exercised by that teacher in the class relation; and its observations are at the command of every member of the School Board. No such body of information was ever before available; and no such visiting, imperfect though it is, from the amount

to be done in a limited time, was ever before undertaken.

The Board of Supervisors has a careful eye to the sanitary state of school buildings, and makes an annual report thereupon to each of the division committees. In the performance of this duty many sources of injury and danger to the health of the occupants, hitherto disregarded, have been pointed out with an authority which has brought about their correction.

The regular annual examinations of pupils who are candidates for diplomas — examinations which have been required for years — are now, under the superintendence of the Board of Supervisors, made uniform throughout the city; so that there can be no just complaint that a diploma does not everywhere stand for one and the same order of scholarly proficiency.

In addition to the above duties, and the multiplicity of secondary calls which can never be prescribed beforehand, but which exhaust time and strength, within the year, the entire control of Primary schools, involving the frequent examinations of the children, their promotion to higher classes, and the various details which were once attended to by the Grammar master, has been laid upon the Board of Supervisors.

If any other warrant for the employment of the Board is demanded it may be found in the fact that seven superintendents over the great educational system of Boston are in smaller ratio to the number of inhabitants, the wealth, and the school population of the city, than is one Superintendent in Cambridge, Springfield, Salem, Fall River, and the other cities of New England.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The plan of separating the Primary schools from that connection with the Grammar schools which has been held for years, under which they were supervised by the Grammar masters, was initiated two years ago, but is still, by a large number of the School Committee, considered to be in its experimental stage. The main idea which brought about the change was that these schools, which often provided the only school education which large numbers of children received, were in most instances entirely subordinated in dignity and in the watchfulness bestowed upon them to the Grammar classes, which were more directly under the master's eye; and that they could obtain their due measure of consideration only in a state of independence similar to that held by the Grammar towards the High schools. Their superintendence was at first entrusted to three supervisors, who gave their entire attention to this department; but latterly this has been assumed by the full Board. Over some four hundred and eighteen Primary classes the six supervisors exercise as much of the direction as is practicable, which was formerly undertaken by fifty masters. They look after the periodical examinations of the classes; they make promotions from the lower to the higher grades; they are the court of final appeal in all matters of discipline, and are expected to pay attention to the condition of the buildings. The assumption of such burdens, in addition to the duties already imposed upon them, would certainly imply a neglect of some of the interests formerly delegated to the master's care.

But as an offset to this difficulty it is intended to encourage a greater degree of wholesome self-reliance on the part of Primary teachers, many of whom, from long service, are quite competent to act of their own judgment on the larger part of the problems whose solution they once left to the masters; while in each building containing six or more Primary classes it is permissible to confer the higher rank of second assistant upon that one of the teachers who has the discretion and disposition to take charge of minor questions of discipline and care of buildings and yards.

Moreover, it is urged that, although in many districts the master maintained a most tender and vigilant solicitude toward the Primary work, not second to that bestowed upon the rest of his charge, in other cases the Primary supervision was utterly distasteful to the master, and carried out in that perfunctory manner which characterizes the performance of all disagreeable tasks; and that in these latter instances the question seemed to lie between a change of directorship and the sacrifice of the Primary schools. Whether that neglect was so common as to call for the radical change which has been instituted, and whether any advantages derived from the new supervision can compensate for the loss of what in the most favorable instances is conceded to have been a most constant and judicious regard for every detail of the Primary course, — a care impossible to a Supervisor, who has nearly seventy Primary classes besides those of a Grammar school to visit, — are points upon which the School Board await the light

to be thrown only by experience. That period of trial the majority of the Supervisors seem confident will vindicate the wisdom of the new ways.

The plan of promoting the Primary scholars annually instead of, as formerly, twice a year, is not an essential feature of the present programme of Primary management, and has served to overcrowd the Primary schools to an unprecedented extent; while it is alleged by the masters to be a mischievous obstacle in the way of a healthy progress of the higher scholars. It remains to be seen whether these evils are inherent in the plan, or only the incidental friction of new machinery.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING.

The improvement in the methods of teaching reading, which was involved in the addition to the field of instruction of several series of good and attractive books, — to be read in the class-work, or in the otherwise unoccupied moments of the school session, in silence by the pupil, — has steadily gained in the appreciation of the teachers. There is much to be said in favor of the old custom of exercising the child, month after month, in reading from the same book, made up of extracts from the master-pieces of English literature, which at last become imbedded in the memory, to be recalled with delight in later life; and there is nothing in the new arrangement which prevents the continuance of this custom. But the chief intent of school reading is not to store the memory with pleasant reminiscences, but to enable

the pupil to understand at a glance, and to intelligibly express, the words of unfamiliar printed pages, through which, in later life, he is to receive most of his knowledge of what the world is doing, and what men before his time have done. To read easily, he must read much; not in one book, but from many.

Moreover, in this age of abundant literature, bad as well as good, the school must undertake, to some extent, the grave office of guiding the choice of books, by introducing the pupil to that field of bright and pure printed thought, of whose existence, for lack of right early direction, so many men and women remain in ignorance throughout their lives.

The supplementary reading, selected from a broad range of the volumes which have cheered and blessed the generations, helps to give some foretaste of the larger world of good books, and has paved the way for that hopeful experiment now being tried, through the coöperation of the Superintendent of the Public Library with some of the Grammar masters, of putting into the hands of children, for home use, volumes of a higher class than would be likely to be sought of their own choice, and so of giving them a safe key to that great treasure-house, the Public Library and its branches.

At the beginning of this use of supplementary reading, the Committee on Supplies, in behalf of this Board, authorized its agents to publish certain volumes, edited by Superintendent Eliot, which were likely to be valuable as aids to the experiment. Unhappily larger editions were printed than there was any call for, and the accumulated stock, distributed

in stores and school-houses, became an incumbrance of waste-matter which had to be put upon the book market, although, it is believed, at no serious money sacrifice.

The publishing experiment has been abandoned, and now only those books are bought for which there is likely to be immediate use.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The School Committee has again repeated its formal vote of desire to test the feasibility of imparting to Grammar scholars some of the elements of mechanical skill by whose final application so many of them must by and by earn their daily bread. The term industry, as applied to manual labor, is far too large to be adequately comprehended under any use of carpenters', machinists', or blacksmiths' tools. These are but portions of a vast field, which only a great number of special schools could make any pretension of properly traversing. But it is possible to meet some of the complaints which are so frequent, that the public education is so exclusively intellectual as to unfit the majority of youth for entering heartily into the ranks of manual labor, by directing certain pursuits of the school hour to the especial end of training the hand and the eye; so that, whatever the future occupatiou of the child, he shall not be utterly awkward and helpless in the every-day responsibilities of earning his living. Education may and ought to help youth to be self-reliant and "handy," as a mere bookish student is not likely to be.

The eminent success of the sewing instruction in

the girls' schools — a branch of school-work for a long time looked upon with great distrust by most persons who had given any thought to matters of education — has afforded convincing evidence that it is possible to impart special manual skill without interfering with the established routine of study. The teaching of industrial drawing, now pretty firmly seated among the essentials of instruction, is quite within the line of training for the practical life of the manual worker. And so those who have watched the shop-work of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the smaller experiment of the Boston Industrial School Association, in teaching boys the manipulations of a few varieties of mechanics' tools, from which training some have been known to go into successful positions in trades, have continued to feel, notwithstanding the disapproval of their plans by the money-appropriating authorities, that it would be no unwise venture to devote a small portion of the week in a few boys' Grammar schools to an experiment of using hammers, saws, chisels, and like tools, under a competent instructor, with the design of enlarging the work as fast as its smaller operations should be shown to be of advantage.

A proposition of this sort, a few years ago, was heartily welcomed by some of the most sagacious teachers, as promising much good, while presenting few disadvantages.

HYGIENIC INSTRUCTION.

The need of adding to the Board of Supervisors a special inspector of the hygienic problems of the

schools has been frequently urged upon the committee; but the legal difficulties in the way of appointing such an officer, who could have the full authority essential to the best efficiency of his work, have thus far hindered the creation of the office. The discussion of the subject has, however, called public attention to the many perils to physical health which are a peculiar condition of the school life of a city, with its hundreds of children crowded under a single roof, and whose proper treatment, if not directed by a special instructor, demands a much greater degree of acquaintance with hygienic laws on the part of teachers than they are likely to obtain in their own private and unguided study. Some public lectures upon this subject by a competent physician have already been of great value in pointing out a portion of the special dangers to pupils' and teachers' health, and it is hoped that provision may be made for additional courses of lectures, upon the same subjects, from the wisest students of the art of preventing disease.

The story of the year's operations of our Boston school system is always a tale of experiments; but that, too, is the history of progress in every department of human activity. Each generation, possessed of new energies and called to larger and different responsibilities than those which have gone before, must enter upon untried paths, which seem to lead far away from the ancient beaten tracks, and which do, indeed, often end in failure, but which also often point more directly than the roads of tradition towards that kingdom of the best things which it is

the task of human life to seek. Until it be proved that the limit of human attainment has been reached there is nothing to be done but to make strange ventures. And in education all the ways which those who can speak from breadth of knowledge see to be an improvement over former methods have, within the acquaintance of living men and women, passed through the stage of experiments.

The problem of school management is to fit youth to be useful and happy men and women, with the least waste of time and strength; to compress within the few years in which multitudes of children are within reach of their only healthful influences of mind and character so much profitable instruction, with as little that is useless, as shall surely set them in the right way of a creditable life. Given that problem, with the ever-changing conditions of society, its new ideas, its new industries, its new assaults upon virtue, and the work of the public educator is before him, — a work so formidable that he would be more than mortal if applying all the fervor of heart and soul and mind to its fulfilment, he did not make as many mistakes as he won successes. And the Boston School Committee, with all its subordinates, are fallible men and women, who are able in a year to gather but a shell or two upon the shore of wisdom.

GEORGE A. THAYER, *Chairman.*
GEORGE M. HOBBS.
JOHN G. BLAKE.

Mr. Hobbs dissents from some portions of that section of the above report which discusses the work of the Board of Supervisors.

ANNUAL SCHOOL FESTIVAL.

1881.

ANNUAL SCHOOL FESTIVAL, 1881.

The Annual School Festival, in honor of the graduates of the public schools, was held in Music Hall, on the afternoon of Saturday, July 2d, under the direction of the Committee of the School Board, appointed for the purpose, consisting of Messrs. John B. Moran, John G. Blake, George M. Hobbs, Charles H. Reed, and Miss Lucia M. Peabody.

Invitations were extended, as usual, to the Governor of the State, to the Mayor, City Council, heads of departments, the School Committee, and others.

The occasion was honored by the presence of His Honor the Mayor, and other distinguished officers and citizens.

The hall was tastefully decorated with festoons of laurel, wreaths of roses, and potted flowering plants, and hanging-baskets of flowers and ferns. The bouquets were arranged on the stage in two banks and a pyramid, the whole presenting a bright and beautiful feature of the decorations. The decorations were furnished by S. W. Twombly & Sons. The bouquets were furnished by S. W. Twombly & Sons, Norton Brothers, and John Gormley & Co.

The schools were marshalled to their places under the direction of Mr. Leverett M. Chase, master of the Dudley School.

The Boston Cadet Band furnished the music for the occasion.

Dr. John B. Moran, Chairman of the Special Committee, after alluding to the sad news of the attempted assassination of the President, delivered the opening address.

ADDRESS OF DR. JOHN B. MORAN.

Young Ladies and Gentlemen, Graduates of the Grammar Schools: —

The kindness of His Honor the Mayor has imposed upon me to-day a very pleasing duty. I am expected to offer you some words of welcome to these festivities. The requirements of the position I have the honor to occupy on this occasion would be better answered by some other appointment; but like the faithful pupil, who, though he may have but little talent or taste for it, studies and prepares his piece, and declaims it in willing obedience to the command of his teacher, so I, as the mouth-piece of the School Board, and speaking for them at this time, appear before you to say a few words for your entertainment.

Now, my young friends, what does all this mean? This brilliant assemblage, of which you constitute the principal and most interesting part? this multitude of the representative youth of our beloved old City of Boston, and, in their midst, their fond and admiring parents and friends, members of the School Committee, and the City Government, and the Mayor of the city? What means this delightful scene, so to speak, of the flowers and fragrance, and pleasant music, and graceful decorations, with the whole background a mass of smiling and happy faces? Why is this? The answer is short and clear: It is all in compliment to you. We recognize the fidelity, the industry, the obedience, the good behavior, and the laudable pride and ambition with which you have studied out your course, and earned the laurels of successful graduation. This generous reception on the part of the city is an acknowledgment of your duty as pupils, faithfully and well done, and to impress upon you our trust and hope, that as you grow to the estate of men and women, you will fill the posi-

tions you may chance to occupy, with honor and credit to yourselves, and to this community.

This is indeed a pleasing scene. Who can look out upon this sea of young, beaming, happy faces, without feeling a thrill of admiration and delight and reverence? I see before me the passing generation springing into life again. I behold a living proof of divine intelligence, power and love. I hail you in the bloom and beauty of your young minds, as yet unstained by folly or vice, and trust you may always remain so. I say to you as one person, in the language of a great teacher and a great lover of youth: "You have received from the Creator, a face where strength and goodness repose. Your lips are animated with a smile, whose grace survives their movement; your eyes emit a brightness which springs from the depths of a sprightly intelligence, but which, tempered with modesty, produces respect unmingled with fear; your forehead, pure and calm, serenely crowns the living magic of your countenance, and whoever looks upon your face must bestow upon it admiration and love."

These, my young friends, are the sentiments with which I greet you, and welcome you to this festival, — dedicated to you. I congratulate you on the successful termination of your course in the Grammar Schools. From this point in your lives you pass on in various directions. To all I say, from the bottom of my heart, God speed. A certain number of you will continue your studies in higher schools. Fortunate, indeed, is it for those whose circumstances enable them still further to ripen in instruction and useful knowledge. Their training is only in progress, and future years will provide them with future teachers, to enlighten them in mind and in heart. A large proportion, — the greater number of you, probably, — have finished your school studies. To these, I repeat, with tenfold emphasis and feeling, God speed; and what I have left to say is intended, in a particular manner, for them.

Now, my young friends, after these congratulations and words of hearty welcome, give me your attention a few moments longer. I wish to say something to you regarding the future. Your past has been like a pleasant dream. The memory of your early life will always be a source of happiness to you. In those years you lived and grew, and played and learned, and did but little else.

But now a great change is about to come over your lives. You are to prepare to take your respective positions in the active world. You must soon buckle on the armor of busy life, and strive after the rewards of toil, industry, and perseverance. You can earn a diploma in these things as you have earned it in your school studies. The devoted care and protection of your parents will be, as it were, gradually withdrawn from you, and, in the near future, you will be obliged to assume the whole responsibility of your career. In a few years more you will be men and women. To act your part as such, faithfully and truly, is the supreme, in fact, the sole object of your education. Make good use of the instruction you have received, and the knowledge you have acquired. Let them all and always be directed to noble and honest purposes. In whatever position it may be your lot to fill, let your constant ambition be to do your duty as good men and good women. You are not all destined to be world-renowned or wealthy. You cannot all be presidents, or great statesmen, or literary stars, or rich bankers. Many of you will fill the subordinate places in life. To these let me say, be content, be satisfied with your condition. Better it if you can, by fair means; but let your highest aim be, — and I say this to all, — not so much to accumulate wealth, or figure prominently before the world, as to reach the grandest and most glorious position it is possible for you to attain, — the truly exalted dignity of an honest man, — honest in your dealings and conversation, honest in your principles, honest in your sympathies and affections, in a word, thoroughly honest in your hearts. Serve your country faithfully. Become good citizens. Let your every right, duty, and privilege of citizenship be exercised honestly and intelligently towards the preservation and true glory of our republic, — the most sublime civil government ever bestowed upon mankind. Later on in life you will understand more fully the meaning of these words; but this you know now, that our nationality is the offspring of the spirit of liberty and the rights of the people, and that it is founded on justice to all men, equitable laws and freedom of conscience. Cherish and maintain these eternal principles, in order that our land may continue prosperous, happy, and forever free.

My young friends, you have been attending school for many years, and you have learned much. Do not be surprised, however, when

I tell you your education is only begun. You have acquired simply the rudiments of an education. Let me entreat you not to stop here. You have turned but the first few pages of the learning of the world. I hope that during these years you have cultivated a love for good reading, and the acquisition of useful knowledge. Continue to read, to study, and to reflect. You can do this, no matter what your occupation may be. One thing I desire to impress upon you: Let your reading be wholesome and good. Exercise great care in this respect. You are not yet quite competent to decide in this matter. Consult your parents, or some other capable and faithful adviser, as to what you may read. Let me assure you that much of the reading-matter that is issued every day, with a respectable exterior and heralded in publishers' praise, is polite poison to your young minds. In all the departments of literature, from weak and silly fiction, through falsely colored history, up to the seductive sophistry of would-be philosophers and scientists, — who would rob you of your immortal souls, aye, deny an intelligent Creator Himself,— under all these heads you will fall in with many books, the perusal of which not only incurs a loss of time, but produces positive injury. And what shall I say of the vile and degrading reading that is found in some of the weekly papers? O my young friends, I hope it is not necessary to caution you against such vulgar and debasing trash as that. Avoid it as you would a deadly infection; for if you touch it, it will surely contaminate you. Let your reading be always among good books.

To the young ladies I wish to address a special word. Do not be flattered when I assure you that in many respects you are of much greater importance than your more robust associates. The whole social fabric, in the greatest degree, rests upon you. You are to be of the future women of the land, and your influence is the strongest factor in the moulding of society. You cannot act the soldier's part, or fill the legislative halls, or perform the severe labors that are designed for your stronger brothers. But you have duties to fulfil of a higher, purer, more sacred nature. You are the embodiment of modesty, patience, sympathy, and gentleness. Preserve and cultivate these virtues. Guard them as you would the apple of your eye. They are the jewels in the crown of womanhood.

My young friends, while the enjoyment of this occasion is intended principally, I might say exclusively, for you, you do not appropriate it wholly. Your fathers and mothers and older friends and the official representatives of the city, assembled here to greet and encourage you, also participate in the pride and pleasure of the day. They have watched your progress, through the years of your school life, with interest and hope. The parents of many of you have been obliged to labor and struggle in order that you might partake of the inestimable blessings of education. Do not disappoint them. Let the lessons of morality and virtue which you have learned from them and from your teachers, enlightened and enlarged by the intelligent instruction you have obtained, be your guide and standard during the remainder of your lives. Then, indeed, shall we have reason to be proud of you on this day.

My young friends, some of you intend to travel on in the course of higher education. The rest are about to embark on the journey of active life, and I can offer you no better words at parting, than a few lines, from an address to a young man on a voyage to meet his father, out of an old reader used in the schools in my time, that have clung to my memory, and which I now address to each of you: —

And thou must sail upon this sea, a long,
Eventful voyage. The wise *may* suffer wreck,
The foolish *must*. Oh, then, be early wise!
Learn from the mariner his skilful art
To ride upon the waves, and catch the breeze,
And dare the threatening storm, and trace a path
Mid countless dangers, to the destined port
Unerringly secure. Oh, learn from him
To station quick-eyed Prudence at the helm,
To guard thy sail from Passion's sudden blasts,
And make Religion thy magnetic guide,
Which, though it trembles as it lowly lies,
Points to the light that changes not, in Heaven.

Farewell — Heaven smile propitious on thy course.

. . . . . .

Blest be thy passage o'er the changing sea
Of life; the clouds be few that intercept
The light of joy; the waves roll gently on
Beneath thy bark of hope, and bear thee safe
To meet in peace thine other Father — God.

At the close of his remarks Dr. Moran introduced His Honor, Mayor Prince, who addressed the pupils as follows: —

ADDRESS OF MAYOR PRINCE.

My Young Friends: — I suppose from the first moment of "recorded time," — from the establishment of the first school to the present hour, — all school-boys and school-girls, however much they may like to attend school and receive instruction, rejoice with exceeding joy when vacation comes; for human nature, in every age and place, ever possessing the same attributes, is always the same thing. It would be strange if, at the period of life when the spirits are high, the pulse quick, and the heart free from disquieting ambitions and corroding cares, youth should not hail the periodic exemption from study with delight, and improve each opportunity for mirth and fun, and laughter and play. I congratulate you, therefore, that you are now for a time to close your books, desert the school-house, and enjoy the freedom and recreation of vacation.

I hope you will all have plenty of play, so that when the summer is over you may return refreshed and invigorated, and prepared to resume your studies with increased determination to improve every moment of school-time until vacation comes round again. Permit me here to remind you that the time when you should study and improve your minds is now — now while the school-days continue; although we all ought, at all times, to be seekers after knowledge and moral truth, even when life is in the "sear and yellow leaf." With many of you, probably with most of you, the school-time is the chief season for mental culture; for after graduation the active duties of life will draw heavily upon the time of those to whom I refer, and, unless it is economized, the demands of their vocations will leave them little leisure or opportunity for study.

When you see what beautiful and costly school-houses the city has built for you, and how many accomplished and educated teachers it is employing for your instruction, you will appreciate the great interest it takes in your welfare, and recognize how grateful you

should be for all that is done to make you intelligent and happy. Protected in your civil rights by the best government ever devised by man, with every opportunity to acquire that knowledge which is, everywhere, *power* — our boys and girls, if true to themselves, can control their own fortunes, and attain any position in life to which sensible and reasonable persons can aspire or expect to reach. I am aware that in the chances and changes of life all are not equally fortunate; that —

> The best-laid schemes o' mice and men
> Gang aft a-gley.

Our efforts are sometims frustrated by circumstances and forces beyond our control. In all human affairs there will be uncertainty and disappointment; but as a general thing we reap where and what we sow, and the returns and rewards of industry and integrity may be said to be well assured. If any of you, however, fail of success in life, notwithstanding all your efforts, you will still have the means of happiness and enjoyment in the resources of knowledge, if you wisely employ your school-time and cultivate the love of study. When you are older, and familiar with history and biography, you will find that the learned — those who delight in books and the society of the wise — have been made happy and contented amidst the severest trials and disappointments. One may lose money, and houses, and lands; but intellectual wealth, once acquired, can never be lost.

It is your duty to aid your teachers in every way in their work of instruction. You are Boston boys and girls; and their place in the rank of scholars is the *front* rank; and your teachers, and parents, and friends, and the School Committee, who are gratuitously giving their time for your benefit, and the citizens who are taxed to pay for your education, will all be disappointed if you do not maintain the ancient reputation of the pupils of our public schools for excellence in study and deportment.

I have said that school-boys and school-girls love play as well as study. I know also, because I was once a school-boy, and a Boston school-boy, that they do not like at all times homilies, and moral lessons, and sermons, particularly when they come together for other purposes; and as I see that you are all

looking wistfully at the flowers which are to be distributed, I know that you want me to be brief at this time, and proceed to the work. I should not have said what I have if it were not for the last time I shall have the privilege, — as pleasant to me as to you; for I always like to look upon the happy, careless face — the "shining, morning face" of a school-boy. This will make the fourth year I have discharged this agreeable duty as President of the School Committee, and I place the recollections of these occasions among very pleasant memories.

Hoping that nothing will occur to any of you to mar or abate the enjoyments of your vacation, and that your paths in life will be strewn with fortune's flowers of the brightest and sweetest scents, I will now proceed to the distribution of the bouquets.

At the close of this address, the graduates marched over the platform, and a bouquet was placed in the hands of each by the Mayor.

During the presentation the orchestra gave some well-rendered selections, and at the close of the distribution of bouquets a collation was furnished to the scholars in Bumstead Hall, and to the committee and invited guests in Wesleyan Hall.

SALARIES OF INSTRUCTORS

OF THE

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

1881-82.

SALARIES OF THE INSTRUCTORS

OF THE

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

1881–82.

First Grade. — High Schools.

Head Masters	$3,780 00
Junior Masters, first year, $1,008: annual increase, $144; maximum	2,880 00

Second Grade. — Grammar Schools.

Masters, first year, $2,580; annual increase, $60; maximum	2,880 00
Sub-Masters, first year, $1,500; annual increase, $60; maximum	2,280 00
Principal Dillaway School	2,280 00

Third Grade. — High Schools.

Assistant Principal	$1,800 00
First Assistant, first year, $1,440; annual increase, $36; maximum	1,620 00
Second Assistant, first year, $1,200; annual increase, $36; maximum	1,380 00
Third Assistants, first year, $960; annual increase, $36; maximum.	1,140 00
Fourth Assistants, first year, $768; annual increase, $36; maximum	948 00

Fourth Grade. — Grammar and Primary Schools.

First Assistants, first year, $900; annual increase, $36; maximum,	$1,080 00
Second Assistants, first year, $756; annual increase, $12; maximum,	816 00
Third Assistants, first year, $456; annual increase, $48; maximum,	744 00
Fourth Assistants, first year, $456; annual increase, $48; maximum,	744 00

Special Grade.

Director of Music	$3,000 00
Three Special Instructors of Music (each)	2,640 00

Director of Drawing	$3,000 00
Teacher of Chemistry, Girls' High School	1,380 00
Assistant in Chemistry, Girls' High School	744 00
Teacher of Physical Culture, Girls' High School	744 00
Teacher of Physical Culture, Girls' Latin School	492 00
Teacher of Sciences, Roxbury and W. Roxbury High School	948 00
Teacher of Drawing, Penmanship, and Elementary Method, Normal School	1,380 00
Special Teachers of Modern Languages, at the rate of $90 per year, for every hour of actual service per week, in the schoolroom, for the school year 1881–82.	
Principal Horace Mann School for the Deaf	$1,800 00
First Assistants, Horace Mann School for the Deaf	900 00
Assistants, first year, $790; second year and subsequently	800 00
Instructor, Military Drill	1,500 00
Armorer	504 00

Teachers of Sewing: —

One division	$108 00	Seven divisions	$540 00
Two divisions	192 00	Eight divisions	588 00
Three divisions	276 00	Nine divisions	636 00
Four divisions	348 00	Ten divisions	684 00
Five divisions	420 00	Eleven divisions	732 00
Six divisions	492 00	All over eleven divisions	744 00

Principal, Evening High School (per week)	$30 00
Assistants, Evening High School (per week)	20 00
Principals, Evening Elementary Schools (per week)	20 00
Assistants, Evening Elementary Schools (per week)	7 50
Masters, Evening Drawing School (per evening)	10 00
Head Assistants, Evening Drawing Schools (per evening)	6 00
Assistants, Evening Drawing Schools (per evening)	5 00
Special Assistant Teachers, fifth and sixth classes Primary Schools (per week)	5 00

FRANKLIN MEDALS,

LAWRENCE PRIZES,

AND

DIPLOMAS OF GRADUATION.

1881.

FRANKLIN MEDALS.

1881.

LATIN SCHOOL.

George R. Nutter,
Victor C. Alderson,
Samuel W. Mendum,
Ernest H. Smith,
Frank B. Upham,
Lawrence Litchfield,
Louis L. Jackson,
Thomas T. Baldwin,
John E. Butler.

ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL.

Frank T. Kenah,
Jeremiah P. Nolan,
Henry G. Lord,
William B. Crocker,
Walter G. Morey,
Walter J. Phelan,
Joseph E. Nute,
John H. Johnson,
Fred I. Winslow,
Fred H. Randall,
Louis Webb,
Harry L. Rice,
Frederic Hausmann,
George B. Sanford,
Frank A. Haslam,
Edward H. Dewson, Jr.

LAWRENCE PRIZES.

1881.

LATIN SCHOOL.

Declamation. — *First Prize* — George R. Nutter. *Second Prizes* — Andrew Chamberlain, Charles F. Spring. *Third Prizes* — Samuel W. Mendum, George Santayana.

Reading. — *First Prize* — George R. Nutter. *Second Prizes* — George Santayana, Royal B. Young. *Third Prizes* — Samuel F. McCleary, Charles F. Spring.

Exemplary Conduct and Punctuality. — Henry E. Fraser, James F. Morse, Frank E. Sanborn, Charles Downer, Nicholas D. Drummey, Stillman R. Dunham, Jonathan E. Hamblen, Robert W. Frost, Seth Beale, John H. Huddleston, William A. Leahy, William A. Levi.

Exemplary Conduct and Fidelity. — William S. Kimball, Dana P. Bartlett, Henry G. Perkins, Willie E. Fay, Robert E. Townsend, Frederick W. Faxon, Walter N. Giles, Herbert L. Roberts, Clifford G. Twombly.

Excellence in Classical Department. — George R. Nutter, Henry E. Fraser, Robert W. Frost, Harry H. Turner, William A. Leahy, William H. Warren, James F. Morse, Charles Downer.

Excellence in Modern Department. — Victor C. Alderson, Henry E. Fraser, Leo R. Lewis, William P. Henderson, William A. Leahy, Seth Beale, Frank E. Sanborn, Charles Downer.

PRIZES FOR SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

For a Latin Hexameter Poem. — (First prize) — Victor C. Alderson.

For an English Poem. — (First prize) — George R. Nutter.

For an English Essay. — (First prize) — Franklin E. E. Hamilton.

For a Translation into Greek. — (Second prize) — Dwight Baldwin.

For a Translation into French. — (First prize) — John R. Slattery.

For a Poetical Translation from Horace. — (First prize) — George Santayana.

For a Translation into Latin Prose. — (Second prize) — Robert S. Bickford.

FOR TRANSLATIONS AT SIGHT.

Latin. — (First prizes) — First Class — Ernest H. Smith. Second Class — George Santayana. Third Class — Henry G. Perkins.

Greek. — (First prizes) — First Class — Lawrence Litchfield. Other classes — Dana P. Bartlett.

French. — (First prizes) — Upper classes — Fred F. Bullard. Lower classes — William P. Henderson.

FOR THE BEST WRITTEN EXAMINATIONS.

Plane Geometry. — (First prize) — Victor C. Alderson.

Algebra. — (First prize) — Dana P. Bartlett.

Arithmetic. — (First prize) — Frederic H. Barnes.

Latin. — (First prizes) — Fourth Class — William A. Leahy. Fifth Class — Frank E. Sanborn. Sixth Class — Philip S. Parker.

Penmanship. — (First prize) — Seth Beale.

ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL.

For Essays. — *First Prize* — Walter J. Phelan. *Second Prizes* — Edward C. Gage, Walter D. Humphrey.

For Declamation. — *First Prize* — Henry G. Lord. *Second Prize* — Samuel C. Gould. *Third Prize* — Clarence O. Sherman.

For Reading Aloud. — *First Prize* — Henry T. Parker. *Second Prizes* — Frank T. Kenah, Frank A. Haslam, James W. Farrington, Frank H. Land.

For Excellence in Scholarship and Deportment.

First Class — (including Special Class A) — F. O. Baxter, C. E. Miller, J. V. Murray, W. H. Lord, J. B. Dowd.

Second Class — (including Special Class B) — H. E. H. Clifford, C. A. Wheeler, E. B. Bayley, E. C. Pope, J. W. Farrington, F. L. Gile, S. C. Gould, T. I. Crowell, G. B. Thomas, P. H. Toole, F. A. Pickernell, G. W. Spitz, W. H. Pearce, A. B. Paine, J. W. Nightingale, C. L. Burrill, J. E. O'Brien, F. H. Schwarz, E. B. Cobb, J. T. J. Doherty, J. R. Noyes.

Third Class — J. M. Sullivan, H. T. Parker, M. P. Foley, F. M. Bissell, H. W. Boyd, A. P. Sherman, G. E. Pratt, W. H. Crowley, H. H. Plummer, C. B. Roberts, C. F. Collins, J. A. Bresnahan, D. Sullivan, Jr., E. F. Baker, J. J. Finn.

DIPLOMAS OF GRADUATION.

1881.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

Anna F. Bayley,
Helen Bean,
Gertrude E. Bigelow,
Edith M. Bradford,
Annie Britt,
Ellen L. Brown,
Emma G. Brown,
Elizabeth Campbell,
Emily L. Clark,
Agnes M. Cochran,
Annie C. Colburn,
Mary A. Collins,
Grace L. Curtis,
Laura E. Dyer,
Mabel I. Emerson,
Lizzie F. Fickett,
Carrie L. Floyd,
Winnifred C. Folan,
Dora K. Hall,
Lula A. L. Hill,
Susie C. Hosmer,
Alice M. Johnson,
Kate F. Lyons,
Cara D. Macy,
Mary E. Mailman,
Lucy M. A. Moore,
Catherine A. Mulrey,
Alice M. Murphy,
Elizabeth A. Noonan,
Annie M. Olsson,
Edith F. Parry,
Anna M. Pond,
Grace M. Remick,
Elizabeth M. Ritter,
Sarah E. Rumrill,
Gertrude A. Shattuck,
Helen M. Stevens,
Maria L. Tyler.

LATIN SCHOOL.

Victor C. Alderson,
Dwight Baldwin,
Thomas T. Baldwin,
Ferdinand W. Batchelder,
Robert S. Bickford,
John E. Butler,
Joseph R. Draper,
Charles F. Gilman,
Edwin Howard,
Louis L. Jackson,
Jacob D. Kimball,
William S. Kimball,
John H. Krey,
Lawrence Litchfield,
Timothy J. Mahoney,
Samuel W. Mendum,
William S. Murphy,
George R. Nutter,
Charles A. Peterson,
Reuben Peterson,
Ernest A. Smith,
Charles F. Spring,
Milton H. Stone,
Frank B. Upham,
John C. Waters,
Albion O. Wetherbee,
Henry M. Williams.

ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL.

Boys.

THIRD YEAR CLASS.

Frank O. Baxter,
Fred A. Beals,
Lander M. Bouvé,
Charles H. Brigham,
Patrick J. Carroll,
James E. Carter,
Patrick H. Casey,
Abraham Cohen,
Paul Coolidge,
Peter H. Corcoran,
William B. Crocker,
Timothy J. Crowley,
Edward H. Dewson, Jr.,
William H. Dowling,
Thomas W. Eaton,
George H. Faxon,
Henry M. Faxon,
John J. Francis,
Thomas A. Francis,
Edward C. Gage,
James E. Gray,
S. Cuyler Greene,
Joseph L. Harrington,
Frank A. Haslam,
Frederic Hausmann,
Charles A. Heney,
Henry J. Hooker,
Walter D. Humphrey,
Philip A. Jackson,
John H. Johnson,
Alvah H. B. Jordon,
John J. Kelleher,
Bernard C. Kelley,
Frank T. Kenah,
Frank L. Locke,
Henry G. Lord,
William H. Lord,
Cornelius J. Mahoney, Jr.,
Matthew H. McGrath,
Alexander R. McKim,
John A. McKim,
Charles E. Miller,
Lewis P. Millett,
Eugene H. Moore,
Walter G. Morey,
Everett Morss,
Michael A. Murphy,
Joseph V. Murray,
Jeremiah P. Nolan,
Joseph E. Nute,
Walter J. Phelan,
Milford S. Power,
Fred H. Randall,
Harry L. Rice,
Harry A. Richards,
George O. Richardson,
Irving Richardson,
John P. Rigney,
Charles S. Ruffin,
George B. Sanford,
Samuel K. Sanford,
George S. Smith,
Rudolph F. Stahl,
Frank L. Tisdale,
William T. L. Wardwell,
Louis Webb,
Dennis J. Welch,
Stephen H. Whidden,
Fred I. Winslow.

SECOND YEAR CLASS.

Abner L. Adams,
John J. Ahern,
Edwin T. Anson,
George A. Aubrey,
Edward J. Badger,
Alexander J. Barrett,
William J. Barry,
Edward B. Bayley,
Walter C. Bean,
Charles L. Burrill,
Harry E. H. Clifford,
Edward B. Cobb,
Thomas I. Crowell,
Andrew J. Daley,
Thomas J. Driscoll,
William H. Driscoll,
Joseph T. Eustis,
James W. Farrington,
Edward R. Flint,

Frank H. Gage,
George B. Gallagher,
Frederic L. Gile,
James D. Gordon,
Samuel C. Gould,
George P. Hodgdon,
Julian E. Johnson,
Granville Kingman,
Frank H. Land,
William D. Mandell,
Fred W. McArdle,
William D. McKissick,
John F. McVey,
James C. Mills,
Arthur Y. Mitchell,
Charles S. Newhall,
John W. Nightingale,
John E. O'Brien,
William S. O'Connor,
John O'Conor,
Arthur B. Paine,
William H. Pearce,
Frank A. Pickernell,
E. Courtenay Pope,
Eric E. Rosling,
Franz H. Schwarz,
James M. W. Smith,
George W. Spitz,
George B. Thomas,
Charles H. Thwing,
Dennis J. Timmins,
Patrick H. Toole,
Harry R. Trainer,
Charles J. Tyler,
Arthur V. Wallburg,
George A. Webster,
Charles A. Wheeler,
Sidney Williams,
Charles F. Witherell.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

FOURTH YEAR CLASS.

Lillian G. Bates,
Anna N. Brock,
Mary J. Buckley,
Margaret M. Burns,
Gertrude R. Clark,
Grace E. Cross,
Gertrude P. Davis,
Mary L. Fynes,
Jane F. Gilligan,
Elizabeth C. Harding,
Jennie P. Hewes,
Edith K. Hodsdon,
Jessie W. Kelly,
Charlotte Kendrick,
Sophia E. Krey,
Albertine A. Martin,
Sarah D. McKissick,
Mary J. Mohan,
Fannie M. Morris,
L. Cora Morse,
Mary A. Murphy,
Martha H. Palmer,
Louise A. Pieper,
Charlotte A. Powell,
Lillie M. Reeves,
Mary E. Roome,
Mary L. Shepard,
Emma M. Sibley,
Emma C. Stuart,
Abby W. Sullivan,
Katharine G. Sullivan,
Lena E. Synette,
Mary A. Thompson,
Marietta L. Valentine,
Edith M. C. Ward,
Mary Williams,
Eleanore S. Wolff.

THIRD YEAR CLASS.

Nannie Alexander,
Clara A. Allen,
Anna K. Barry,
Carrie M. Bartlett,
Gertrude C. Bayley,
Lulu M. Bennett,
Clara E. Borden,
Winnibel Bowman,
Lillie A. Braman,
Mary E. Brooks,
Clara A. Brown.

H. Louise Brown,
Irene M. Brown,
Marguerite C. Brupbacher,
Mary L. Butler,
Laura E. Capron,
Fannie M. Cartwright,
Emma Channell,
M. Luetta Choate,
Margaret E. Cling,
Josephine R. Cole,
Nellie S. Cordingly,
Dora B. Covington,
Julie M. Crocker,
Samantha L. Crooker,
Delia E. Cunningham,
Annie N. Darling,
Emma L. Dewey,
Eva P. Diblee,
Anna M. Dolloff,
Helen L. Dykes,
Helen P. Eastman,
Ethel A. B. Eaton,
S. E. Maud Foltz,
Alice H. Fuller,
Madge G. Gatcomb,
Nettie M. Getchell,
Georgietta F. Gilson,
Isabel S. Goddard,
Hattie L. Gogin,
Anna B. Grimes,
Mary E. W. Hagerty,
S. Florence Hannaford,
Florence Harding,
Helen L. Hilton,
Alice C. Holmes,
Minnie S. Howard,
May H. Hutchins,
C. Belle Kenney,
Lucretia C. Kittredge,
Adelaide L. Lambert,
Eleanor F. Lang,
Gertrude S. Light,
Sarah N. Macomber,
Charlotte F. MacRae,
Mary L. MacRae,
Jennie A. Mayer,
Lucy A. G. McGilvray,
Mary E. McMann,
Annie G. Merrill,
Rose A. Mitchell,
Jennie R. Mooney,
Agnes C. Moore,
Grace E. Morse,
Jennie E. Morse,
Emma L. Murray,
Florence A. Needham,
Marcella I. O'Grady,
Anna L. Osgood,
Lillie M. Packard,
Martha W. Page,
Nellie B. Pope,
Helen A. Read,
Ella F. Rich,
A. Linnie Scallan,
Virginia O. Shock,
Agatha P. Smith,
Frank L. Smith,
Miriam Sterne,
Clara I. Stevens,
A. Delancey Sutherland,
Sabina G. Sweeney,
Eliza B. Taylor,
Lizzie J. Thing,
M. Helen Thompson,
Gertrude A. Thurston,
Jennie L. Waterbury,
Miriam E. Wheeler,
Joanna C. Wilkinson,
Mary E. Williams,
Mabel E. Wilson,
Isabel G. Winslow.

SECOND YEAR CLASS.

Harriet S. Ames,
Jennie F. Ballou,
Florence Bartlett,
Miriam E. Benjamin,
Caroline Bernhard,
Hattie P. Blancher,
Ida A. Bloom,
Margaret G. Brett,
Cora V. Brown,
Susan L. Callahan,
Ellen I. Cass,

Alice L. Chadbourn,
Maude E. Chadbourne,
Antoinette Clapp,
Lillian M. B. Clarke,
Mary L. Cobb,
Carrie W. Collamore,
Annie N. Crosby,
Ella P. Cummings,
Helga Danielson,
Nellie L. Davis,
Mary E. Dee,
Julia S. Dolan,
Abbie R. Edmands,
Lillie Ehrlich,
Grace Eustis,
Letitia B. Evans,
Mary A. Ford,
Mabel C. Friend,
Mary E. Gilbreth,
Clara L. Guild,
Harriet G. Hamlin,
Cara W. Hanscom,
Barbara E. Hickey,
Grace L. Hobart,
Rosa E. Jones,
Susan H. King,
Marion Kingsbury,
Caroline A. Lovett,
Rose A. Mohan,
Catherine A. Murphy,
Bertha M. Nelson,
Laura L. Newhall,
Emma C. Newton,
Nellie H. Packard,
Florence L. Page,
Lillian W. Prescott,
Mary E. Reed,
Rose M. Riley,
Florence V. Robinson,
Jennie Rosenfeld,
Floretta A. Sears,
Sarah I. Shaw,
Lillie G. Simmonds,
Annie E. Smith,
Edith Soren,
Carrie M. Southard,
Annie B. Stevens,
Ruthetta M. Sylvester,
Maria H. Thacher,
Mary W. Tufts,
Dora S. Wentworth,
Elvira Wood,
Ella F. Woodman,
Mary R. Worth,
Alice S. Wyman.

ROXBURY HIGH SCHOOL.

THIRD YEAR CLASS.

Boys.

Herbert A. Austin,
Melzar W. Basford,
Louis J. Bond,
Charles B. Butterfield,
William J. Dolan,
Arthur F. Graham,
John W. Hennessey,
Stewart E. Hoyt,
Harry S. Maffitt,
Simon J. O'Hanlon,
Charles R. Richards,
George A. Richards,
Edmund B. V. Seaverns,
John H. Tracy,
George P. Vanier,
Charles L. Ziegler.

Girls.

Martha E. Chamberlin,
Rose E. Conaty,
Georgie M. Damon,
Bertha E. Dickinson,
Minnie E. Jones,
Maggie E. Lambert,
Elizabeth J. Monahan,
Lillian B. Oakman,
Clara C. Stein.

SECOND YEAR CLASS.

Boys.

William Albrecht,
Joseph H. Basford,
Frederic G. Cartwright,
Walter E. Carver,

William H. Gardner,
George R. Gates,
John Hall,
Forrest L. Libbey,
Thomas J. MacEttrick,
Howard T. Mann,
John H. McNulty,
Ernest Mead,
William W. Merrill,
George F. Murphy,
Huntington P. Newcomb,
John Perrins, Jr.,
Dudley B. Seaver,
Charles K. Sparrow.

Girls.

Gertrude F. Clarke,
Minnie E. Conlan,
Annie H. Dewey,
Nellie R. Dowd,
Frances B. Fairbanks,
Lillian J. Fitzgerald,
Emma B. Guyer,
Mary F. Haverty,
Emily A. Horne,
Nellie L. Knight,
Elizabeth M. Loughlin,
Hannah L. Manson,
Nellie E. McClure,
Margaret F. McGrath,
Mary G. Murphy,
Theresa Nathan,
Daisy W. Nolan,
Florence L. Poole,
Caroline F. Seaver,
Maggie A. Shea,
Alice M. Sibley,
Abby M. Thompson,
Lena M. Wills,
Caroline E. Wood.

DORCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL.

THIRD YEAR CLASS.

Boys.

Dennis F. Leary,
Elmer E. Shepard,
William A. Stone,
Richard C. Weis.

Girls.

Mary F. Bangs,
Florence M. Brockway,
Henrietta S. Caverly,
Florence W. Currier,
Leonore Emerson,
Helen B. Foster,
Florence Hill,
Ellen E. Leary,
Ella F. Leavitt,
Harriet W. May,
Mary E. McAllen,
Mary A. O'Hern,
Martha Palmer,
Antoinette L. Pierce,
Nellie Perry,
Emma F. Robinson,
Edith Swan,
Eliza A. Upham,
Mary Waterman,
Laura M. Young.

SECOND YEAR CLASS.

Boys.

William S. Clapp,
James T. Cutler,
Willard O. Hanscom,
Alex. L. Hill,
Joseph D. Snell,
George A. Scott,
William U. Swan,
Arthur S. Tuttle,
Frank Weston.

Girls.

Lilla L. Abbot,
Maggie W. Child,
Elizabeth K. Dearborn,
Annie A. Garland,
Lucy B. Howe,
Eliza F. Howes,
Abbie L. Mack,
Mary A. Merritt,
Evelyn S. Morse,

Katie E. Shea,
Maria A. Shields,
Edith L. Stratton.

CHARLESTOWN HIGH SCHOOL.

FOURTH YEAR CLASS.

Boys.

Charles J. Corwin,
Richard A. Power.

Girls.

Mary G. Fisher,
Carrie A. Fox,
Alice J. Shattuck,
Hattie F. White.

THIRD YEAR CLASS.

Boys.

Edwin W. M. Bailey,
Harrison O. Browning,
Augustus D. Carmichael,
Joseph J. Corbett,
Peter A. Dooley,
Edward Eagan,
Henry J. Files,
Theodore R. Foster,
Robert R. Morton,
Henry Webb.

Girls.

Caroline G. Baker,
Nellie M. Bolster,
Nellie H. Braman,
Edna E. Buck,
Sarah A. Connell,
Jennie F. Dudmun,
Elizabeth J. Doherty,
Nellie F. Gage,
Margaret A. Graham,
Anna A. Groll,
Rosemond S. Hoyt,
Martha G. Josselyn,
Nellie M. Knowles,
Susie Mailman,
M. Catherine McDonald,
Annie M. McGowan,
Alice A. Miller,
Louisa M. Prime,
Maggie F. Rodden,
Cora F. Sawin,
Lizzie Simpson,
E. Gertrude Snow,
Mary L. Swan.

SECOND YEAR CLASS.

Boys.

David L. Day,
Frederic W. Fish,
Charles R. Fultz,
Thomas H. McNellis,
Charles L. Paine,
Charles A. Priest,
Albert G. Seavey,
Frank Seavey,
Henry F. Smith,
Robert D. Waters,
Walter H. Wright,
Franklin B. Young.

Girls.

Margaret E. Begien,
Cora E. Boynton,
Caroline M. Caswell,
Nellie I. Curtis,
E. Florence Emery,
Emma M. Gregory,
Minnie J. Moore,
Fannie L. Page,
Alice M. Raymond,
Sarah E. Seavey,
Emma R. Tower,
Abba L. Ward,
Isabel Whitcomb.

WEST ROXBURY HIGH SCHOOL.

THIRD YEAR CLASS.

Boys.

Samuel J. Bryant,
John J. Dervan,
James F. Smith,

Thomas F. Ward,
Frank B. Witherbee.

Girls.

Katie G. Brennan,
Laura M. Dawson,
Lottie F. Grant,
Ida S. Hammerle,
Effie F. Kimball,
May L. Kinney,
Mary L. Tarr,
Rose B. Torrey.

SECOND YEAR CLASS.

Boys.

Allen F. Brown,
William T. McAfee,
Thomas Morrissey,
Conrad G. Saxer,
Robert W. Scott,
Elwood J. Wilson.

Girls.

Elizabeth Barton,
Florence E. Bryant,
Hope M. Cobb,
Carrie J. Gates,
Emma J. Harmon,
Clara H. Hatch,
Fannie L. Lavender,
Mary E. McDonald,
Nellie G. McDonald,
Emma A. Morville,
Linda C. Nolte,
Mary M. Passmore,
Mary B. Pearce,
Annie Skinner,
Henrietta L. Wallis.

BRIGHTON HIGH SCHOOL.

THIRD YEAR CLASS.

Boys.

Edgar E. Smith.
Samuel Stewart.

Girls.

Winnifred C. Cunningham,
Florence Davenport,
Annie L. Hooker,
Lilian Hooper,
Agnes E. Jones,
Nettie F. Prescott,
Josephine Rice,
Belle K. Sanger,
Maggie I. Scollans,
Hattie F. Smith,
Mary E. Smith,
Mattie H. Stall.

SECOND YEAR CLASS.

Boys.

Eddy E. Corbett,
August Weitz,
George E. Wood.

Girls.

Hattie E. Dupee,
Carrie E. Golden,
Mary C. Trowbridge,
Georgiana A. Washburn,
M. Annie White,
Helen I. Whittemore.

EAST BOSTON HIGH SCHOOL.

SECOND YEAR CLASS.

Boys.

Ferdinand J. Cook,
Frederic W. Day,
Edward A. Haskell,
Willard J. Langell,
Andrew M. Morton,
Albert W. Noll,
Newbert M. Randall,
Cornelius E. Regan,
Hilary T. J. Sweeney,
Edward J. Whalon.

Girls.

Hattie P. Bates,
Hattie M. Bent,

Lizzie I. Bishop,
Alice M. Crowell,
Lillian S. Derry,
Ida A. Frazier,
Margaret E. Gray,
Gracie Harrington,
Emma A. Kenison,
Katie A. Kiley,
Gertrude Leighton,
Esther Messenger,
Margaret M. Moir,
Carrie A. Parker,
Mary A. Robinson.

ADAMS SCHOOL.

Boys.

James E. M. Bigelow,
Charles A. Corrigan,
James F. Costello,
John C. Costello,
Charles Decker,
Lincoln G. Demond,
William H. Ensworth,
Thomas Hawley,
Joseph H. McCarthy,
Clifford E. McField,
William J. Murphy,
Henry L. Plummer,
Ferdinand C. Pote,
Edward J. Powers,
William H. Savage,
Henry F. Schwaar,
William H. Smith,
John W. Waugh,
Edward J. Wellock,
Francis J. Wilson,
John J. Wilson.

Girls.

Mabel F. Allison,
Alice S. Fawcett,
Annette Lynch,
Mabelle F. A. Woodbury,
Mattie C. Young.

ALLSTON SCHOOL.

Boys.

Charles H. Bates,
Edward R. Brown,
Willie M. Farrington,
J. Frost Hubbard,
Edward R. Morrison,
Edward J. Pierce,
Alsom G. Sawyer,
William R. Smith.

Girls.

Minnie F. Brown,
Kate J. Coffey,
Kate A. Duffey,
Ella A. Hallett,
Blanche Hooper,
Hattie A. Kendall,
Susie E. Monroe,
Lizzie C. Muldoon,
Mary L. Muldoon,
Ellen J. Pond,
Effie S. Ross,
Effie G. Rowell,
Nellie M. Ware,
Louie W. Warren,
May E. Woods.

ANDREW SCHOOL.

Boys.

George W. Clough,
John D. Donovan,
George Dunn,
Charles W. Earley,
Alexander Fryer,
John J. Garrity,
Oscar J. Gove,
Frank E. Gustin,
John F. M. Lynch,
John A. Lyons,
Thomas F. McCabe,
Charles A. McMorrow,
James J. O'Brien,
William J. O'Brien,
George E. Putnam,
Maurice J. Reardon,

William De L. Rockwood,
Evereau B. Wallace,
George W. W. Whitney.

Girls.

Ellen M. Amery,
Henrietta F. Flynn,
Joanna F. Gibbons,
Susie G. Gustin,
Anna J. Hill,
Annie W. Holmes,
Mary E. Lynch,
Sarah J. Madden,
Catherine E. McDonald,
Mary F. O'Brien,
Martha E. Whitney.

BENNETT SCHOOL.

Boys.

Thomas W. Brennan,
John T. Coyle,
George W. Farrington,
Benjamin A. Hawley,
Charles T. Stevens,
George A. Warren,
Frederick A. W. Wood.

Girls.

Eva M. Cotton,
May A. Fiske,
Mary A. Hickey,
Hattie Marston,
Maggie A. O'Connell,
Jennie J. Smith.

BIGELOW SCHOOL.

Boys.

Lorenzo S. Allen,
Fred C. Chadbourne,
James W. Craddock,
Joseph A. Cummings,
Charles R. Dillon,
Francis L. Dowd,
Lewis A. Dowd,
Fred R. Dow,
George H. Drake,
Joseph C. Dyer,
Michael J. Field,
J. Eugene Freeman,
George B. French,
David A. Gavagan,
Augustus H. Hall,
William O. Hazeltine,
William P. Hunter,
Edward S. James,
William J. Knox,
Thomas W. Lindsay,
Willie C. G. Litchfield,
Frank W. A. Maley,
Edward E. McAllister,
Charles McBride,
Robert D. McMann,
John H. Muldoon,
John J. Murray,
John A. Noonan,
David J. O'Connell,
Charles C. Parker,
William H. Parker,
James L. Reber,
Frank Riess,
John J. Scanlan,
William H. Shepard,
Samuel Simon,
Fred L. Sprague,
Joseph A. E. Stewart,
Frank H. Sykes,
William H Whyte.

BOWDITCH SCHOOL.

Girls.

Mary J. Breslin,
Elizabeth G. Butler,
Mary M. Donavan,
Mary T. Fleming,
Ellen V. Gr ffin,
Ellen M. Kelley,
Agnes G. Kenney,
Annie G. Madden,
Ellen M. McCarthy,
Joanna J. O'Brien,
Margaret E. O'Neil,

Mary A. Powers,
Margaret V. Spillane,
Catherine F. Wheeler,
Mary E. Wiseman.

BOWDOIN SCHOOL.

Girls.

Julia G. Colloton,
Theresa Connor,
Harriet A. Danforth,
Minnie E. Edwards,
Florence M. Greer,
Mindel Harris,
Armenia M. Lawrence,
Elizabeth McCullough,
Harriet A. McManus,
Mary C. Möller,
Sarah G. Pitblado,
Ida E. Richardson,
Josephine S. Roberts,
Mary R. Rymes,
Clara S. Symonds,
Mary A. Vickers,
Gertrude L. Watson.

BRIMMER SCHOOL.

George Allen,
Charles O. Barton,
Joseph A. Brainard,
Henry B. Blue,
Thomas F. Callahan,
Benjamin P. Cheney,
Norman P. Cormack,
Richard F. Daly,
Samuel Ehrenreich,
James J. Evans,
James W. Fallon,
Thomas F. Fee,
Edward T. Finnell,
John E. A. Fleming,
Charles W. Hayes,
Frederick R. Hazard,
Hermann Hirschauer,
Thomas E. Johnson,
George N. Jenkins,
John A. Keliher,
Frank K. Kelley,
Henry Krause,
Charles Landeski,
Robert J. Lucey,
C. P. McCaffrey,
Wallace B. Nelson,
Edward P. O'Hara,
William H. Pike,
Adolph Quiring,
Joseph E. Ryan,
J. J. Schriftgiesser,
Henry B. Seche,
James B. Sullivan,
Frederick A. Sutermeister,
Frank M. Thomas,
Frank E. Varney.

BUNKER HILL SCHOOL.

Boys.

Gerard D. Bean,
John H. Coakley,
James P. Cullinane,
Thomas V. Collins,
Neil A. Divver,
Timothy J. Driscoll,
Charles O'Farrar,
Henry H. Fernald,
Arthur E. Fitch,
Michael F. Heavey,
Laurence A. Henchey,
John H. Mahoney,
James J. Morrison,
Charles F. McMullen,
Frank A. Newell,
John F. O'Brien,
Frank C. Schorle,
Edwin J. Waterhouse.

Girls.

Katie T. Brooks,
Minnie H. Bosworth,
Gertie M. Calder,
Lottie S. DeWolfe,
Mary E. Dolan,
Florence E. Hall,

Jennie N. Holt,
Agnes M. Longfellow,
Addie F. Lannon,
Eliza F. Lannon,
Mary L. Mario,
Annie F. Mahoney,
Marion H. Pratt,
Hattie L. Reilly,
Nellie L. Rodden,
Mary E. Sweeney,
Sylvia L. Stanley,
Emily J. Taylor,
Myra F. Towle,
Lilly A. Welch.

CENTRAL SCHOOL.

Boys.

Willie E. Brigham,
William H. Bryden,
George F. Burt,
Stephen H. Carty,
William E. A. Clough,
John Erickson,
Arthur D. Gibson,
Philip J. Gormley,
Herbert B. Jenness,
John D. C. Lynch,
Frederick E. Margot,
Frank J. Mosman,
George B. Pool,
Frederick Serex,
Joseph C. Stedman,
Warren L. Stokes,
Francis P. Walker,
Ernest P. Whitten.

CHAPMAN SCHOOL.

Boys.

Frank W. Atwood,
Richard W. Buntin,
George M. Davis,
Harry B. Emmons,
George A. Everbeck,
Albert D. Grover,
Charles F. Hargrave,
Samuel B. Horton,
Melzar H. Jackson,
John W. Linnell,
Lucius C. Litchfield,
James W. Loveland,
Frank B. McDewell,
Charles S. McFarland,
W. Herbert Randall,
Bliss W. Robinson,
George B. Synette,
Herbert B. Wasgatt,
John H. Waterhouse.

Girls.

Anna Collins,
Eva G. Dunnels,
Elizabeth B. Francis,
Cora M. Getchell,
Laura E. Harris,
Julia M. Knowlton,
Julia A. Leighton,
Emma P. Locke,
Carrie W. Marsh,
Nellie M. Mayo,
Ruth A. Odiorne,
Susan S. Osborne,
Elizabeth A. Roche,
Mary A. Scanlon,
Clara I. Sproule,
Jessie M. Wilson.

CHARLES SUMNER SCHOOL.

Boys.

Louis L. Cardinal,
Granville A. Wiswall,
Henry S. Wolkins.

Girls.

Isabella P. Hatch,
M. Lillian Marshall,
Ada Noble,
Annie M. Orrall,
Gertrude L. Seaverns.

COMINS SCHOOL.

Boys.

John Collins,
John W. Fallon,
Martin Gilbert,
Henry J. Heeney,
David J. Lehan,
Albert C. Lieber,
James S. Mahoney,
George M. J. McCullough,
William L. Mooney,
Maurice J. Moylan,
Luke B. Riley,
William H. Smith,
John G. Sutherland.

Girls.

Eliza Burnside,
Minnie Cleary,
Kate H. Cusack,
Alice F. Daly,
Lida F. Evans,
Maud L. Gilman,
Mary F. Graham,
Margaret E. Griffin,
Annie M. Harms,
Mary E. Hayes,
Margaret L. Hunter,
Rebecca Jackson,
Mary J. Kinney,
Mary A. R. Kohler,
Lizzie A. Mahoney,
Nellie C. Melling,
Ida F. Moore,
Emma Proessdorf.

DEARBORN SCHOOL.

Boys.

Arthur M. Brown,
Thomas V. Coyle,
Edwin S. Fields,
Stephen A. Jennings,
William M. Kendricken,
Paul J. Kendricken,
Alexander J. Lanergan,
John E. Leonard,
Walter H. Mathews,
John H. McCarthy,
Charles S. O'Brien,
Thomas J. Plunkett,
Edward A. Quirk,
Thomas H. Ratigan,
George A. Reardon,
Edward W. Sawyer.

Girls.

Lizzie P. Albert,
Mary E. Bartlett,
Nellie F. Decatur,
Mabel L. Edmands,
Marie R. Endres,
Mary A. Hammond,
Mabel A. Hanscom,
Agnes B. Hudson,
Nellie A. Kelley,
May E. Moffitt,
Mary E. Mulvee,
Hannah G. Ratigan,
Hattie S. Reiley,
Lillian H. Rowe,
Alice F. Tonkin,
Louise M. Wilson.

DILLAWAY SCHOOL

Girls.

Rosa M. Abele,
Mary C. Barry,
Elizabeth M. Blackburn,
Mary E. Bradford,
Alice S. Clark,
Wilhelmina J. Doering,
Grace G. Emery,
Marie L. Garceau,
Mary Greene,
Gertrude Halladay,
Mary G. Holland,
Florence H. Kurtz,
Elizabeth Lamb,
Susie T. Lewis,
Elizabeth J. Merrill,

Mae Milliken,
Catherine V. Murray,
Esther E. Partridge,
Helen P. Payson,
Harriet L. Porter,
Fanny L. Rogers,
Hannah G. Ryan,
Catherine F. Slattery,
Mary G. Taylor,
Effie G. Taylor,
Henrietta B. Tuttle,
Agnes A. Watson,
Florence White.

DORCHESTER-EVERETT SCHOOL.

Boys.

George H. Ellis,
Frank E. Fowler,
Frederick J. Gough,
John L. Shorey,
William Spurr,
Clarence A. Van Wart,
Charles Waterman,
Frank H. Wheeler.

Girls.

Annie E. Apthorp,
Minnie W. Ballard,
Nellie F. Burnham,
Frances C. Carroll,
Jennie F. Duffee,
Gertrude A. Erickson,
Lillie A. Towle,
Florence E. Griswold,
Nancy B. Lawrence,
Margaret A. McCarthy,
Elizabeth A. McNulty,
Isadora Orcutt,
Margaret McN. Webster,
Annie F. Wesson.

DUDLEY SCHOOL.

Boys.

Frank C. Allen,
Charles H. Altmiller,
William S. Backup,
Anselm L. Bacon,
William C. Brooks,
Fred W. Bumpus,
Charles E. Cartwright,
Fred T. Childs,
William G. Cousens,
Allen B. Davenport,
Fred A. Donnelly,
James L. Fairbanks,
Walter E. Lewis,
John S. Mahoney,
Henry J. McIntyre,
Walter F. Murray,
Garrett D. Roach,
William Robertson, Jr.,
Nathan S. Robinson,
Emmet W. Roche,
John A. Schumacher,
Edwin A. Stetson,
George F. Wilde, Jr.,
Herbert C. Wirt.

DWIGHT SCHOOL.

Boys.

Leonard D. Ahl,
Morton G. Baldwin,
Howard M. Ballou,
Jacob M. Bornstein,
George E. Bruce,
Francis A. Burns,
Charles S. Burr,
Lincoln I. Burt,
William A. Conant,
Herbert T. Davis,
William F. Dixon,
Thomas W. Farnsworth,
James E. Fee,
Richard F. Gallivan,
George E. Glover,
David M. Golden,
Edward S. Goulston, Jr.,
James W. Guard,
Herbert E. Gutterson,
George E. Hanson,
James B. Heanue,

Albert H. Horne,
Coleman J. Joel,
James A. Jones,
Arthur W. Klaus,
Charles Lehmann,
James J. McClure,
Francis I. Meston,
George H. Mills, Jr.,
John M. Murphy,
Smith B. Newell,
Arthur C. Nichols,
Frank A. Norman,
Arthur N. B. Onthank,
Charles E. Patch,
Frederic I. Reed,
Edward G. Roberts,
G. Carlton Russell,
Willie P. Shepard,
George T. Tannam,
Eustis Towle,
Frank Van Raalte,
Luther E. Wiggin,
Frank W. Witherell.

ELIOT SCHOOL.

Boys.

John H. Bird,
Michael F. Carney,
John P. Dacey,
George S. Dietrich,
Neil F. Doherty,
John E. Donahoe,
Thomas E. Evans,
Alex W. Hallenborg,
John E. Kane,
Robert J. Kane,
Francis J. Keany,
Ernst H. Koop,
John J. Leary,
Andrew A. Lowrey,
Thomas F. Madden,
Patrick H. Maloney,
Joseph B. Marshall,
Thomas J. Murphy,
John J. McDonough,
Charles W. McNeil,
Richard J. O'Neil,
John J. Quinn,
Daniel H. Rodgers,
John J. Ryan,
John E. Sandmann,
Patrick J. Sheehan,
James T. Watson,
Isaac Wingersky.

EMERSON SCHOOL.

Boys.

George W. A. Bradlee,
Henry H. Brown,
Thomas F. Gardner,
Christopher H. Gifford,
James E. McCallum,
Francis D. Murphy,
Thomas J. O'Brien,
Joseph C. Page,
Frederick S. Palmer,
Ervine Richardson,
William P. Sawyer.

Girls.

Jessie M. Doane,
Elizabeth A. Frobese,
Susie W. Haggerty,
Martha S. Harding,
Ella F. Hendry,
Emily R. Kennedy,
Minnie F. Lombard,
Nettie S. Manson,
Jennie R. McCain,
Julia F. McIntyre,
Elva M. Motte,
Bridget M. O'Melia,
Kittie B. Palmer,
Mary A. Parker,
Mary L. Powers,
Wilhelmina Scott,
Harriet C. Spare,
Reseda Spaulding,
Mary E. Sullivan,
Susan E. Waterbury,
Lillian S. Wilkins.

EVERETT SCHOOL.

Girls.

Emmie O. Beckford,
Theresa Bornstein,
Abbie L. Butler,
Ella T. Burgess,
Mary L. Byrne,
Florence E. Chase,
Mabel L. Chase,
Catherine J. Collins,
Helen M. Cunningham,
Lizzie Davidson,
Clara E. Fairbanks,
Florence T. Follett,
Etta L. Freeman,
Annie M. Gannon,
Carrie G. Greene,
Margaret E. Hand,
Mary E. Hayes,
Emily K. Ide,
Margaret A Kelly,
Elizabeth Kendall,
Martha Luce,
Nellie G. McElwain,
Barbara J. Morrison,
Nettie A. Nelson,
Mary E. O'Brien,
Caroline H. Orth,
Ruth H. Parker,
Nellie G. Philbrook,
Lilla P. Pierce,
Mabel K. Remick,
Gertrude Savage,
Maude G. Sanderson,
Annie M. Smith,
Alice M. Starkweather,
Florence T. Stimpson,
Edith Stevens,
Maud Tenney,
Sophia H. Uriott,
Maud Warner,
Mabel D. Weed,
Fannie A. Winn,
Gertrude F. Willett.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL.

Girls.

Bertha M. Arnold,
Alice M. Barber,
Isabel F. Barnes,
Emily F. Barry,
Isabel M. Bennett,
Olivia C. Burnham,
May N. Chamberlin,
Bertha W. Clark,
Mary F. Coffin,
Alice I. Crawford,
Margaret A. Cronan,
Lottie M. Culver,
Carrie L. Dinzey,
Edith H. Dyer,
Marietta T. Farrington,
Eliza A. Fernald,
Mary G. Finnegan,
Sarah Fishel,
Amy K. Girdler,
Georgie I. Goodwin,
May Bel Haskins,
Matilda W. Hayford,
Kate F. Hobart,
Mary E. Hurley,
Jennie Johnstone,
Minnie C. Knappe,
Mary Levins,
Agnes A. Magoun,
Mary J. Mara,
Miriam E. Marston,
Sarah Masse,
Sarah Nordenshield,
Edith R. Nute,
Mary H. O'Brien,
Helen E. Risteen,
Ella Smith,
Millie H. Taylor,
Lizzie Thayer,
Lizzie M. Wade,
Emma B. Walker,
Annie M. Wood.

FROTHINGHAM SCHOOL.

Boys.

William T. Buridge,
Daniel W. Cronin,
William S. F. Davis,
Richard Devens,
Harry F. Devens,
Edwin F. Green,
Francis J. Hart,
George H. Kincaid,
James F. McMahan.

Girls.

Sarah E. Adams,
Rosa E. Bennett,
Ellen Cotter,
Lucy J. Crandall,
Annie T. Donahoe,
Nellie J. Dunton,
Mattie S. Eldridge,
Ellen F. Groll,
Frances T. Groll,
S. Gertrude Hart,
Nellie P. Hayden,
Annie E. Holton,
Annie C. Johnson,
Nellie L. Kelley,
Cora E. Leman,
Mary J. Mahoney,
M. Loetta Moore,
Annie C. Randall,
Mary E. Rodden.

GASTON SCHOOL.

Girls.

Pauline D. Baker,
Jane A. Cady,
Flora E. Chapman,
Hannah E. Cotter,
Ellen V. Courtney,
Beatrice A. Crowhurst,
Annie A. Dowd,
Alice G. Foster,
Fannie P. Gage,
Louise S. Girardin,
Elizabeth F. Halligan,
May M. Ham,
Carrie M. Hanson,
Stasia G. Hyde,
A. Maud Joslin,
Lizzie B. Langley,
Carrie W. Lovering,
Rose C. McGinness,
Ellen E. Murray,
Lydia A. Newcomb,
Florence M. Perry,
M. Gertrude Pope,
Nellie F. Read,
Maggie T. Reynolds,
Mary C. Setchell,
Eva A. Watson,
Fannie B. Whitten,
Bertha F. Wilder,
Mabel Winslow.

GIBSON SCHOOL.

Boys.

James P. Bird,
William M. Fogg,
Charles H. Hewins,
Timothy F. Hickey,
Howard Laws,
James H. Littlefield.

Girls.

Mary Dillon,
Mary C. Dugan,
Jennie L. Gill,
Theresa A. Kirby,
Mabel L. Smith,
Mary E. H. Turley,
Jennie W. Weaver,
Mary Welsh,
Carrie L. Whitcomb.

HANCOCK SCHOOL.

Jennie Cunningham,
Frances Duddy,
Lillian M. Eldridge,
Katie B. Foley,
Rachel Goldstein,

Etta A. Law,
Nellie F. Leary,
Lida J. Low,
Jennie J. Martin,
Gertrude A. McCarthy,
Annie M. McLaughlin,
Mary J. Murray,
Margaret A. Nichols,
Mary C. Pastene,
Florence E. Phillips,
Genevieve C. Roach,
Mary F. Roach,
Hannah E. Sullivan,
Katie F. Sullivan,
Henrietta Thompson,
Lida E. Varney,
Susan Wyzanski.

HARRIS SCHOOL.

Boys.

Alonzo A. Cole,
John N. Drake,
Herbert C. Glover,
William E. Mansfield,
Henry A. McCurdy,
A. Lincoln Morse,
Walter F. Norman,
Joseph E. Rourke,
John Welsh,
Charles A. Young.

Girls.

Arietta J. Alexander,
Helen A. Ba lou,
Mattie R. Breckenridge,
Ida F. Burrows,
Esther M. Cox,
Julia Coffey
Estelle I. Chandler,
Lucy G. Flusk,
Hortense Foster,
Alice M. Greely,
Hattie W. Soule,
Carrie A. Whitaker,
Lillian F. Young.

HARVARD SCHOOL.

Boys.

Willis C. Corey,
John W. Crowley,
Edmond F. Danehy,
James W. O'Brien,
George J. O'Hara,
Edward Schwab,
Walter E. Stetson,
Clarence S. Tucker,
Eugene C. Wheeler.

Girls.

Marion M. Burchill,
Sarah E. Burkitt,
Ella M. Clark,
Grace D. Coll,
Eva L. Conkey,
Edith M. Cormier,
Carrie L. Harding,
Mary L. Harris,
Tressa B. Klous,
Mary E. McCarthy,
Lizzie A. Murphy,
Carrie E. Otis,
Alice S. Robinson,
Abbie E. Rice,
Louise Sargent,
Olive J. Sawyer.

HILLSIDE SCHOOL.

Girls.

Caroline Barton,
Mattie M. Brown,
Nellie P. Byron,
Elizabeth R. Carty,
Fanny E. Coe,
Annie C. Gemeiner,
Alice G. Leach,
Abbie L. Mayo,
Emma L. McDonald,
Carrie J. Mills,
Emma Riddell,
Louise Schweizer,
Ella H. Shaw,

Emma L. Shaw,
Eula G. Smith,
Annie C. Stedman,
Kate L. Tuttle,
Elizabeth L. Vaughan,
Edith Wallace,
Ida C. Wallis,
Susie H. Waterman,
Louise Weilhart,
Ida J. Whitten.

LAWRENCE SCHOOL.

Boys.

John J. Daley,
James J. Delaney,
Thomas A. Denson,
James P. Doyle,
Thomas F. Fenton,
Thomas J. Fitzsimmons,
John E. Flynn,
William J. Gallagher,
Thomas J. Garagan,
Joseph F. Godfrey,
William J. Haines,
John F. Harrigan,
Albert M. Horte,
Martin J. Kelley,
Patrick J. Mahoney,
Joseph P. Manning,
William H. McKay,
Joseph A. Mullen,
Patrick J. Mullen,
Richard J. O'Connell,
James J. Riley,
Daniel J. Sullivan,
John F. Sullivan,
Edward A. Tracy,
Patrick A. Tracy,
Joseph F. Whalen,
Edward J. White,
Francis T. Wilson.

LEWIS SCHOOL.

Boys.

George W. Bagnall,
Charles H. Bolles, Jr.,
Charles R. Brown,
Joseph H. Butler,
George H. Corthell,
Frederick W. Crombie,
Arthur T. Dyer,
Charles E. Folsom,
Arthur H. Frost,
Daniel Herlihy,
Frederick S. Hovey,
Charles W. Huse,
Daniel D. Kearns,
Lawrence P. Land,
Otis E. Mansur,
Walter P. Morrow,
John T. Mullen,
Frederic S. Saxton,
George T. Sampson,
Howard P. Simmons.

Girls.

Grace Anderson,
Marcia E. Bacheldor,
Jennie F. Burton,
Alice B. Calrow,
Lydia A. Chase,
Annie B. Cox,
Lily B. Cram,
Carrie M. Crawford,
Bertha F. Cudworth,
Josephine P. Caffrey,
Susie W. Danforth,
Lucia A. Ferguson,
Lizzie C. Finney,
Rebecca B. Folger,
Lucy B. Foster,
Susan S. Harrington,
Alice E. Haynes,
Ida I. Hennessey,
Mary L. Hennessey,
Carrie Mooers,
Mabel F. Phinney,
Susie F. Rhoades,
Elizabeth A. Sawyer,
Grace S. Varney,
Grace E. Wilkins,
Clara M. Woods,
Frances Zirngiebel,
Mary L. Huse.

LINCOLN SCHOOL.

Boys.

William F. Aubens,
Roland M. Baker,
Arthur V. Barnes,
William J. Barrett,
Joseph L. Buckley,
Frank Barry,
Frank I. Bieler,
William Barrett,
Theodore P. Cabot,
William O. Coleman,
William Craig,
Arthur J. Collins,
William H. Cunningham,
Michael J. Curran,
Alvin D. Dorr,
John J. Driscoll,
Herbert M. Dodge,
Louis A. Ferguson,
James F. Gleeson,
Frank A. Lord,
John J. Mullin,
Francis J. McDonough,
Fred F. Moffett,
Robert W. McLaughlin,
Robert E. Morris,
Fred McDonough,
William H. Murphy,
Henry W. Münch,
John McGlinchy,
Frank E. Park.
Edward L. Pond,
Thomas F. Rielly,
Theon B. Rich,
Charles M. Richardson,
James F. Rigney,
Robert L. Stedman,
Cyrus T. Small,
Albert E. Smith,
Fred Schofield,
Charles A. Woodsom,
Fred L. White,
Frank J. Wellar,
William H. Whelan,
Joseph C. Welch.

LOWELL SCHOOL.

Boys.

James P. Burns,
Amory H. Davis,
George H. Killion,
Thomas M. Kenney,
Edward McAvoy,
Thomas A. McKenna,
Edwin C. Marden,
George J. Mullen,
William F. Paskell,
Frederick G. Rice,
William H. Smyth,
Louis Weiler.

Girls.

Annie A. Burke,
Emma F. Bellows,
Sadie M. Collins,
Alice E. Decatur,
Mary E. Glennon,
Margaret W. Herriott,
Alice L. Hewitt,
Nellie M. Howes,
Agnes T. Kilroy,
Charlotte E. Kelly,
Elizabeth A. Keefe,
Albertie T. Lane,
Annie M. Lord,
Isabella J. Loughlin,
Alice A. Miller,
Minnie H. Rogers,
Ethel A. Reynolds,
Mary L. Stodder.

LYMAN SCHOOL.

Boys.

Peter J. Callahan,
William A. Carter,
Ermin A. Clement,
William E. W. Conway,
James E. Doherty,
Ralph P. Farnham,
Michael W. Glavin,
George U. G. Holman,

Timothy J. Hurley,
William B. Jackson,
William T. Keough,
Joseph W. McIntyre,
Patrick L. Minehan,
Abraham L. Mitchell,
Edward A. Wall,
Fred L. Wetherbee.

Girls.

Frances Burr,
Jennie M. Coombs,
Almeda F. Durgin,
Zoe D. Eldredge,
Jessie C. Fraser,
Janet Freer,
Jennie L. Marston,
Helen J. Morris,
Nellie M. Porter,
Virginia A. Rollins.

MATHER SCHOOL.

Boys.

Joseph J. Baguley,
Merrill N. Bent,
Alfred M. Bent,
Burpee Piper,
Allen Roberts.

Girls.

Eudora B. Baguley,
Ida F. Buck,
Annie Chapman,
Annie G. Haggerty,
Helen S. Jackson,
Madeline E. Jasper,
Catherine F. Kelly,
Alice A. Merrill,
Ellen T. Murphy,
Isabella R. Murrie,
Mary E. Sheehan,
Ada J. Sherman,
Mary A. Todd.

MINOT SCHOOL.

Boys.

Henry W. Adams,
Albion I. Dixon,
Michael R. Hurley,
William N. Mears,
John P. Riley,
William P. Whitmarsh.

Girls.

Nettie L. Blanchard,
Marion W. Coville,
Lottie R. Curtis,
Lillian Gordon,
M. Caroline Hadlock,
Martha A. Mears,
M. Ella Tuttle,
Etta M. Wight.

MOUNT VERNON SCHOOL.

Boys.

Arthur J. Crockett,
Fred A. Lovejoy,
Horace G. Morse,
John F. Peters,
G. Homer Smith,
Charles W. Whittemore,
John H. White.

Girls.

Carrie C. Bartlett,
Sabina E. McLaughlin,
Lizzie J. McNamara,
Theresa L. Peters,
Clara E. Waterman.

NORCROSS SCHOOL.

Girls.

Annie E. Bennett,
Susan L. Brady,
Elizabeth G. Blackwell,
Ellen G. Carey,
Ellen A. Connelly,

Mary J. Conners,
Elizabeth G. Costello,
Marie Carven,
Deborah V. Duffin,
Ellen E. Doyle,
Annie M. Fraher,
Emma F. Flynn,
Mary J. Godfrey,
Mary K. Grant,
Ellen C. Hayes,
Mary E. King.
Mary F. Kersey,
Margaret G. McCarthy,
Frances H. McNally,
Christina L. McClosky,
Abbie F. McDonough,
Isabella J. Murray,
Hattie M. Nowlin,
Katharine M. O'Donnell,
Elizabeth T. Perkins,
Eugenia M. Povah,
Margaret J. Reilly,
Mary E. St.Croix,
Adelaide E. Seimers,
Emma J. Spellman,
Mary J. Toomey,
Sarah E. Walker.

PHILLIPS SCHOOL.

Boys.

Joseph G. Anderson,
Bernard Berenson,
Francis B. Carney,
Charles T. Choate,
Richard A. Coleman,
J. Heron Comer,
William A. Fisher,
William H. Flynn,
Arthur A. Foster,
Albert H. Hall,
William I. Haywood,
Daniel F. Horgan,
Charles O. Howe,
David T. King,
George G. Moore,
John O'Connor,
Jacob W. Powell,
William H. Rich,
Charles W. Searles,
George P. Sullivan,
George B. S. Taylor,
Henry C. Thomson,
William O. Tucker,
Fred G. Wilson,
Joseph Wing.

PRESCOTT SCHOOL.

Boys.

John W. Campbell,
John P. Freeman,
Frank Harkins,
George L. Howard,
Edward D. Howland,
William C. Keene,
Patrick H. Kelley,
Timothy Lynch,
Charles J. McDonald,
William E. Riley,
Philip F. Shaw.

Girls.

Adelia E. Cotton,
Caroline J. Duff,
Susan V. Gaines,
Elizabeth Gerrish,
Mary Gerrish,
Ellen G. Griffin,
Clara A. Horne,
Harriet E. Josselyn,
Mary E. Kelley,
Sarah F. Kenney,
Mabel L. Kirkland,
Alice E. McCulloch,
Annie W. Prior,
Almira E. Rich,
Stella Richards,
Lilla M. Robbins,
Annie E. Smith,
Hattie B. Snow,
Hattie J. Southwick,
Catharine A. Sweeney,
Henrietta Upham,
Lizzie M. Upham.

PRINCE SCHOOL.

Boys.

Franklin Henshaw,
Frank B. Kennard,
Frank K. Mitchell,
Herbert W. Nelson,
Calvin G. Page.

Girls.

Annie A. W. Andrews,
Harriet J. Bacon,
Sarah F. Bates,
Emma J. Black,
Kitty L. G. Campbell,
Alice S. Cheney,
Hortense Clary,
Grace Cutler,
Marion B. Dame,
Bessie M. Garritt,
Rosa B. Lavalle,
Evelyn Lee,
Edith M. Melcher,
Edith C. Parker,
Lily R. Pettigrew,
Kate S. Reed.

QUINCY SCHOOL.

Boys.

William F. Cahalan,
James B. Clancy,
Thomas J. Collins,
Dennis J. Crowley,
John J. Desmond,
Joseph A. Fennelly,
Charles F. Gaynor,
Edward H. Gilman,
John F. Hart,
Vincent A. Holland,
Patrick H. Hourihan,
Edward J. Kelly,
Andrew P. Lane,
John B. Mahoney,
Timothy McCarthy,
James L. McDermott,
John J. McGonegle,
Michael F. Meagher,
Daniel J. Murphy,
James T. Murtagh,
George E. F. O'Brien,
Thomas W. O'Brien,
Michael O'Keefe,
John T. Powers,
John C. Sullivan,
Francis D. Sweeney,
James E. A. Sweeney,
John J. Sweeney,
Morgan P. Sweeney.

RICE SCHOOL.

Boys.

Donald M. Blair,
George S. Baldwin,
James C. Baldwin,
George G. Berry,
Andrew B. Briggs,
Arthur H. Chester,
Dudley B. Child,
Edgar O. Cogswell,
Arthur J. Conner,
Charles W. Connery,
John B. Darling,
Paul Dean,
John A. Doherty,
Edgar F. Dutton,
George W. Egerton,
Arthur J. Hall,
Herbert D. Heathfield,
Arthur H. Johnson,
Charles E. Kilduff,
Louis W. McAloon,
Walter Messinger,
Frank E. Parker,
David E. Perkins,
Washington H. Pickering,
Everett L. Pope,
Norton I. Pope,
John E. Ray,
Alvah C. Risteen,
Homer E. Sawyer,
Arthur W. Susmann,

Charles S. Waterhouse,
Edgar P. Weston,
William S. Wheeler,
George T. Young,
William H. Young.

SHERWIN SCHOOL.

Boys.

Frank E. Allen,
William H. Aston,
Allen H. Bent,
Thomas W. Barry,
Edwin W. Cox,
Trefflé Gervais,
William G. Moulton,
William H. O'Hara,
Nicholas V. Pyl,
Charles B. Sweat,
Patrick W. Tracy.

Girls.

Annie A. Bennie,
Bertha B. Burnham,
Lizzie Beatty,
Annie J. Brady,
Annie M. Barnes,
Eva L. Deuel,
Agnes M. Faulkner,
Sarah Gotthardt,
Mary A. Higgins,
Mary W. Harding,
Sarah F. Herthel,
Agnes T. Harrington,
Emma F. Kelkup,
Annie B. Lyons,
Nettie A. Nash,
Etta J. Neal,
Eliza Patterson,
Jennie B. Parker,
Hannah E. Skoog,
Louisa M. Schaab,
Rachel A. Sadler,
Anastasia S. Tobin,
Amelia M. Wolfe,
Lucretia M. F. Xavier.

SHURTLEFF SCHOOL.

Girls.

Amy F. Acton,
Edith G. Andrews,
Cora E. Bailey,
Mary A. Berry,
Emily H. Bright,
Mary A. Carolan,
Mary H. Coffey,
Hattie M. Coffin,
Mary E. Corbett,
Addie C. Downes,
Mary E. Dunn,
Nettie M. Elms,
Serether B. Flynn,
Hattie B. Flynn,
Grace J. Freeman,
Katie F. Garvey,
Cynthia J. Geddes,
Mary T. Giblin,
Helen M. Griffin,
Annie G. Hall,
Nettie A. Hamor,
Mary L. Hearn,
Alice H. Johnston,
Lizzie C. Kammerer,
Willa G. Kimball,
Addie B. Knowles,
Anna E. Lanning,
Emma M. LeFevre,
May L. Lovett,
Lottie B. Lucas,
Alice A. Marks,
Nellie M. Mason,
Mary F. McGovern,
Lizzie S. Meredith,
Mary E. Murphy,
Agnes O'Harra,
Nettie L. O'Hearn,
Susie E. Parker,
Florence A. Rand,
Nettie C. Ridings,
Mary A. T. Russell,
Mattie F. Ryder,
Lillian M. Ryder,
Lizzie C. Sanger,

Lina S. Smith,
Edith H. Sumner,
Agnes C. Suter,
Emma F. Thomas,
Lizzie C. Timmins,
Minnie E. Tingley,
Lora M. Vose.

STOUGHTON SCHOOL.

Boys.

Willard C. Cook,
Henry W. Cook,
Martin O. Daly,
George A. Dalton,
Albert C. Davis,
Charles E. Hallett,
John G. Karle,
Charles H. Lord,
Jonas W. Powers,
Howard E. Roper,
William W. Scott,
Charles H. Woods.

Girls.

Emma L. Bellows,
Edith M. Blake,
Susan J. Clough,
Etta F. Grant,
Frances M. Murray,
Alice G. Scott,
Almira P. Scott,
Mary L. Whalen.

TILESTON SCHOOL.

Boys.

William H. Cook,
Georgo H. Fenno.

Girls.

Myrtie A. Cook,
Florence H. McKenna,
Mary Mossman,
A. Charlena Smallidge,
Kate Smart,
May Smart.

WARREN SCHOOL.

Boys.

Howard E. Brann,
William J. Biddles,
Albert A. Crocker,
Malachi J. Callaghan,
Henry F. Craig,
George E. Chase,
Albert E. Carr,
George A. Doyle,
Samuel M. Felton,
Henry Hannon,
George A. Hanson,
Edward P. Litchfield,
Eugene W. Lewis,
Charles A. Paine,
Abbott H. Rollins,
Joseph E. Sweatt,
Francis J. Sullivan,
Warren M. Tuesley,
Nathaniel S. Woods,
George R. Williams,
Frederic L. Whittemore.

Girls.

Myra E. Burdick,
Luella C. Chandler,
Gladys M. Daniels,
Sarah A. Graves,
Martha C. Garey,
Jennie A. Hall,
Lettie S. Mamilton,
Ellen A. Lombard,
Annie G. Loring,
Olive M. Langley,
Lizzie A. Newcomb,
Sarah B. Peirce,
Ann J. Ross,
Alice G. Sawyer,
Alice B. Tuesley,
Madeline H. Taylor,
Emilie V. Vivian,
Mattie E. White.

WELLS SCHOOL.

Girls.

Lydia E. Allard.
Mary A. Burke,
Lillian M. Burkman,
Lucy A. Campbell,
Mary B. Chisholm,
Hester A. Coffin,
Margaret S. Cunningham,
Dora A. Dailey,
Katie T. Derham,
Hattie G. Dodge,
Mary A. Dolan,
Nellie G. Farren,
Mary F. Foley,
Emeline F. Gillispie,
Cornelia S. Hawkins,
Mary L. Higgins,
Jeanne A. Kimberly,
Mattie E. Knox,
Louise Milliken,
Susie F. McGinness,
Matilda F. O'Donnell,
Maud E. Pinkham,
Maud J. Seavey,
Mary Sliney.

WINTHROP SCHOOL.

Girls.

Amelia Alexander,
Hattie A. Barnard,
Mary A. Barney,
Nellie M. Barry,
Annie L. Bell,
Georgie I. Brown,
Annie L. Butler,
Mary E. Connor,
Elizabeth J. Cutter,
Susan V. Finnegan,
Annie Fishel,
Clara A. Ford,
Annie L. Gitto,
Lillie L. Gitto,
Annie F. Hallisey,
Julia B. Hatch,
Annie E. Hathaway,
Agnes M. Hawley,
Sarah R. Higgins,
Hattie N. Hill,
Lizzie M. Ireland,
Ella M. Jewett,
Louisa Johnson,
Mary A. Kelleher,
Lillian S. Knight,
Mary A. Kruse,
Rachel Levi,
Minnie B. Lincoln,
Rosa C. Louis,
Lillia D. Mansfield,
Sarah J. McAleer,
Margaret M. J. McCarthy.
Mary A. McCarthy,
Minnie A. McGowan,
Ella McKenney,
Julia L. McNally,
Mary L. Moore,
Katherine E. Murphy,
Anna F. Prince,
Minnie A. Riley,
Mary E. Sheehan,
Flora M. Smith,
Gertrude A Smith,
Joanna F. Sullivan,
Mary L. Smith,
Adelaide Sonneman,
Katherine C. Sullivan,
Katie E. Wakefield,
Annie F. Walther,
Annie M. Wilson,
Clara Zoebusch.

ROSTER

OF THE

BOSTON SCHOOL REGIMENT.

1880-81.

ROSTER

OF THE

BOSTON SCHOOL REGIMENT.

1880-81.

Colonel. — George R. Nutter (Latin School).
Lieutenant-Colonel. — Samuel K. Sanford (English High School).

FIRST BATTALION. — LATIN SCHOOL.

Major. — Louis L. Jackson.
Adjutant. — Henry M. Williams.
Quartermaster. — Charles A. Peterson.
Sergeant-Major. — Robert D. Smith.

Company A.

Captain. — Charles F. Gilman.
First Lieutenant. — Lawrence Litchfield.
Second Lieutenant. — William S. Kimball.
First Sergeant. — Leo R. Lewis.

Company B.

Captain. — Charles F. Spring.
First Lieutenant. — Reuben Peterson.
Second Lieutenant. — Ferdinand W. Batchelder.
First Sergeant. — Frederick S. Young.

Company C.

Captain. — Albion O. Wetherbee.
First Lieutenant. — James D. Kimball.
Second Lieutenant. — Dwight Baldwin.
First Sergeant. — Silas A. Houghton.

Company D.

Captain. — Victor C. Alderson.
First Lieutenant. — Timothy J. Mahoney.
Second Lieutenant. — Warner S. Richards.
First Sergeant. — James Shepherd.

Company E.

Captain. — Thomas T. Baldwin.
First Lieutenant. — Frank B. Upham.
Second Lieutenant. — Robert S. Bickford.
First Sergeant. — Carleton Mosely.

Company F.

Captain. — John E. Butler.
First Lieutenant. — Ernest H. Smith.
Second Lieutenant. — Edson L. Whitney.
First Sergeant. — Emery H. Rogers.

SECOND BATTALION. — ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL.

Major. — L. M. Bouvé.
Adjutant. — B. P. C. Clapp.
Quartermaster. — H. J. Hooker.
Sergeant Major. — R. F. Stahl.

Company A.

Captain. — G. B. Sanford.
First Lieutenant. — G. H. Faxon.
Second Lieutenant. — L. Webb.

Company B.

Captain. — J. H. Johnson.
First Lieutenant. — I. Richardson.
Second Lieutenant. — W. H. Lord.

Company C.

Captain. — H. G. Lord.
First Lieutenant. — W. B. Crocker.
Second Lieutenant. — L. P. Millet.

Company D.

Captain. — E. H. Moore.
First Lieutenant. — E. H. Dewson, Jr.
Second Lieutenant. — H. M. Faxon.

THIRD BATTALION. — ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL.

Major. — J. A. McKim.
Adjutant. — W. G. Morey.
Quartermaster. — E. Morss.
Sergeant-Major. — F. H. Randall.

Company A.

Captain. — F. T. Kenah.
First Lieutenant. — J. E. Carter.
Second Lieutenant. — J. E. Nute.

Company B.

Captain. — F. L. Locke.
First Lieutenant. — W. T. S. Wardwell.
Second Lieutenant. — P. H. Corcoran.

Company C.

Captain. — H. L. Rice.
First Lieutenant. — S. H. Whidden.
Second Lieutenant. — F. Hausmann.

Company D.

Captain. — J. P. Nolan.
First Lieutenant. — E. C. Gage.
Second Lieutenant. — H. A. Richards.

FOURTH BATTALION.

Major. — Herbert A. Austin (Roxbury High School).
Adjutant. — S. Nichols (Roxbury Latin School).
Quartermaster. — G. Richards (Roxbury High School).
Sergeant-Major. — W. A. Woodside (Roxbury Latin School).

Company A. — Roxbury High School.

Captain. — C. R. Richards.
First Lieutenant. — C. Butterfield.
Second Lieutenant. — H. J. Maffet.

Company B. — Dorchester High School.

Captain. — W. A. Stone.
First Lieutenant. — Elmar E. Sheppard.
Second Lieutenant. — Richard C. Weis.

COMPANY C. — ROXBURY HIGH SCHOOL.

Captain. — Louis J. Bond.
First Lieutenant. — C. Ziegler.
Second Lieutenant. — E. Seaverns.

COMPANY D. — ROXBURY LATIN SCHOOL.

Captain. — W. H. Baldwin.
First Lieutenant. — W. M. Farwell.
Second Lieutenant. — E. H. Mumford.

COMPANY E. — ROXBURY LATIN SCHOOL.

Captain. — M. L. Bradford.
First Lieutenant. — H. D. Arnold.
Second Lieutenant. — W. H. Hastings.

COMPANY F. — CHARLESTOWN HIGH SCHOOL.

Captain. — W. A. Adams.
First Lieutenant. — C. W. Bailey.
Second Lieutenant. — J. H. Viles.

COMPANY G. — BRIGHTON HIGH SCHOOL.

Captain. — E. E. Smith.
First Lieutenant. — J. Frank Davenport.
Second Lieutenant. — Frank A. Smith.

COMPANY H. — WEST ROXBURY HIGH SCHOOL.

Captain. — F. B. Wetherbee.
First Lieutenant. — Robert W. Scott.
Second Lieutenant. — Levi L. Willcutt, Jr.

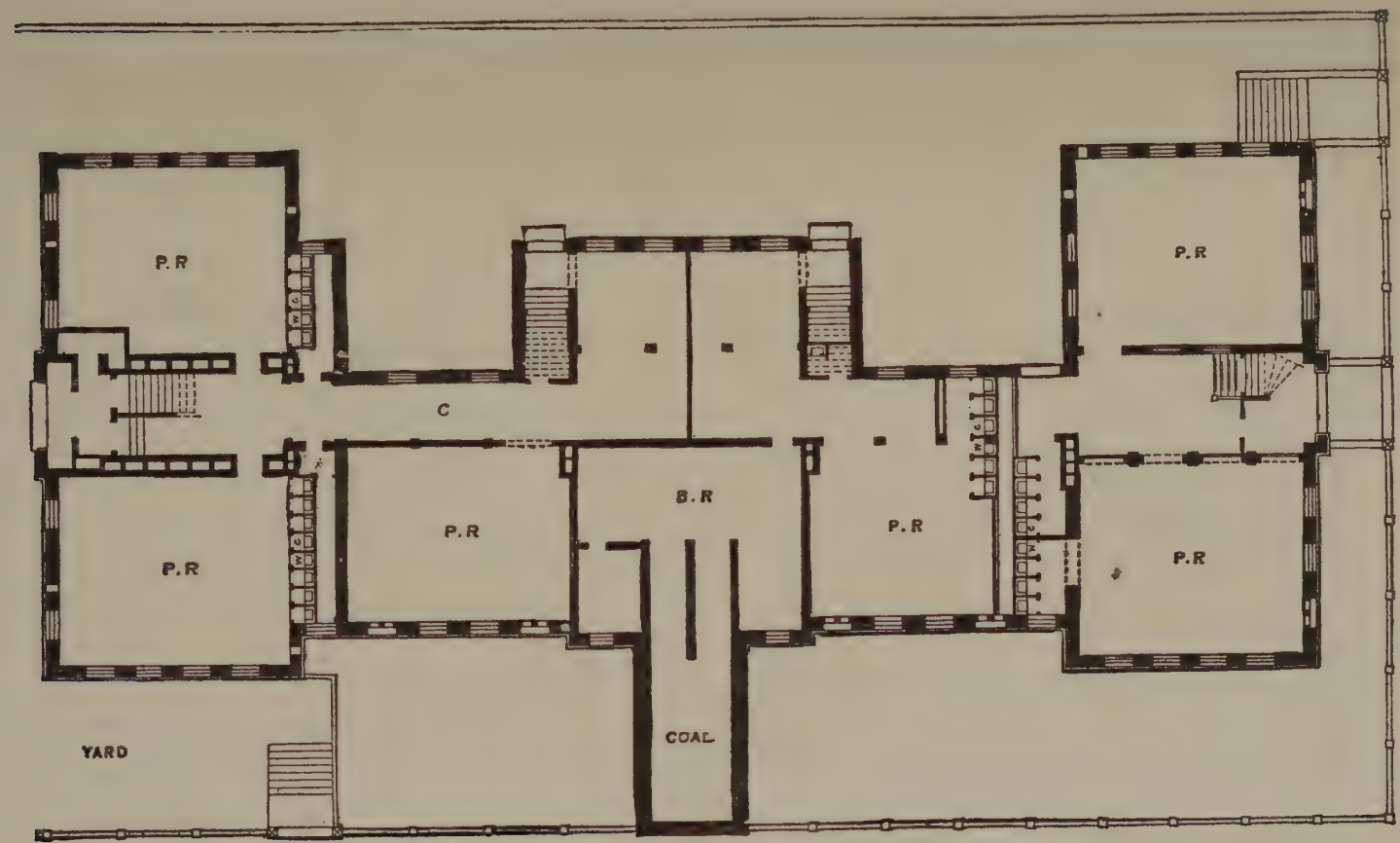
COMPANY I. — EAST BOSTON HIGH SCHOOL.

Captain. — E. A. Hascall.
First Lieutenant. — Albert W. Noll.
Second Lieutenant. — Andrew M. Morton.

DEDICATION AND DESCRIPTION

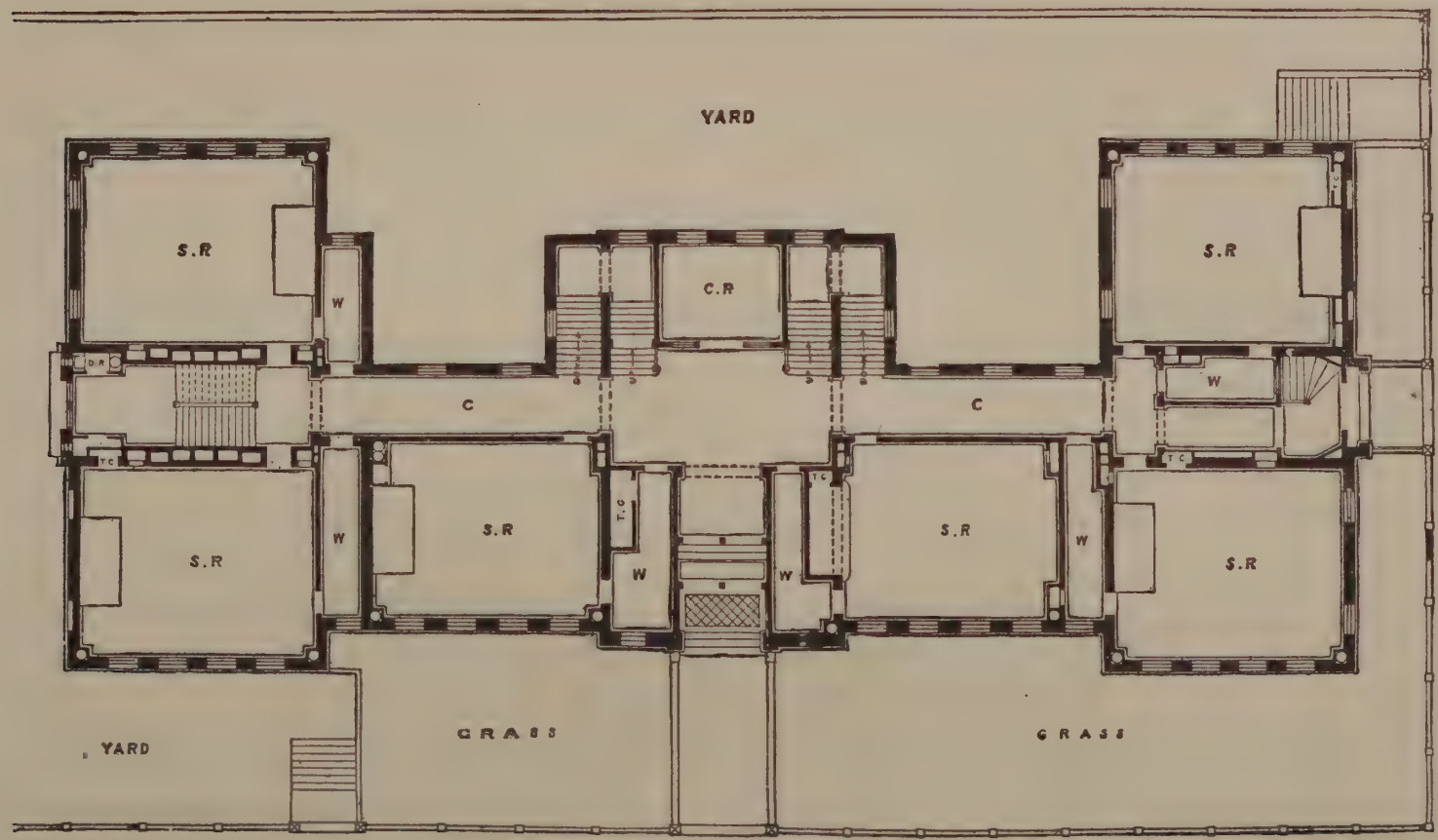
OF THE

PRINCE SCHOOL-HOUSE.



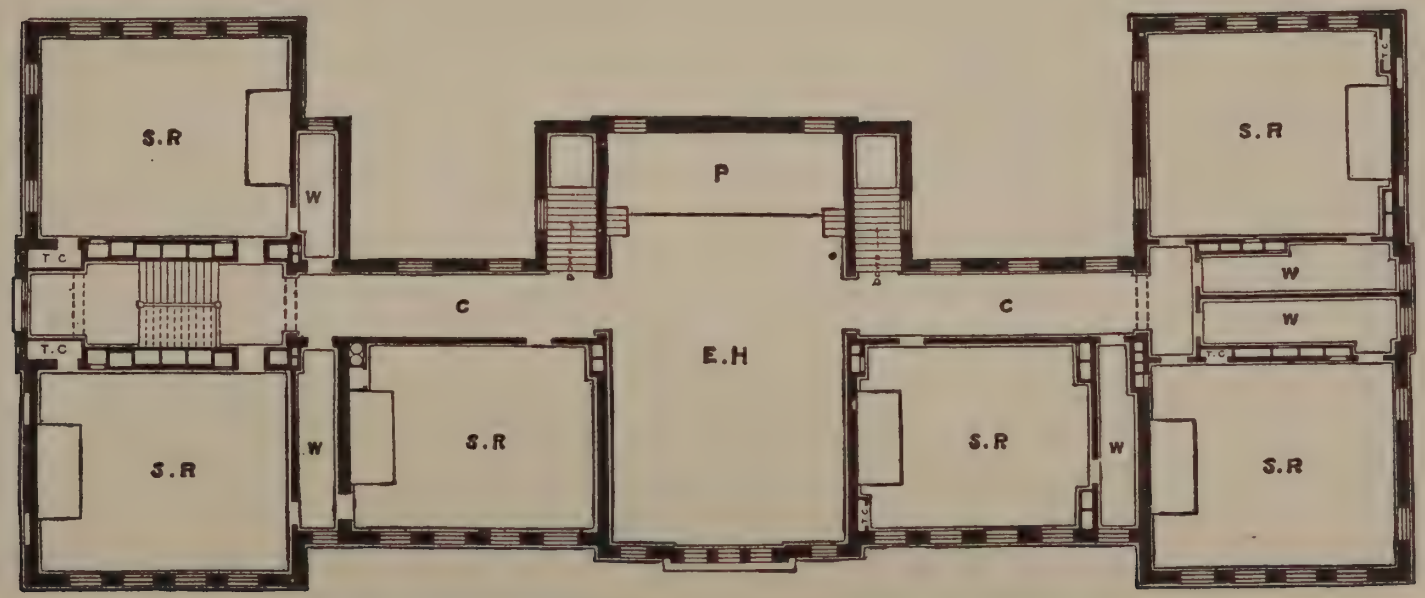
BASEMENT PLAN.

P. R. Play Room.
B. R. Boiler Room.
C. Corridor.
W. C. Water Closets.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

S. R. School Room.
W. Wardrobe.
C. R. Consultation Room.
C. Corridor.
T. C. Teachers' Closet.
D. R. Dressing Room.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

S. R. School Room.
W. Wardrobe.
T. C. Teachers' Closet.
E. H. Exhibition Hall.
P. Platform.
C. Corridor.

PRINCE SCHOOL-HOUSE.

DEDICATION.

The ceremonies attending the dedication of the Prince School took place November 11, 1881, at 11 o'clock, in the hall of the building. A large audience was present, composed of the parents and friends of the school.

Among the number invited and present were His Excellency John D. Long, Governor of Mass.; His Honor Frederick O. Prince, Mayor of Boston; William H. Finney, Vice-President of the School Board; John G. Blake, M.D.; John B. Moran, M.D.; James A. Fleming, M.D.; George B. Hyde, F. Lyman Winship, George M. Hobbs, Lucia M. Peabody, Abram E. Cutter, of the committee; Prof. Edwin P. Seaver, Superintendent of Schools; George A. Littlefield and Francis W. Parker, Supervisors; John D. Philbrick, LL.D.; Rev. J. M. Manning, D.D.; Rev. A. A. Miner, D.D.; John E. Fitzgerald, Esq., a former chairman of the Division Committee ; Linus M. Child, Esq., and others.

Letters expressing their regret at not being able to be present, from Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Samuel Eliot, LL.D., Rev. Phillips Brooks, D.D., and Godfrey Morse, Esq., a former chairman of the Division Committee, were read.

There were also present many masters of the different public schools of the city, besides others holding prominent positions in educational circles.

Among the most interesting features of the occasion were the graceful presentation of an excellent portrait of His Honor the Mayor — a gift to the school from numerous friends — by His Excellency Governor Long, and the happy response of the Mayor.

The music, performed by a choir of seventy-five voices selected from the upper classes, under the direction of Mr. J. B. Sharland, was especially entertaining.

The hall was profusely decorated with flowers and national emblems.

The exercises were conducted by John C. Crowley, Esq., chairman of the committee having the school in charge.

After the invocation by Rev. Jacob M. Manning, D.D., the choir of pupils, under the direction of Mr. J. B. Sharland, sang the "Dedication Hymn."

The chairman of the Division Committee, John C. Crowley, Esq., delivered the following address: —

ADDRESS OF JOHN C. CROWLEY, ESQ.

The natural and not overweening pride of our people in the schools of Boston has a fresh incentive and large justification for its indulgence, now, in the very favorable conditions and bright promise of this latest addition to the Public Elementary Schools of our Athens.

The origin and nature of the plant and its setting out, its remarkable growth and quick fruition, which have necessitated the placing of this commodious and model Grammar school-house in a location where, scarcely a decade ago, there was no population,

no site, only the watery expanse of the Back Bay, yet now with pupils coming, from the homes of the proudest and wealthiest citizens, to a public school in preference to attending select private schools, which they have left for this, — render it in our common-school system altogether *unique*.

I imagine that some future historian mentioning this school will write of it in a style like this: —

"The ancients had their ideal of adorable beauty personified, in an imaginary being, formed out of the foam of the sea. This institution rose, as if fabulously, yet actually and tangibly, to be a thing of 'beauty' and 'a joy forever' out of the waves which but recently laved the shores of the peninsula."

To us this instance is no fable, — for we have beheld its very origin, have watched it flourishing through the primary stages of life and through its adolescence, until we see it suddenly transformed, as it were, into a good specimen of *princely* and modest *young* manhood. At a time too late, indeed, for us to perform the customary ceremonies of dedication, because we, for some time, have had possession of the *keys*, which usually are delivered as a symbol, and the building has virtually been dedicated by *use*, — and we, consequently, in more simple exercises, at once celebrate the perpetual maturity and commemorate the happy christening of the PRINCE SCHOOL.

The *resumé* of the acts of the School Board on this foundation furnish a recital that may be interesting as well as appropriate.

March 12, 1872, the School Committee — with such advanced foresight that it seemed to many like proposing to build "Castles in Spain" — initiated measures for obtaining, through the City Council, land and building for a *Grammar* school between Newbury and Beacon streets, when there was not even a preparatory school in the region.

The need for *Primary*-school accommodations was expressed in October of the same year, and, at the same time another request for a *Grammar*-school lot was voted.

The present site, corner of Exeter and Newbury streets, having been purchased, the building of a *Primary* school-house, "of not more than six rooms," was asked for in 1873, and soon was commenced.

Temporary accommodations for the children of the district were provided, in October, 1873, in an old carriage-house on Beacon street, near Parker street, then in a very remote part of the Everett-School District.

November 19, 1875, the direction of this school was transferred from the Everett District Committee to the Committee of the Brimmer District, and December 15, 1875, Miss Harriet D. Hinckley, an assistant in the Rice School, was transferred to the charge of the Beacon-street School, as it was then called, which she organized into Grammar and Primary classes.

Orders continued to be introduced looking to the establishment of a Grammar-School section in the Back-Bay territory.

The new Primary school-house, "of eight rooms," was ready for occupancy early in 1876, and the Committee on the Fourth Division authorized the removal of the Beacon-street School to the new school-house on Exeter street, — whose district was defined as enclosed between the lines of West Chester park, the Albany and the Providence Railroads, Charles street and Charles river, with slight variations in the latter locality.

Miss Hinckley removed hither with thirty-five pupils, at once received an accession of forty pupils more, and was joined by Mrs. Eva D. Kellogg as additional instructor, who taught the children of the Primary department, while Miss Hinckley taught those of the Grammar classes.

It is said that the increase of pupils required the addition of two teachers each year afterwards.

By turns it had been termed the Newbury-street School and the Exeter-street School.

Movements to fix a distinguished name upon the school were made as early as June, 1876; and again, in May, 1879, the name of another worthy gentleman was proposed for it; neither of which names was adopted.

The actual choice of its name was reserved to July, 1879, when the petition of E. S. Tobey, and eleven others, asked that the school on Newbury street be named the Prince School, in honor of the then, as now, Mayor of the city; and in October of the same year that honored name was assigned to it, by a vote of the full Board.

At this period "the great and constant growth of the Prince School," quoting the phrase of the record, occasioned a suggestion that it be separated from the jurisdiction of the Brimmer School, and that the teacher in charge of the school have the authority of a principal in it; but it remained an appanage of the Brimmer, the principal of the latter periodically visiting and supervising it, and responsible for its discipline.

Additional school accommodations were called for in December, 1879; and in May, 1880, plans for the westerly half of the present building, containing four more rooms, were submitted, and within a few weeks the addition was commenced.

While under charge of Miss Hinckley classes of boys and girls from this school were graduated for the High Schools; in 1878, twelve pupils, in 1879, twelve, and, in 1880, seventeen.

The pupils being composed of both sexes and the numbers largely increased, and the school having reached a stage of development entitling it, in the system and under the regulations, to a sub-master, the Division Committee, May 25, 1880, voted to transfer Mr. E. Bentley Young, the master of the Brimmer District (in which capacity he had had jurisdiction over this school), with his own cheerful consent, to the principalship here, to take effect September 1, 1880.

Although at the time of his transfer the pupils had not attained such a number as to entitle Mr. Young, under the rules, to the full rank and pay of master, the completion of many new dwelling-houses, the removal of many families into the district, and the accessions from private schools, quickly raised the number to the regulation standard, and the setting off of the Prince School from the Brimmer as an independent district, with boundaries of its own, in which for a brief space Mr. Young, by reason of insufficient numbers, held the rank of sub-master, was immediately followed by such increase as to restore him to full mastership; and in 1881 twenty-one boys and girls were graduated here.

A distinctive feature of this school — of being the only public school in which there is one session, extending from nine to two o'clock, divided by two recesses, instead of two sessions, morning and afternoon — arose naturally from the circumstances and the universal convenience of the pupils and their parents. Accord-

ingly, as early as June, 1877, it received the sanction of the Board by their vote "authorizing the committee of the division to arrange the session in such manner as they deemed expedient." I mention this feature, also, to justify it, because it alone suits the entire population of the district, and was therefore provided from a sense of duty by the committee, upon the principle that the schools are designed for the people consistently with the best interests of the pupils, and considering that a Procrustean standard of measure, not adapted to the pupils and the convenience of the parents or themselves, would be an injustice, and would deter them from availing of a public-school education to which they have a right.

Were the same feature applicable in any other district without inconvenience or invidiousness it would be established; and it must and will be, whenever the composition of the population in any other district so universally demands it.

It has afforded opportunities to some pupils residing out of the district, to a number much more limited than is supposed by some persons, for reasons of health certified to by family physicians, to receive permits to attend this as a school of one session, which have been granted to them, with the consent of the committees of the divisions in which they reside, and with the same comity and reciprocity that exist between all the district committees in granting similar permits; for every school has some pupils in attendance, under special permits, who reside in other districts.

The relation of our committee to the school is that of trustees, charged with the faithful performance of all that relates to its business; while the educational details are in the charge of those whom we set over it, yet under our supervisional control, and upon the responsibility of our consciences for their proper selection and just administration.

I might well rest here, this school being entrusted to so discreet, devoted, qualified, and satisfactory a principal as Mr. Young, with his excellent assistant, the same Miss Hinckley who took it in its small beginning, and presided over it so acceptably during its minority, until it was delivered over to him as its own master, with the rest of its valuable corps of instructors; but it is due to them all, that I should not omit some manifestation of our constant and philosophic interest in the cause to which they are devoted,

and as to the manner in which their duties are and ought to be performed.

Mr. Principal, every right-minded person regards yours as a sacred profession; and in your very important sphere you are sacredly responsible for the immortal beings, with now budding minds, entrusted to you, and for the results of their schooling here.

Although from the nature of our system of public schools there is absent all manner of education that distinctly relates to the affair and object of every soul's creation as held by every Christian, and as it may well be claimed that no system of education is perfect that does not make that subject the constant study and chief business of man's life, and as object-teaching is of no effect without subject-learning, so I think no one can justly take offence if I exhort you to recognize, what I believe is your disposition and habit, as a paramount duty, the relation of the beings in your trust to their ultimate end; in the cultivation of conscientiousness, of honor, of soulfulness, and true chivalry; the driving away of every harmful and prejudicial influence, and in the referring of super-secular obligations and education to home instruction. In this district it may well be presumed that the homes are such abodes of intelligence that fortunately such instruction will be impressively imparted by words and example, and the rudiments of a secular education to the extent taught here will be supplemented by the other and yet more important education at home.

Our public schools being maintained by taxation, — borne by the lowliest as well as the most exalted in the community, and their expenses entering into the cost of the livelihood of every inhabitant, — one of the compensatory glories of such establishments and sacrifices is, that the children of citizens of all ranks and degrees are therein taught the elementary branches of education in common fraternity, upon an equality, deriving reciprocal strength in after life from their school associations; and it consequently is the duty of the managers and instructors to so adapt and conduct the schools that all can profit by their large and costly advantages.

While I do not believe in or sympathize with the principle asserted by some, that all children are the property of the State rather than of their parents, and that, for example, the children of this district, or of any other, must be compelled to leave private

schools of their parents' selection and compelled to attend the public or communal schools; while I believe the selection, whether of public or private schools, for his children belongs exclusively to the parent of each, and not to the State, — I think the parent is worthy of special honor, who, with right civic motives, sends his children to a public rather than to a private secular school, when the public school, by its hours and the qualifications of its instructors and its parental government, is, *like this school*, not inferior to any. Thereby there will be secured a vast gain to the future men and women of society here, and to the weight and power of their influence upon the future, and there will be less danger of bringing up spoiled children.

The intelligent parents of this region know that their children are to abide by the system and intent and discipline of the public schools; that their teachers are not to be regarded as mere public servants, but as rulers in the sphere of the school, by authority; and their loving authority here is to be respected and instantly obeyed, even as the authority of parents, whose places, you, sir, and your corps of instructors, for the time being, occupy.

This discipline of duteous obedience to lawful authority must make them the better men and women, better citizens, and most reliable patriots.

To you, Mr. Principal, and your subordinate instructors, I express fervent congratulations, and I confidently augur for you and them in your relations to the fortunate pupils of this, the PRINCE SCHOOL, — named with willing accord by the school authorities in honor of the present very esteemed Chief Magistrate of Boston, — exemplary mutual respect and love, lasting benefits, and everlasting rewards.

ADDRESS OF E. BENTLEY YOUNG, ESQ.

Mr. Chairman: — It has been said that a public school is in many respects a peculiar institution; perhaps in no one thing is it more so than in the various elements which, taken together, make up the administration of its affairs. Like a problem in mathematics, if any element is positive in its influence the result is by so much the greater; if negative, the result is diminished by just that amount. Most prominent among these elements in the administration of a

school are the school committee, the superintendent and his assistants, and the teachers who have immediate charge of the school. Each is essentially identified with the system, and each has its own peculiar functions. The influence of each ought of course to be positive, and to help to swell the result and produce the greatest good.

Thus far in its existence the Prince School has had only positive or beneficial elements enter into the administration of its affairs. The legislation of the general committee has been such as to advance its interests and increase its usefulness. Its local committee has been uniformly considerate and judicious in caring for its prosperity. The superintendent and his associates have, by their advice and assistance, been kindly mindful of its welfare, and its teachers have worked harmoniously and earnestly to mould the school into "form and shape." In addition to these elements of success it has a circle of kind and enthusiastic friends about it who have ever been ready to assist in promoting its prosperity, and the School Board, by conferring upon the school its present name, has secured to it, throughout the future, the invaluable friendship and support of His Honor the Mayor, whose presence here to-day makes these ceremonies complete.

Nor should I in this connection forget to mention, as another element of success, this beautiful building, with its attractive exterior, its spacious corridors, its abundant sunshine, its excellent ventilation, its capacious anterooms, its wide entrances on all sides, and its every modern convenience. Well may Boston be proud of its recently erected school-houses, which provide so completely for the health and comfort of its children!

Mr. Chairman, it is especially gratifying to me to receive from *you* this renewal of the trust which accompanies the position I have the honor to occupy; for your constant and careful attention to every question pertaining to the welfare of the school has been as remarkable as it has been satisfactory, and has won the highest esteem of its teachers. I thank you for your kind allusions to me and my work in the past; for your well-chosen words of advice; for your generous assurance that the future is full of promise. They inspire me with renewed enthusiasm for the work of teaching, and a determination to make the school all its most sanguine friends may desire.

Herbert Spencer says, "Education has for its object the formation of character. To curb restive propensities, to awaken dormant energies, to strengthen the perceptions and cultivate the tastes, to encourage this feeling and repress that, so as finally to develop the child into a man of well-proportioned and harmonious nature, should be the aim of parent and teacher alike."

Such conceptions of the scope of education by our own great thinkers dignify the teacher's vocation and give it a place among the learned professions. They bespeak for teaching the same studious devotion of *its* followers as the professions demand of theirs, if the highest excellence is to be attained. Our great universities of learning are beginning to recognize these facts, and are already instituting courses of instruction in the history and art of education. The science of didactics steps to the front, and claims an equal place with the other sciences of the day.

Teachers are now subjected to searching tests to determine their fitness for the profession. A great system of supervision and inspection has grown into existence, to see to it that proper methods are employed and true educational principles recognized by the teacher. Text-books and appliances, while liberally supplied, are no longer deemed of great importance, because upon them the methods to be employed are not dependent as in the past. Those, we are told, must emanate from the teacher. If he is properly qualified, all else is assured.

A recent work on education, by an eminent English authority, places great stress upon the necessity for skilled teachers. It claims that the teacher must have an impressive manner of presenting his subject; a cheerful and sympathetic disposition; ability to control the wayward tendencies of the young through the force of his own character and the dignity of his own bearing; scholarship of a high order; a willingness to give unremitting application to study, not only to those lines of thought which relate to his own professional work, but to some special topic wholly unprofessional; an absorbing love for children and the work of teaching.

One may well exclaim, How difficult the task! And yet the devoted teacher does not shrink from it. Loving his chosen calling he is ready to meet any ordeal, provided only it be a fair

one. All he asks is kind forbearance with unintentional faults, a generous sympathy which appreciates honest effort, and a careful analysis of the so-called "modern improvements" in teaching, by those appointed to judge his work, that the "chaff may be sifted from the wheat," and his work tested by the pure kernel of truth.

"*In medio tutissimus ibis*" is an oft-repeated counsel in matters religious and secular. Is it not equally applicable to educational questions? Progress there must be; but should it not be of that conservative character which moves slowly but surely?

Assured of such treatment as this, the teacher can press on in the discharge of his duties with courage, inviting inspection and challenging criticism.

Parents and friends: It is customary at such times for the principal to appeal to you for support and assistance. I feel it to be wholly unnecessary here. I know from experience how thoroughly interested you have been in every question affecting the efficiency of this school; how strong and satisfactory your support has been in times past. Let the same considerate support continue; give the teacher your confidence; make the school frequent visits, and observe for yourselves the spirit by which the work is animated; speak well of any excellences you may observe; be content to wait till the teacher's side of the question can be heard, if you are disposed to criticise any act of his; kindly forgive and forget any slight grievance you may have.

By so doing you will not only relieve the teacher, but enable him the better to fulfil his great work of fitting his pupils for their part in life; and, this accomplished, for their entrance into "those heavenly mansions" provided by a loving and all-wise Father.

May we all so unite our efforts to this end as to secure for the Prince School an enviable career, and make it still more worthy of the confidence and support of the community in which it exists.

At the close of the principal's remarks Franz Abt's composition, "Thou Heaven, Blue and Bright," was rendered, after which took place the formal unveiling and presentation of the portrait of Mayor Prince by Governor Long, who spoke as follows: —

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR LONG.

I think, Mr. Mayor, you will agree with me — who have so recently passed through the ordeal to which you are now subjected — that it is on an occasion like this far more blessed to give than to receive. And yet, next to the pleasure which I feel in presenting to you this, your portrait, — the cordial gift of many friends, — must be that which you feel in the regard in which they hold you, and of which it is only the expression. Nor is it possible that you could deem any monument more enviable than this likeness of yourself, the citizen magistrate of the modern Athens, hanging upon the walls of one of her sacred temples of learning, forever in the presence of the soulful faces and expanding intelligence of her children, who for generations hence will hither come to drink at the fountains of intellectual life, to be inspired by noble examples, and to lay the deep foundations of character. The school-room is the very garden of immortality. Classes may come and classes may go; but there still goes on forever the spring-tide of rosy youth. And communicating itself to your Double here — from whom from this day hence you part company in respect to growing old — he, too, shall never know or feel the lapse of years, but shall still be the polished scholar and gentleman he is to-day. And when, as I trust may be the case, long after the twentieth century shall have begun its round you shall, perchance, enter again these doors, — your cane no doubt in hand, for the artist has already given it to you, — it may be that some school-child will guide your steps with her little hand, and, pointing thither, tell you in innocent ignorance of your identity that it is the picture of one of Boston's good old mayors, who for many years presided over her destinies, who loved her for her ancient fame and her later worth, who in many graceful orations maintained her reputation for eloquence, who identified himself with her progress in learning, art, and literature, and who, fostering her schools, did not forget that the education of all her children is her greatest duty and her proudest achievement. If the child shall assure you that it was at the time of its suspension an excellent likeness she will tell you, though the flattering compliment may at this moment somewhat severely test your modesty, only the simple truth. If ever an

artist was to be congratulated upon a success which leaves nothing to be desired, and which has reproduced his subject to the very life, it is Mr. Parker in this effort of his skill. There are those who doubt the propriety of public portraits of the living; but at least in your case, sir, I cannot believe the city will suffer any detriment. As for yourself, though you were the best of men you would be a better one remembering that children at school look daily on your face; and I am sure you and I enjoy our portraits far more than if their execution were postponed till after — our own. As for your fellow-citizens, why should they be debarred the pleasure of thus exhibiting their regard for one whom they have already paid the greatest tribute of choosing him so many times to be the chief magistrate of their city?

Mr. Mayor, my duty is done. It affords me great and perhaps a vindictive pleasure to leave you, as you so recently left me, to the painful embarrassment, from which, however, your facility will easily release you, of responding to the presentation of your own portrait, and on pronouncing an oration of which you shall yourself be the sole topic. Let me only say how cordially my own personal sympathies go with the words which I have uttered in behalf of those of whom I am the representative in presenting this excellent likeness. And let me congratulate you, Mayor Prince, upon an honor now conferred upon you, greater than the laurel wreath, in that this day a plain Boston school-house has been dedicated, to which your name has been given, and on the walls of which your picture hangs.

His Honor Mayor Prince was introduced, and responded as follows: —

ADDRESS OF MAYOR PRINCE.

I don't know whether I should be most pleased with the portrait of my person by the artist, or the sketch of my moral qualities by His Excellency. Both delineations would be a constant source of satisfaction and pride, if my sense of right and justice did not sometimes bring to me misgivings and suspicions that the colors had been laid on by both painters, as by some masonic concert and sympathy, with the trowel of exaggeration; for I well remember

the assertion of Horace, "that the power to dare everything in respect to giving taffy always characterized painters and poets,"—meaning by poets such governors as delight in poetry, especially that of Virgil, the friend of Horace. . . . But these misgivings do not always torment me. There are moments of profound self-respect, of complete self-satisfaction, when I am disposed to indorse all that the painter has done to make me attractive in appearance, and all that His Excellency has said in recognition of my many virtues and merits. To do otherwise would seem to charge both these panegyrists with handling the truth carelessly. To say this of one of them would betray my ignorance of æsthetics, for art is but nature better understood; and to say it of the other would be no more or less than moral treason, for governors, like kings and princes, can do no wrong, and consequently could not misrepresent or even exaggerate the facts. . . . And now, a word in respect to the action of the School Committee in giving my name to this school, and permitting my portrait to be placed here. I fully appreciate the honor thus conferred upon me; but I assure them that I cannot adequately express my gratitude for it. I have received from my fellow-citizens, at various times, many marks of their kindly regard; but there is none that I prize more highly than this proof that I am thought worthy of being thus associated with one of the public schools of my native city; for I regard our free schools as the foundations upon which our social, moral, political, and religious institutions must rest, if they are to survive the perils and changes to which human things are subjected.

I am happy to know that our fellow-citizens fully realize the importance of popular education, and that they willingly tax themselves most liberally for its support. They are proud, as well they may be, of our school system, of our accomplished teachers, of our convenient and beautiful school-houses. They are proud, also, of their reputation in the country for all these things, and I trust there will be no abatement of this interest in the schools in the future. Let me say, in closing, that I hope that, whenever the pupils of the Prince School shall look upon the picture now hanging upon these walls, they will believe it is about to address to them this admonition: The time for you to form habits of study, of observation, and reflection,—the time to begin the work of disciplining the in-

tellectual faculties, so as to acquire the power of thinking and of concentrating the attention upon subjects you wish to consider, is the school-time. If this duty is neglected in childhood, and postponed to later years, your progress in mental education will be greatly retarded, and it will be difficult, if not impossible, for you to repair the loss thus sustained. Improve, then, the opportunities presented to you, and be diligent, earnest, and faithful students, that you may be wise, useful, and honored citizens.

After the address of His Honor, the choir sang "The Wanderer's Greeting."

The Chairman introduced Dr. John D. Philbrick, former Superintendent of Schools of Boston, who spoke as follows: —

ADDRESS OF JOHN D. PHILBRICK, LL.D.

In thanking the committee for the honor of the invitation to be present and make some remarks on this occasion, he would promise not to enter upon any exposition of his views on educational theories or methods, but confine himself to two topics relating to the installation and character of this particular school.

And, first, the building. There is nothing like it in this country except some buildings erected in Boston since this was designed and the main part of it built. In its exterior it is neither pretentious nor imposing; and it has not even a hint of "gingerbread" ornamentation about it. It is a modest, plain, substantial piece of brick masonry, plainly intended for durability and use, rather than show. It is in perfect harmony with the democratic ideal of the elementary public school. And still it has an air of solidity and comeliness, and unpretentious dignity, which is characteristic of genuine aristocracy, — the aristocracy to which a democrat need not be ashamed to take off his hat. It is not, however, in its architecture, in the artistic sense of the word, that the peculiarity of the building consists, but in its *plan as a school-house.* In the first place, all the school-rooms in it are, on the whole, I think, nearer the standard of perfection than those of any other school-house. In size, proportion, lighting, ventilation, heating, and furnishing,

they realize the best-known views and opinions on the subject of school architecture. It is quite certain that you will find no better school-rooms than these in this or any other country. But the capital characteristic of the design is the peculiar arrangement of the ground plan. Hitherto the school buildings in this country have been built in the form of a rectangle, with some unimportant projections or rudimentary wings. In small buildings this is well enough; but the larger the building the more objectionable is this plan. This edifice is a distinct and radical departure from that plan. It is arranged around three sides of an open court, and *nowhere does the width of the building exceed the width of a school-room, with the width of the corridor added;* and, then, it does not exceed two stories in height. Without going into details and reasons, which would be tedious, it may be said, without fear of contradiction, that this edifice, considered as a Grammar school-house, is unsurpassed in excellence by any other in this country, and is fairly entitled to be designated as unique. There can be little doubt that it affords the type destined to be adopted generally, as the Quincy school-house, erected on Tyler street in 1848, afforded the type of the cubical, four-story plan which has been spread all over the country.

It will not be surprising that the speaker should take a special interest in this occasion when it is remembered that this edifice was planned and erected during his superintendency. The city architect, Mr. G. A. Clough, deserves much credit for the part he had in this project; but the peculiar characteristics of the building did not originate with him, nor in this country; and perhaps the good people of this splendid quarter of Boston will be a little astonished when told that the prototype of their much-prized school-house stands in the little town of Tetschen, in Bohemia, on the right bank of the Elbe. The original, however, is much more palatial in its appearance, and is three stories high. This building was selected by the central educational authority of Austria to be represented at the Vienna Exposition, in 1873, as a model village school-house, and there is where it was discovered by the speaker.

But the most remarkable peculiarity about this school is found in the character of the population from which its pupils are drawn.

It so happens that the territorial district of this school is very

distinctly defined and cut off from the rest of the city, and that there is not one poor dwelling in it. It is the *Back Bay*, and nothing else, and that means that it is the home of the wealth and culture of Boston. Now, here is a large, free, public school, composed wholly of pupils drawn from homes of culture, wealth, luxury, and refinement. We have often boasted, and justly, that our public schools contained a larger proportion of the children of the tax-payers, and the well-to-do class, who are able to pay their tuition in private schools, than the public schools elsewhere, and that this was at once a cause and result of their excellence. They have always had individual representatives from families of the highest social standing. *But here is a large common school, composed wholly of what may fairly be called the upper class in society.* And this fact, it is believed, renders this school, as a public elementary school, absolutely unique. It is quite certain that no parallel to it can be found in the world. This is simply a common school, and the essential idea of a common school is, that it is open alike to the children of all classes. And no one, at least here in Boston, would think of gerrymandering the city into school-districts corresponding to the supposed social standing of the inhabitants. The fact that this district is thus homogeneous is purely accidental. This school was opened here rather as an experiment, when the number of pupils from this section attending the public school was very limited, it being peculiarly the region of private-school patronage. And the school being here, the district could not reasonably have any very different limits. The success of the experiment has quite transcended all expectation, and this success cannot but be regarded as a brilliant triumph of the public-school system of the city. In these days, by the operation of the compulsory system, it is not difficult, even in the depths of the slums of London, to gather all the children from the homes of squalor and wretchedness into the public school; but to make the public school so good and so attractive as to draw boys and girls in crowds from the homes of the wealthy and refined, is truly a phenomenon in the history of common schools.

Before taking his seat the speaker expressed his satisfaction in view of the fact that the name of the chief magistrate had been given to this school, for he had, on all public occasions, in con-

nection with our schools, worthily represented the true Bostonian spirit of liberality in respect to public schools.

Dr. A. A. Miner, member of the State Board of Education, was next introduced, and delivered the following address: —

ADDRESS OF REV. A. A. MINER, D.D.

Mr. Chairman, and Ladies and Gentlemen: — I desire sincerely to thank your committee, and yourself, sir, for the privilege of being present at these most interesting exercises. The rearing of a new temple of learning is no ordinary incident. We are accustomed to signalize the event with great emphasis when such a temple is consecrated to the service of the relatively few in the higher walks of learning. Why, then, should we not intensify that emphasis when it is reared in the interests of the many, for the promotion of what is primary and fundamental in our civilization? Nothing on the visible side of our educational enterprises more clearly marks our progress than does the character of our school architecture. That magnificent structure on Montgomery street, devoted to English and the classics, is a right royal edifice; while, of the Primary and Grammar school grades, this is the "Prince"; and princely every way appear to be its appointments. Most appropriately do we anticipate the beneficent influence, upon the successive generations of children as they shall gather here, of the *Prince-ly* smile that will greet them from the portrait on yonder wall. That chief magistrate is fortunate to whom are erected two such monuments, — the splendid edifice without, and this life-like specimen of art within. Both may serve to commend the wisdom of Diogenes, who, speaking of learning, said, "It makes young men sober, old men happy, poor men rich, and rich men honorable."

It is an especial pleasure, Mr. President, to listen to the apt putting of things which has so delighted us this morning. From the State comes our educational polity. Fitting is it that the State Board of Education, some of my fellow-members of which I am glad to see present, should indicate its interest in this important

educational event. Especially fitting is it that the highly honored Chief Magistrate of our Commonwealth should so eloquently voice the dominant spirit of the time, and awaken such sympathetic and genuinely appreciative response from the equally honored Chief Magistrate of the city. While we have been charmed by the terse, wise, and witty sayings of these Fathers of the City and the State, it has seemed to me almost equivalent to a liberal education to be permitted to be here. Long may the erudite spirit of the hour linger in these halls, and enlarge itself in the swelling tides of coming generations.

The new school planted here, it may be hoped, will illustrate all that is noblest in our modern methods. Surrounded by wealth, it can readily command all necessary appliances for success, and make itself a beacon to the wayfarers of the city at large.

Our progress in education, however, will be secured, not so much by increased means, as by increased efficiency in the use of the means we have. The very best methods require so much of variety and change in application as will prevent dragging in the ruts of custom.

The teacher who comes ever to his pupils with an inventive mind, a warm and sympathetic heart, and a high sense of his exalted office, cannot fail to win their love and confidence, and lead them on to most assured success; quickening them also in those high things that essentially temper all other attainments, and will awaken their reverence no less than their love. So ripened into maturity, calm may they be in the midst of vicissitudes. Though riches should take to themselves wings; though fortune should frown; though friends should grow cold; yea, though greatest disaster befall, the hidden currents of life, like the deep waters of the tempest-tossed ocean, may be comparatively undisturbed.

But, Mr. President, I arose not to make a speech, but simply to assure you of my interest in this important occasion.

Prof. Edwin P. Seaver, Superintendent of Schools, was introduced, and spoke as follows:—

ADDRESS OF EDWIN P. SEAVER, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

Mr. Chairman. — You will bear me witness that it is with extreme reluctance that I have consented to detain the audience at this late hour with any remarks of mine. I shall say but a word. We dedicate to-day one more school-house. One more ample, commodious, and beautiful building, dedicated to education, is added to the already large number of similar buildings standing in every quarter of the city. And we rejoice in this dedication — as well we may — for it is a fit occasion for rejoicing to every true New Englander, to every patriotic American. There are two things that every true son of New England believes in: his school-house and his meeting-house. Wherever he migrates, these go with him; whether it be to settle on new lands in the far West or on the new-made land of Back Bay. We know what this belief in education has done for Boston through the two hundred and fifty years of her history; we know that we owe much of what is highest and best in our civilization of to-day to this unwavering belief; and that our best hopes for the future are bound up in that same belief. Any evidence, therefore, that this belief is not waning amongst us is a cheerful augury.

Some have said that this school is a unique school; that it is patronized by the wealthier and more cultivated people of the city, and that it enjoys some peculiar privileges. This view, I hope, will not prevail. Let me appeal to you, parents of the pupils and friends of the school, not to look upon this school as having anything special or peculiar in its character or purposes. It is simply one of the public schools; one of those schools which the city has established for the education of the children of all the people. In these schools all children, whether they come from homes of wealth and refinement or from abodes of poverty and hardship, are with equal kindness cared for and taught. This is the spirit in which I believe the affairs of this school will be managed. Let these teachers have your confidence and support. Trust them, and you will find them to deserve it. And be sure that this school, like all others, will be watched over and cared for in the hope that no spirit of caste and no sectarian prejudice may

ever be allowed to enter in and corrupt the broad, free, liberal policy which now prevails in the management of our educational affairs. There are two or three other points on which I should gladly say a word or two, but I feel embarrassed by the lateness of the hour. Thanking you, therefore, for your attention, and the Chairman for the courtesy of his invitation, I shall yield what time remains to another speaker.

Mr. John E. Fitzgerald was the next speaker, and made the closing address in his usual happy manner, addressing himself especially to the pupils of the school. After the remarks of Mr. Fitzgerald the exercises closed with singing, by the choir, the song "Sea Nymphs."

DESCRIPTION.

At the request of the Division Committee, George A. Clough, Esq., the City Architect, has kindly furnished the following description of the building, in a letter to the chairman: —

LETTER OF GEORGE A. CLOUGH, ESQ.

City of Boston,
Office of City Architect, City Hall,
January 30, 1882.

John C. Crowley, Esq., *Chairman of the Committee on the Fourth Division:* —

Dear Sir, — I am pleased to comply with your request, in providing you with a set of plans, and giving a description of the Prince Grammar-School building, for your annual report.

This building is especially notable, as it is the first example in New England, if not in the United States, of the plan so universally adopted in Germany and Austria; the essential difference being in the grouping of the rooms, and so arranging them that no part of the building shall exceed the width of a room and corridor, or con-

fining the rooms mainly on one side of the corridor, instead of grouping them around a common hall in the centre, which has been the general practice in America up to this period.

The advantage gained in the Prince-School plan is in giving a freer and more certain circulation of air, and the avoiding of any reservoir (like the central hall) to contain foul air, and thus communicating the same to the various rooms about it, as in the case of the Sherwin-School building; also the obtaining, in this longitudinal form, a more complete mode of lighting, and a more direct connection between staircases, corridors, and entrances.

The adoption of this plan at this particular time, I may add, was suggested by the conditions laid down by the Committee on Public Instruction of the year 1874, which were as follows: "That the building shall contain eight school-rooms and an exhibition hall, and planned in a manner so that four rooms could be added hereafter, and the whole make a symmetrical building; that two rooms should be devoted to grammar, and six to primary pupils, each department to have its separate entrances, staircases, and play-grounds."

Upon an examination of the plans, it will be seen that these conditions could hardly have been complied with in any other form or outline of building.

The lot selected for the building was a corner one, and of dimensions favorable for carrying out the conditions of the committee, it having a frontage on Newbury street of two hundred and five feet by a width of one hundred and twelve feet on Exeter street; the long way of the building was planned to front on Newbury street, with its parallel corridor and rooms nearly all one side and facing south.

A simple classical design was adopted, comprising a central and two end pavilions, and the arranging of the twelve school-rooms and exhibition hall on two floors. Each of the two end pavilions contains four of the rooms, and each bay between central and end pavilions two rooms; while the central pavilion provides for a liberal entrance and a master's room on the first floor, with exhibition hall on the second floor.

The first condition in relation to erecting of eight rooms, and adding four more at a subsequent period, was easily complied with by omitting one end pavilion; consequently the corner and central

pavilion, with the two bays, were erected in 1875, and the other pavilion was added last year; and to correspondingly increase the seating capacity of the Exhibition Hall, a light balcony is to be erected across the end opposite the platform, and on the two sides, thus adding *another* new feature to School Architecture.

The building as completed measures one hundred and seventy-four feet on Newbury street, by seventy-one feet four inches on Exeter street, at the widest point, and about thirty-six feet between the end pavilion at the narrowest. It is built of face-brick, trimmed with Connecticut brown stone. The roofs are of a gradual slope, and slated. The roof over the exhibition hall is much the highest, and forms a feature in the design upon this point; also upon the highest point of the roofs of each of the end pavilions rises a ventilating turret.

The basement is largely devoted to play-room, and is a clear story on the play-yard side, and about five feet above the grass-plots on the street sides, allowing ample light and air. There are three entrances to the building,—one in each of the end pavilions on the sides, and one in the centre of the Newbury-street front; also there are three staircases connecting with each of these entrances.

The school-rooms measure thirty-four feet by twenty-six feet, and each has its separate wardrobe and teacher's closet. The wardrobes are about four feet six inches by eighteen feet, and provided with an outside window. There are four windows, nine feet by four feet, to each school-room, and arranged with regard to an equal distribution of the light at all points, with their heads near the ceiling, and provided with inside blinds, fourfold, and with rolling slats.

The interior is finished in pine, sheathed and grained, imitation of oak. The walls of the school-room are sheathed to the height of the black-boards, and the wardrobes and corridors to the height of five feet.

The heating and ventilation is on the system of indirect steam, the fresh air being admitted to the steam coils at the ceiling of the basement, or about five feet above the level of the lot, and from the coils conducted by tin pipes, two to each room; the size of each pipe being graduated to provide eight cubic feet to each occupant of the room. The fresh-heated air in each case is admitted against

the window surface, or cold side of the room, and, on the opposite side, two ventilating pipes of equal capacity, to exhaust the vitiated air; these pipes are conducted to the three ventilating turrets at the highest points of the roof.

Very truly yours,

GEO. A. CLOUGH,
City Architect.

APPENDIX.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, March 1, 1881.

To the School Committee: —

I respectfully present my first report, which is also the first annual report of the Superintendent of Public Schools.

The discharge of my duties as Superintendent began on the first day of December, 1880. The amount of personal observation I have been able to give the schools since that date is, of course, not large. Indeed, it is less than I had expected, until the pressure of other duties of my office made it apparent that the visitation of schools must go on rather slowly for the present. I should not, therefore, be justified in undertaking, at the present time, a detailed survey, or criticism, of the work actually going on in the schools. Accordingly, I shall only note some important aspects of the present state of affairs, and invite attention to some practical points that seem to call for consideration.

Our school system has lately undergone a good deal of revision. A radical reform, indeed, beginning with the reorganization of the School Committee, has been going on until it has reached all grades of schools, all departments of instruction, of supervision, and of administration. Teachers find themselves in changed

relations with their schools, with their work, and with the authorities who assign and who judge their work. New agencies have been put in operation, and new lines of effort marked out. Courses of study have been recast, definite standards of attainment set up, and uniform examinations instituted, for the purpose of ascertaining and recording the proficiency of pupils in all the schools. The three grades of schools — primary, grammar, and high — have been made independent of one another. The important duty of regulating promotions from one grade to the next has been entrusted to officers not exclusively connected with either grade, but equally interested in all. A system of examining candidates for the office of teacher has been put in operation, with a view to debar the ignorant and incompetent; while new regulations relating to the appointment, probation, and confirmation of teachers, have been adopted with the same end in view. These, and many other like changes, have wrought, and are still working, a wide departure from the old order of things.

Some of these changes have already been justified by their fruits; others, no less promising, will require time, and, perhaps, further legislation for a full development of results. Radical changes in a large and complex system of administration like that of our schools are pretty sure to be attended by difficulties, which, if neglected, may impair success. The strain put upon the system may have dislocated some of the parts, or the new machinery may not work harmoniously with the old; hence the need, it may be, of relief or readjustment here and there. This, of itself, neither

implies failure, nor invites retreat in the way of reform; it only suggests strengthening for further progress. The opponents of change are never slow to point out difficulties, real or fancied, and to urge retreat. But reforms are not accomplished by retreating. Real difficulties must be met and overcome, fancied ones will vanish of themselves, and at every step forward the way towards ultimate perfection becomes clearer.

That the recent changes have created some difficulties is well known, and the importance of removing any that are, or may become, serious, will not be denied. Indeed, what is now needed is not new reforms so much as a thorough and detailed working out of the reforms already begun. To develop these in their full scope and true intent is necessary, not only that the promised fruits may be brought forth, but also that broader ground may be gained for new improvements.

This important work of detail is not wholly, nor even chiefly, the work of legislation; the greater share of it falls to the teachers. Especially is this true of all that relates to methods of instruction and discipline. It is a brief and easy task to prescribe in general terms the use of improved methods of instruction; but it is not so easy to get those methods applied with success in a single school or in a single class. Bad methods of discipline are easily condemned by vote; but to get them replaced by good ones needs time and patient effort. Legislation can, indeed, declare the need of reform, indicate its direction, aid its progress, and judge its results; but re-

form must stand still, unless teachers are able and willing to enter into the spirit of it, and carry on the work to final success. Therefore, the share of work belonging to the teacher in any reform of instruction and discipline is a large and vitally important one.

Reform in methods of instruction is the ever-present need of the schools. The best schools and the best teachers are those that feel this need most keenly, and respond to it most promptly. Where no reform is going on, there educational life is ebbing, or dead formalism already prevails. "To stand still is to go backward," says the proverb; and there is no surer symptom of decay than a disposition to believe that the utmost attainable good has been reached. The need of educational progress is just now urged upon us with unwonted emphasis. Criticism, both public and private, has been unusually busy of late, challenging every kind of work, every method of working, every sort of result. The whole spirit and tendency of our common-school instruction has been sharply questioned by critics, who, whatever their qualifications for forming just opinions, have certainly not failed to find wide audience. Harsh and unjust as their expressions have been, we cannot hide from ourselves, if we would, the weak points they have assailed. If we have taught grammar, and our pupils can neither speak nor write good English; if we have drilled them in arithmetic, and they can neither reason clearly nor reckon correctly; if we have been dealing with words and not with ideas; cramming instead of training; then the critic who turns our attention most strongly to these faults does us the best

service. And who shall say that we are not open to such criticisms? Who does not know that there is much both in our theories and in our practice that needs reforming, and reforming altogether?

To the malevolent critic, indeed, we may truly say, — and we are bound to insist upon it, — that the schools of to-day compare not unfavorably with the schools of any past period. There is evidence enough to prove this. The schools of twenty-five years ago, or of forty years ago, were not better than the schools of to-day, either in methods of teaching, or in the selection of studies, or in the care taken of the health and physical well-being of the pupils, or in the modes of discipline, or in the moral tone and influence of the teachers, or in any other respect in which improvement has been attempted for a generation past. On the contrary, there has been progress; and the schools show marked improvement in all these particulars. The standard of teaching has been greatly raised; special preparation for the work has been more generally insisted on; more professional pride has been shown in doing the work well; while the tests for determining its quality are more decisive, and have been more freely and thoroughly applied. All this, of course, has told on the schools, and is telling on them to-day. He who is ignorant of such facts, or who consciously ignores them, is not a critic with whom one may profitably discuss matters of school reform. It is with those whose purpose is to build up, not with those whose wish is to pull down, that we can go into a consideration of defects and their remedies.

Accordingly, the suggestion that there is much in our present theories and practice that needs reforming, springs from no purpose to belittle what has been accomplished in the past, much less from a disposition to yield to the unjust critic any ground that does not belong to him, but rather from a sense of our deficiencies when our actual performance is tried by the ideal standards of professional theory.

To illustrate. It is a cardinal principle in modern pedagogy that the mind gains a real and adequate knowledge of things only in the presence of the things themselves. Hence the first step in all good teaching is an appeal to the observing powers. The objects studied and the studying mind are placed in the most direct relations with one another that circumstances admit. Words and other symbols are not allowed to intervene, tempting the learner to satisfy his mind with ideas obtained at second-hand. One application of this principle is seen in the so-called object-teaching; but the principle is applicable to all teaching, and all methods of teaching based on it are known as objective methods. The theory goes even further, and declares, in general, that no teaching which is not objective in method can properly be called teaching at all. Hence we have this test: Is our teaching objective in method?

Now, go into our schools and observe what goes on there. Do we begin by concentrating the observing powers on the things to be studied, or do we present verbal descriptions, formal definitions, and general statements, as if we expected the imagination to supply the facts?

It is said that Faraday never used the term *gravitation* in his elementary lectures without, at the same time, recalling to the minds of his hearers, by letting a stone fall to the floor, or otherwise, a vivid idea of the thing signified by that word. And so he did with many other scientific terms. No matter how familiar they might seem, he was not willing to trust them alone. He could never feel sure that the ideas suggested by them to his hearers would not be quite as much creations of imagination as accurate reproductions of past impressions. Hence the concrete illustration ever ready, as a ballast, to keep each word down to its true signification.

This is objective teaching, as practised by a great master of the art. In proportion as our teaching approaches such a model we may pronounce it excellent; and in proportion as it falls short, or is directed to false models, we must consider it deficient and wrong.

How many of our text-books begin, not with the suggestion of concrete illustrations, but with abstract definitions, and still more abstract "first principles,"— blind guides to the blind teacher, and sources of perplexity to teachers who are not blind. Take object-teaching itself, — the most obvious application of the objective method in teaching, because the objects of study are the very physical objects then and there present before the pupils, — and how often do we see it degenerate into mere talk to the pupils about the objects, instead of affording them, as it should, an opportunity to make their own observations and draw their own inferences, without being told what to ob-

serve and what to infer. Such impertinence defeats its own ends; for it shuts out the pupils from the only way in which they can ever gain real knowledge, that is, by the self-directed activity of their own minds. Another illustration. It is a well-recognized law of the human mind that the free and natural activity of the intellectual powers is at once pleasurable and beneficial, while a constrained and abnormal activity is both painful and injurious. Hence some have proposed, as a test by which to judge of any plan of instruction, Does it excite pleasurable mental activity on the part of the pupils? The theory that all good instruction is attractive, and that no instruction which, under normal conditions, is not attractive is good instruction, has been generally accepted as a theory; but our practice would hardly endure a strict application of it. Are our methods in general so excellent that we may safely rely on the pupil's love of knowledge and pleasurable interest in getting it to keep him to his work? Are we quite prepared to accept the theoretical deduction that idleness in school children, except when connected with some bodily infirmity, is the product of bad teaching? And yet the theory merely contemplates the universal prevalence of a state of things which is sometimes realized by individual teachers, or in single schools. It merely sets forth in clear light the ultimate aim of all our efforts in reform, and proposes a plain, practical test by which to judge of our progress. If we now depend on the artificial stimulus of rewards and punishments to prevent idleness, the theory requires us to regard this as an evil capable of diminution and final extinction. It requires

us to believe in the efficacy of nobler motives to study, and to accept evidence of their failure to work as evidence, not of juvenile depravity, but of defective educational practice.

But we need not multiply illustrations. We might go on comparing the actual state of things with theoretical standards until we had traversed the whole field of educational principles. The result at every point would be the same, — one argument more to show the need of sustained and systematic effort to embody in our practice more of the spirit of our best educational theories. These theories we need to keep more steadily in view; we need to have faith in them, and to follow them in the belief that we may ultimately reach the ends they set before us.

It is believed that our teachers will not be slow to respond to this need of the times. Intelligent criticism will be welcomed, even if severe. It is a characteristic of the good workman that he is never wholly pleased with his work. His ideals are ever beyond his achievement, and he ceases not to strive for better achievement. To the critic who will point him out a better way, — to one even who will drive him into it, — he will give thanks. Among our teachers there are many good workmen and many good critics. No one who is familiar with the schools can fail to see this. There is good reason, therefore, to hope that reforms wisely conceived will be wisely promoted.

Here it is especially satisfactory to note the desire for improvement in professional knowledge and skill everywhere manifest. The teachers are wide awake.

Whatever promises to be of assistance to them in their work is eagerly sought for. Witness the way in which many of them have used Saturday mornings since the discontinuance of the Saturday-morning session of the schools. Until this year there were given at the Normal School Saturday-morning courses of lessons, or lectures, on teaching. These were given chiefly by our own teachers under the general direction of the head-master of the Normal School, and were very numerously attended by teachers of all grades. The instruction was of great value because of its direct practical application to the every-day work of the school-room. The discontinuance of these lessons is to be all the more regretted as it was not caused by any falling off either in the zeal of those who gave the instruction or in the interest of those who received it. The lessons ought to be revived; and if there are practical difficulties in the way they should be overcome. Meanwhile, many teachers resort to the Teachers' School of Science, where lessons in physics, zoölogy, botany, and geology are given with direct reference to practical work in our schools. This school owes its pecuniary support to a private liberality which claims our renewed recognition and gratitude. A course of Saturday-morning lectures on pedagogy, given under the auspices of Harvard University, is well attended by the teachers of Boston and vicinity. Moreover, there are frequent meetings of teachers called by our own officials for the purpose of giving needed explanations, suggestions, and advice as to particular kinds of work. Altogether, Saturday morning is a busy

time for our teachers, and the work they are doing promises well for their schools.

But the work of teachers alone will not be enough in a comprehensive, thorough-going reform of instruction and discipline. Where there are many workers, there must be a head to direct and control the work. It would be vain to expect from the undirected and unaided efforts of the multitude of teachers in many schools a degree of success that might well be expected from a single teacher or the few teachers in a single school. To secure the best results on a large scale there must be a unity of purpose and a unity of method, and these come only from proper supervision. Here is the field in which the Superintendent and the Supervisors find their most important work. In the actual management of the schools, of course, they are not expected to interfere, but in respect to methods of instruction they are entrusted with the important duty of suggesting and promoting all needed improvements. Their part in a work of reform is the leading part. Not that their personal skill and experience are the only source from which good suggestions flow, — for they have the right to draw upon the skill and experience of the teaching corps,— but their position, commanding as it does a view of the whole field, ought to enable them to guide to the best issue the work in every part.

Thus there are two conditions of success in school reform, — teachers, able and willing to do the work, and supervisors capable of wisely guiding it. There is one other, — efficient coöperation. Teachers and supervisors must join hands in the work, each aid-

ing the other in a common effort to improve the schools. Working apart and at cross purposes they can only work harm. There must be a common purpose and a common plan, and there must be mutual respect and mutual confidence, or the good work cannot go on. Plain as this is, there is little danger of laying too much stress upon it. May not some of the infelicities of the present time be traced to a lack of that mutual respect and confidence which ought to exist? Does not the hope of future progress depend mainly on the growth of a more sympathetic and conciliatory spirit among all those who are interested in our schools and their work? What, indeed, may we not hope for when all shall work together harmoniously to the end that our schools may fully deserve the reputation they enjoy abroad, and the unstinted liberality with which they are supported at home?

First among the practical topics which will soon come up for consideration is that of supplementary reading. This matter was recently referred to the Board of Supervisors for investigation and report. As their report will soon be made, there is no need of a full discussion of the subject now. There are, however, two points in it worthy of special notice here.

In the first place, it is apparent from all the evidence that the use of supplementary reading is growing in favor with the teachers; and there can be no doubt that it will continue to grow in favor as experience of its benefits accumulates. They who look upon it as an added branch of study, — just so much more work to be done, — naturally dislike to give it much time, because

an equal amount of time will have to be taken from other branches. But this does not seem to be the right view. There are many who look upon the supplementary reading, not as an added branch of study, but as a promising means of adding new interest to studies already familiar. What history, or geography, or natural science might gain by this means is obvious enough. Language lessons — that is, instruction and practice in oral statement and written composition — may also derive much assistance from well-chosen reading matter used in the right way. By reading that which awakens thought, quickens the imagination, or moves the feelings, the pupils are at once both prepared and prompted to use their powers of expression. Indeed, it is only when they act under the lively prompting of a desire to express their thought in speech or in writing that they derive much benefit from their attempts to do so. Hence it is that supplementary reading, almost immediately on its introduction into the schools, began to be turned to good account in the language lessons.

The second point relates to the supply of reading matter to the schools by our Public Library. It is suggested that the pupils of the high schools and the older pupils of the grammar schools might be supplied more economically, and yet in more abundant variety by the Public Library than by the School Committee. If we look into this we shall find, I think, an excellent opportunity for joining in a very useful way those two great agencies in popular education, — the public library and the public schools.

Hitherto there has been little connection between the

educational work of the one and that of the other. The two lines of work have gone on independently for the most part, and neither has received much direct aid from the other. Indeed, how could it well be otherwise? What can the busy teacher do more than to suggest to his pupils the titles of some good books, give them some general advice about reading them, and, perhaps, require some evidence that the reading has been done? All this being unconnected with the regular work of his class has to be done in spare fragments of time. Only occasionally and accidentally do the regular lessons get illustration from such miscellaneous reading. If an interesting inquiry is started in the recitation hour, and the pupils are encouraged to pursue the subject at large in the library books, the only result is to send them on a race to the library, a few to return with the needed books, the rest without them. Of course this is very much better than getting no books at all; yet it is the general opinion of teachers that, under existing arrangements, their school work is not much aided by the library. The trouble is just here: the teacher cannot work separately with each single pupil; he must deal for the most part with whole classes. To make his work tell, he must have all his pupils doing the same thing at the same time. Then, whenever he works, he works with each pupil and each pupil works with him. None are idle, waiting for their turns, and all are stimulated by simultaneous interest in the common work. If, therefore, he has a class of fifty pupils, he will ask the library to give him, not fifty different books, but fifty copies of the same book. Then his pupils, whether in school

or at home, will all be reading the same book at the same time. He can follow their reading, assist them when they need his assistance, and turn their reading to good account in many ways. Not least among the advantages of this simultaneous reading is the fact that the pupils will stimulate each other to a pitch of enthusiasm not otherwise easily awakened. Thus will the teacher secure for his labor the greatest return in proportion to the time spent. Indeed, with a very moderate allowance of time, he can carry his pupils through half a dozen good books in a school year. This will lead them to read other books of like character; and so he will have begun to cultivate in his pupils a taste for that which is sound and wholesome in literature, — the surest protection against that which is worthless or injurious.

It is well known that an interesting trial of the plan here outlined has been going on in the Wells School for more than a year past, and that two or three other schools have begun in the same way. The master of the Wells School has, from time to time, received from the Public Library sets of books large enough to allow one copy to each member of his class. These he has been allowed to keep as long as he needed them. Once a week the pupils are allowed to take the books home and read thirty or forty pages in place of preparing their "home lesson." The next day the master spends an hour in going over with them what they have read. It is a most pleasant and profitable exercise, and the results have been very gratifying, not to the master alone, but to the many visitors drawn thither by the novelty of the

thing. There can be no doubt about the present success of the plan, nor about its promise for the future. Thus far the expense of the plan has been met by private liberality, because there was a doubt about the propriety of using for this special purpose public money that had been granted for a somewhat different purpose. If the City Council would remove this doubt by granting a small sum — a thousand dollars would be ample — for the purpose of providing the schools with books to be used on the Wells School plan, and if the School Committee would encourage the wider adoption of that plan, and make suitable arrangements with the Trustees of the Public Library touching the selection of the books, then there would grow up between our public schools and the Public Library practical relations of a very beneficial kind. The library would help the schools in their work to an extent hitherto unknown; while the schools would promote the higher educational work of the library by sending out their graduates better prepared to seek for, and receive the benefits of, that work. Thus, each, by joining with the other, would itself become a more potent factor in popular education.

Having been assured that the Trustees of our Public Library — to whose liberal, though unofficial, action we owe the Wells School experiment — are ready and anxious to undertake the work, and that they have full faith in the excellence of the plan they have tried, I would respectfully urge upon the School Committee that the matter receive due consideration, and that, if satisfactory arrangements can be made as to the details of a working plan, the School Committee

join with the Board of Trustees of the Public Library in making a request of the City Council for the small special appropriation needed to set the plan in operation.

The completion of the new building for the Latin and English High Schools marks the beginning of a brighter era in the history of these great schools. For many years the want of a suitable building in a quiet and wholesome neighborhood has been the great hindrance to full success in their proper work. With classes divided and scattered, with teachers and pupils hourly migrating from street to street, what could be more surely counted on than waste of time and energy? Now each school is gathered under one roof. All the pupils and all the exercises can be under the immediate supervision of the head master. Loss of time and waste of power, so far as these are caused by physical conditions, are at an end. There is, therefore, every reason to hope that both schools may henceforth enjoy all the prosperity their most ardent friends could wish.

There are two particulars in which the furnishing of the new building is not yet complete. The drawing-rooms have not been provided with suitable models, stands, tables, and other things for the classes in drawing. What and how much needs to be provided will depend on the character of the instruction proposed for the upper classes in the schools, and on the number of pupils who are to receive the instruction. At present, drawing is optional in the two upper classes of the English High School, and comparatively few choose it. In this school, if anywhere, advanced

instruction in drawing ought to be sought for by large classes. The admirable rooms, especially designed for freehand and model drawing, ought to be crowded instead of being, as now, well-nigh deserted.

The gymnasium, too, awaits its equipment. There is money ready for the purchase of apparatus, but there are some questions as to the nature of the instruction to be given and the kinds of apparatus to be used that need to be definitely settled before any outlay is made.

Without a good system of instruction and without proper supervision of the exercises, the boys will profit little by the use of the gymnasium. Left to themselves to use the ordinary apparatus as they please most boys fail to secure the beneficial results of physical training. Some, taking a fancy to special kinds of exercise, develop certain parts to the neglect of others, thus producing an ill-balanced physique; while others, by attempting exercises unsuited to their strength, may seriously injure themselves. The object of physical training in school should be, not to produce athletes, but to promote good health. In the use of gymnastic exercises for this purpose, most young persons need intelligent advice and guidance. Instead of being turned loose into a gymnasium with no definite notion of what he proposes to do, the boy should know just what his physical condition is, what parts are weak, what morbid tendencies exist, and what special kinds of exercise he needs to strengthen the former or to correct the latter. If he is fortunately free from weakness or morbid tendencies, he will still need to be taught how best to

keep up the general tone of his system by a suitable plan of exercise. For most of this information the boys would depend on their teachers, but in some cases the advice of parents, or of the family physician, would be needed.

In marking out a course of physical training for our Latin and High School boys, we probably could not do better than to follow, in general, the example of the Hemenway Gymnasium in Cambridge. The course there pursued is outlined in the following extract from a letter kindly written, at my request, by Dr. Sargent, the Director of that institution:

. . . The object of physical training with us is not to make men active and strong, as much as it is to make them healthy and enduring. Perfect health implies a condition in which all parts of the body are properly nourished and harmoniously developed — in which the vital organs are sound, well balanced, and capable of performing their functions to the fullest extent. The researches of the physiologists have shown that whenever a certain organ or class of organs becomes relatively too small or large, causing a want of balance or harmony in their action, there is in every case far greater liability to disease. It is in imperfect, ill-balanced organizations that we find the greatest amount of sickness, and the greatest number of incurable disorders. It is the weak spot, caused by inheritance, acquired by exposure, close confinement, over-work, etc., that invites disease and death, even though the rest of the system may be in perfect condition. To attain a perfect structure, harmony in development, and a well-balanced organism is our principal aim.

In order to go about our work intelligently, we first take a number of body measurements, which are compared with a standard for the given age. We then test the strength of various parts, examine the heart, lungs, etc., and solicit as much of the student's history as will throw light on his inherited tendencies. From the data thus obtained a course of exercise is prescribed, which is in

every way designed to meet the demands of his particular case. Let us take a few illustrations:

No. 1 has a flat chest and is predisposed to consumption. If he is admitted to a gymnasium and left to his own discretion, the chances are that he will exhaust his vital energy in going from one thing to another before he has given his lungs and chest the special attention which they need. His wants are best subserved by specifying the work most suitable for him, and by adopting the apparatus to his peculiar condition.

No. 2 has a weak, irregular heart and poorly developed back and legs. Systematic rowing and running at a slow pace are admirably adapted for toning up the heart and strengthening the muscles of the back and legs, and are prescribed as special exercises with limitations.

No. 3 is nervous and excitable, inclined to do everything at a breakneck speed, thereby drawing upon the very power which it is for his interest to conserve. In this case a list of exercises is prescribed which are calculated to deaden nervous sensibility by increasing muscular strength.

No. 4 is bilious or lymphatic, and is given the opposite course from that prescribed for No. 3; and so on.

Where the muscular system only needs development, the pupil is directed at first to those appliances which are designed to strengthen his weak parts. After he has become more symmetrical his exercises are made more general. For the benefit of those who simply need exercise, without special training, a number of appliances have been introduced, which are so constructed that they can be readily adjusted to the "strength of the strong and the weakness of the weak." No long instruction is needed to make this apparatus available. It is only necessary to explain the desired movements once, and the results which follow will tell how well they have been carried out. Besides the developing appliances we have a great variety of swings, bars, ladders, etc.; but before the student is allowed to use them he must give evidence of a certain amount of preparatory training.

This, in short, is the system pursued at Harvard, where there is no systematic instruction, and where, after an order of exercises has been once prescribed, everything is left to the option of the

student. How well the system works may be learned from an inspection of the gymnasium records, which are always open to the public. The second examinations, which I am now taking, show results which are very suggestive, if not a little startling. They have led me to conclude that half the young men who come to college are physically in arrears, *i.e.*, their brains have been developed at the expense of their physique. The rapid gain in health, strength, and size of students and professors (though more advanced in years) during the first three or four months of their gymnastic training can only be accounted for on this ground. Our best scholars fail for want of body, not for want of brain.

With some modifications or limitations the system of the Hemenway Gymnasium might be applied to the Latin and English High School gymnasium. No special instructor would be needed except at first. After an intelligent plan of work had been laid out, and some preparatory instruction in the use of it had been given to the regular teachers, they could easily give the boys all needed instruction, if they had the proper appliances to work with. In this work the teachers would have a double interest, for the exercise would benefit themselves no less than their pupils.

Most of the apparatus would be simple, requiring little preliminary instruction in the use of it; while some of the exercises would require no apparatus at all, but merely a large floor. The apparatus and the gymnasium itself should be at all times in the care of a competent janitor, who might be required to keep the gymnasium open in the afternoon and early evening, for the teachers and pupils who wished to use it for recreation. Indeed, if the full benefits of gymnastic exercise are to be enjoyed, much of it must take place out of school hours, for it is only a small fraction of

school time that can be used for the purpose, and this will all be needed for gymnastic instruction in classes.

The distribution of duties amongst the Supervisors might be in some respects changed for the better. By the Regulations, as they now stand, the Superintendent is directed to designate three Supervisors, who shall be placed in charge of the primary schools. The other three, of course, confine their work to the grammar and high schools. There is, consequently, but little work in which all the Supervisors have a common interest and responsibility. The practical result is, that they work as two distinct boards, having separate duties, and holding dissimilar relations to the schools. This is just the reverse of what should be. The Board of Supervisors should not be a heterogeneous, but a homogeneous body. For, unless the Supervisors are to act as mere assistants to the Superintendent, — to do his bidding in all things, and give advice only when asked, — it is important that they should be able to take counsel together, as to the best methods to pursue in doing their work. How otherwise can their individual observations and experience be well utilized? How, without careful comparison of notes and discussion of results, can they form trustworthy opinions as to the merits of particular methods of teaching, or as to the characteristics of different schools or teachers? How, without well-understood plans of concerted action, can they hope to use effectually the means placed at their command for improving the instruction and discipline of the schools? The methods of supervision used, except so far as they are prescribed by the positive

regulations of the School Committee, ought to be recognized as the methods, not of a single Supervisor, but of the Board of Supervisors, and as such to be entitled to all the weight properly attaching to the deliberate judgment of a board of experts. Hence, whatever tends to split up the Board of Supervisors, so that it cannot profitably sit together in counsel, robs it of an important means of usefulness and efficiency.

On the other hand, whatever tends to unify the Board by identifying the interests of its members in a common work will add weight to its opinions and efficiency to its action. This is the general reason for suggesting that the duties of all the Supervisors should be made essentially alike.

There is also an important special reason. It is believed that the Supervisor who is in charge of the primary schools of a district ought also to supervise the grammar schools of the same district. The advantages of such an arrangement hardly need to be set forth in detail. It must be obvious that the Supervisor, who has had in his hands the main direction of the primary instruction, is just the one who can most usefully follow the pupils from the primary to the grammar school, and watch over their instruction there. Discontinuity of instruction there must be in passing from schools of one grade to schools of another; but, for this very reason, discontinuity of supervision ought not to happen. Again, it is mainly on the judgment of the Supervisor in charge of a primary school that reliance must be placed in making promotions to the grammar school. How can he

better keep himself informed as to the propriety of his promotions, than by visiting the lower classes, and especially the sixth class, of the grammar schools? Indeed, it is not easy to see how he can act intelligently for the best good of the pupils unless, acting under a sense of continued responsibility, he watches over them after promotion as well as before. But, above all, this arrangement would put it in the power of the Supervisor of the district, and Master of the Grammar School, to render each other valuable assistance in many ways. Whatever can be done to promote such mutually helpful relations ought not to be left undone, for it is a matter of experience that, wherever the absence of prejudice has allowed the growth of such relations, the results have been altogether satisfactory.

For the reasons above stated, I would recommend that so much of the Regulations as limits the supervision of the primary schools to three Supervisors be stricken out, and that the supervision of those schools, as well as that of the grammar and high schools, be entrusted to the Board of Supervisors. They would then be responsible for the making a wise distribution of their work, and for the results of it. My belief is that the usefulness and efficiency of the Board of Supervisiors could not be better promoted than by making them one body, with a common responsibility to the School Committee for all they recommend and all they do.

EDWIN P. SEAVER.

STATISTICS

ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

FEBRUARY, 1881.

SUMMARY.

February, 1881.

General Schools.	No. Schools.	No. of Teachers.	Average No. Pupils. Belonging.	Average Attendance.	Average Absence.	Per cent. of Attendance.	No. at date.
Normal	1	4	77	75	2	97	73
Latin and High	10	87	2,016	1,916	100	95	1,968
Grammar	50	619	27,412	24,638	2,774	89.8	27,523
Primary	407	407	21,902	18,339	3,563	83.7	21,996
Totals	468	1,117	51,407	44,968	6,439	87.5	51,560

Special Schools.	No. Schools.	No. of Teachers.	Average No. Pupils Belonging.	Average Attendance.	Average Absence.	Per cent. of Attendance.	No. at date.
Horace Mann	1	9	77	61	16	81	78
Licensed Minors	2	2	58	50	8	86.2	58
Evening High	1	9	650	200	....	....	....
Evening	17	108	2,118	1,147	....	....	....
Evening Drawing	6	16	402	297	....	....	....
Totals	27	144	3,305	1,755	....	....	....

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

	Schools.			Teachers.		
	Houses.	Rooms.	Seats.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Normal School	.....	3	150	1	2	3
Latin School	1	47	1,645	12	.....	12
English High School				14	.....	14
Girls' High School	1	9	759	2	15	17
Girls' Latin School				1	4	5
Roxbury High School	1	6	212	2	4	6
Dorchester High School	1	6	205	1	3	4
Charlestown High School	1	9	297	1	5	6
West Roxbury High School	1	1	96	1	2	3
Brighton High School	1	1	81	1	2	3
East Boston High School	1	0	82	1	2	3
Grammar Schools	50	558	30,267	87	501	588
Primary Schools	100	448	22,247	.....	407	407
Totals	158	1,088	56,041	124	947	1,071

SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

Schools.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Horace Mann School	.....	9	9
Licensed Minors' School	.....	2	2
Evening Schools	49	68	117
Evening Drawing Schools	13	3	16
French: High Schools	3	2	5
German: High Schools	2	.....	2
Sciences: Roxbury and West Roxbury High Schools	.....	1	1
Music: High, Grammar, and Primary Schools	4	.....	4
Illustrative Drawing, Normal School	.....	1	1
Drawing: High and Grammar Schools	1	.....	1
Sewing	.....	28	28
Laboratory Assistant: Girls' High School	.....	1	1
Gymnastics: Girls' High School	.....	1	1
Gymnastics: Girls' Latin School	.....	1	1
Military Drill: High Schools	1	.....	1
Totals	73	117	190

NORMAL AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

Semi-Annual Returns to February, 1881.

Schools.	Average whole Number.			Average Attendance.			Average Absence.	Per cent. of Attendance.	Head Masters.	Masters.	Junior Masters.	Asst. Principals.	First Assistants.	Second Assist's.	Third Assist's.	Fourth Assist's.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.										
Normal	...	77	77	..	75	75	2	97.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Latin	334	...	334	325	..	325	9	97.	1	3	8	.	.	.	.	.
Girls' Latin	...	140	140	..	133	133	7	94.4	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	2
English High	365	...	365	350	..	350	15	95.9	1	7	6	.	.	.	.	.
Girls' High	...	552	552	..	516	516	36	93.6	1	.	1	1	1	2	3	8
Roxbury High	88	100	188	84	93	177	11	95.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	2
Dorchester High	42	60	102	40	55	95	7	93.4	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	2
Charlestown High	61	83	144	57	79	136	8	94.5	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	2
West Roxbury High	26	39	65	24	37	61	4	94.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Brighton High	17	32	49	17	32	49	..	98.9	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
East Boston High	35	42	77	34	40	74	3	96.8	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Totals	968	1,125	2,093	931	1060	1,991	102	95.1	6	15	15	1	5	5	10	19

CLASSIFICATIONS AND AGES, FEBRUARY, 1881.

	First year class.	Second year class.	Third year class.	Fourth year class.	Fifth year class.	Sixth year class.	Out of course class.	Whole number at date.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	18 years and over.
Normal	39	34	....	....	....	....	....	73	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	73
Latin	56	65	56	32	27	28	61	325	5	18	42	67	72	49	32	40
Girls' Latin	31	46	24	24	12	....	....	137	....	7	12	23	38	23	19	15
English High	159	118	79	3	....	....	....	359	....	....	1	9	56	109	107	77
Girls' High	245	119	111	61	....	....	....	536	....	....	...	25	86	116	127	182
Roxbury High	106	53	28	....	....	....	....	187	....	....	...	20	48	56	46	17
Dorchester High	46	26	27	....	....	....	....	99	....	....	...	11	21	39	18	10
Charlestown High	58	36	35	9	....	....	....	138	....	....	...	7	45	33	31	22
West Roxbury High	28	23	13	....	....	....	....	64	....	....	1	4	17	13	14	15
Brighton High	23	11	16	....	....	....	....	50	....	....	2	5	10	15	11	7
East Boston High	45	28	....	....	....	....	....	73	....	....	...	5	25	20	14	9
Totals	836	559	389	129	39	28	61	2,041	5	25	58	176	418	473	419	467
Percentages	41	27.3	19	6.3	1.9	1.3	3.2	100	.2	1.2	2.8	8.6	20.4	23.3	20.5	23

NORMAL AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

Number of Pupils to a Teacher, excluding Principals, February, 1881.

Schools.	No. of Reg. Teachers.	Average No. of Pupils.	Av'ge No. of Pupils to a Regular Teacher.
Normal	2	77	38.5
Latin	11	334	30.4
Girls' Latin	4	140	35.0
English High	13	365	28.0
Girls' High	16	552	34.5
Roxbury High	5	188	37.6
Dorchester High	3	102	34.0
Charlestown High	5	144	29.0
West Roxbury High	2	65	32.5
Brighton High	2	49	24.5
East Boston High	2	77	38.5
Totals	65	2,093	32.2

ADMISSIONS, SEPTEMBER, 1880.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

Schools.	Number Admitted.	Average Age. Years.
Girls' High School	27	$19\frac{9}{12}$
Charlestown High School	2	$18\frac{9}{12}$
Roxbury High School	2	$22\frac{11}{12}$
From High Schools	[1]31	$20\frac{5}{12}$
From other sources	9	21
Total	40	$20\frac{8}{12}$

[1] High School Graduates, June, 1880; Girls, 207.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Schools.	Admitted.		From Grammar Schools.	From other Sources.	Total.	Average Age.
	Boys.	Girls.				
Latin	92	....	54	38	92	$14\frac{5}{12}$
Girls' Latin	....	59	49	10	59	$14\frac{3}{12}$
English High	166	....	151	15	166	$15\frac{3}{12}$
Girls' High	....	269	202	67	269	$16\frac{2}{12}$
Charlestown High	30	36	58	8	66	$15\frac{3}{12}$
Roxbury High	47	64	100	11	111	$15\frac{6}{12}$
West Roxbury High	9	14	23	....	23	$15\frac{2}{12}$
Dorchester High	29	24	51	2	53	$15\frac{7}{12}$
Brighton High	11	13	22	2	24	$15\frac{2}{12}$
East Boston High	24	26	50	....	50	$16\frac{2}{12}$
Totals	408	505	[1]760	153	913	$15\frac{3}{12}$

[1] Grammar School Graduates, June, 1880; Boys, 681; Girls, 779; Total, 1,460.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Semi-Annual Returns to February, 1881.

Schools.	Average whole Number.			Average Attendance.			Average Absence.	Per cent. of Attendance.	Masters.	Sub-Masters.	2d Sub-Masters.	1st Assistants.	2d Assistants.	3d Assistants.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.								
Adams	380	165	545	340	145	485	60	87.6	1	1	.	1	1	7
Allston	183	182	365	160	156	316	49	87.	1	.	.	1	1	5
Andrew	363	275	638	313	224	537	101	84.2	1	1	.	2	2	7
Bennett	156	159	315	143	144	287	28	91.2	1	.	.	1	1	4
Bigelow	803	. . .	803	754	. . .	754	49	93.9	1	1	1	1	1	12
Bowditch	. . .	316	316	. . .	273	273	43	86.	1	.	.	1	2	5
Bowdoin	. . .	419	419	. . .	363	363	56	86.	1	.	.	2	1	6
Brimmer	673	. . .	673	609	. . .	609	64	90.1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Bunker Hill	305	361	666	279	322	601	65	90.1	1	1	.	2	2	7
Central	320	. . .	320	285	. . .	285	35	89.1	1	.	.	1	1	4
Chapman	303	322	625	282	291	573	52	92.5	1	1	.	2	2	7
Charles Sumner	111	100	211	101	88	189	22	89.7	.	1	.	.	1	3
Comins	385	502	887	356	454	810	77	91.3	1	1	.	3	2	10
Dearborn	475	446	921	413	381	794	127	86.	1	1	.	2	3	12
Dillaway	. . .	403	403	. . .	358	358	45	88.9	[1]1	.	.	2	1	5
Dorchester-Everett	239	238	477	219	215	434	43	91.	1	.	1	1	1	6
Dudley	538	. . .	538	493	. . .	493	45	91.5	1	1	.	1	1	7
Dwight	646	. . .	646	590	. . .	590	56	91.4	1	1	1	1	1	9
Eliot	949	. . .	949	840	. . .	840	109	88.	1	1	2	1	1	13
Emerson	341	284	625	308	248	556	69	90.	1	1	.	2	2	8
Everett	. . .	724	724	. . .	657	657	67	90.	1	.	.	2	3	9
Franklin	. . .	750	750	. . .	671	671	79	89.5	1	.	.	2	3	9
Frothingham	274	299	573	250	266	516	57	90.	1	1	.	1	1	9
Gaston	. . .	453	453	. . .	412	412	41	91.	1	.	.	2	1	6
Gibson	122	137	259	107	117	224	35	87.	.	1	.	.	2	4
Hancock	. . .	582	582	. . .	508	508	74	87.4	1	.	.	2	2	9
Harris	105	136	241	97	121	218	23	90.5	.	1	.	.	1	4
Harvard	281	296	577	262	268	530	47	91.8	1	1	.	1	1	9

[1] Female Principal.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. — *Continued.*

Schools.	Average whole Number.			Average Attendance.			Average Absence.	Per cent. of Attendance.	Masters.	Sub-masters.	2d Sub-masters.	1st Assistants.	2d Assistants.	3d Assistants.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.								
Hillside	. . .	328	328	. . .	283	283	45	86.	1	.	.	1	1	4
Lawrence	871	. . .	871	820	. . .	820	51	94.	1	1	2	1	1	12
Lewis	333	338	671	301	305	606	65	90.2	1	1	.	2	2	7
Lincoln	743	. . .	743	690	. . .	690	53	93.	1	1	1	1	1	10
Lowell	303	233	536	269	200	469	67	87.2	1	1	.	1	1	7
Lyman	440	192	632	395	167	562	70	88.1	1	1	.	2	2	7
Mather	158	160	318	141	135	276	42	86.6	1	.	.	1	1	4
Minot	130	130	260	116	113	229	31	88.2	.	1	.	.	1	4
Mt. Vernon	76	81	157	72	73	145	12	92.3	.	.	1	.	1	3
Norcross	. . .	738	738	. . .	692	692	46	93.6	1	.	.	2	3	9
Phillips	774	. . .	774	688	. . .	688	86	89.	1	1	1	1	1	11
Prescott	220	240	460	210	225	435	25	94.4	1	.	1	1	1	6
[1] Prince	125	168	293	110	144	254	39	86.8	1	.	.	1	1	4
Quincy	547	. . .	547	497	. . .	497	50	90.3	1	1	1	1	1	8
Rice	603	. . .	603	549	. . .	549	54	90.2	1	1	1	1	1	8
Sherwin	435	476	911	402	436	838	73	92.	1	1	.	2	3	11
Shurtleff	. . .	689	689	. . .	610	610	79	88.	1	.	.	2	3	8
Stoughton	119	124	243	107	103	210	33	86.9	.	1	.	.	2	3
Tileston	35	43	78	32	38	70	8	89.7	.	.	.	1	.	1
Warren	299	352	651	277	318	595	56	91.5	1	1	.	2	2	8
Wells	. . .	534	534	. . .	467	467	67	88.	1	.	.	2	1	8
Winthrop	. . .	874	874	. . .	770	770	104	88.	1	.	.	2	4	12
Totals	14,163	13,249	27,412	12,877	11,761	24,638	2,774	89.8	43	29	14	65	76	361

[1] The returns from the Prince School are from the date of its separation from the Brimmer, November 1, 1880.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Number of Pupils in each Class, Whole Number, and Ages, February, 1881.

Schools.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Fifth Class.	Sixth Class.	Whole number.	Under eight years.	Eight years.	Nine years.	Ten years.	Eleven years.	Twelve years.	Thirteen years.	Fourteen years.	Fifteen years and over.
Adams	31	100	98	102	113	117	561	7	30	56	79	83	88	85	80	53
Allston	28	44	53	69	116	63	373	2	19	41	55	41	66	64	44	41
Andrew	30	55	48	105	195	211	644	. . .	17	68	116	118	123	93	67	42
Bennett	14	19	54	57	59	110	313	1	13	46	55	54	49	48	35	12
Bigelow	47	47	98	209	208	191	800	. . .	37	119	126	169	128	114	55	52
Bowditch	16	17	33	77	74	94	311	2	15	38	37	68	65	49	26	11
Bowdoin	35	44	91	49	83	120	422	. . .	12	45	59	72	85	61	45	43
Brimmer	39	49	83	92	148	260	671	1	20	64	135	124	118	96	69	44
Bunker Hill	39	48	107	109	177	192	672	. . .	25	66	99	121	126	112	84	39
Central	19	32	53	57	79	78	318	1	12	32	46	45	58	59	35	30
Chapman	37	45	112	113	110	218	635	5	34	62	76	109	90	98	80	81
Charles Sumner	11	19	33	48	54	47	212	. . .	2	9	35	39	42	33	34	18
Comins	41	69	125	127	262	258	882	3	22	101	167	155	161	137	87	49
Dearborn	36	102	97	105	230	315	885	1	13	73	140	181	153	147	119	58
Dillaway	35	50	52	60	105	108	410	. . .	15	40	72	58	65	52	60	48
Dorchester-Everett	25	42	95	104	102	111	479	. . .	8	36	68	82	88	77	60	60
Dudley	40	53	111	102	113	122	541	. . .	9	75	69	108	96	82	68	34
Dwight	47	97	79	99	115	215	652	. . .	12	72	114	123	100	87	89	55
Eliot	29	45	185	115	208	370	952	3	31	138	151	164	165	156	94	50
Emerson	35	69	86	116	145	166	617	2	14	55	88	103	100	104	78	73
Everett	43	94	100	157	162	170	726	1	15	59	87	137	119	106	92	110

Gibson	18	35	29	48	63	66	259	...	6	14	41	47	51	33	42	25
Hancock	41	33	40	81	201	210	606	3	36	82	129	80	108	80	53	35
Harris	24	30	37	52	55	51	249	2	16	31	35	44	40	32	25	24
Harvard	37	55	97	103	148	138	578	...	8	48	99	105	120	93	54	51
Hillside	24	47	69	62	71	58	331	...	9	24	45	57	62	58	39	37
Lawrence	34	105	114	160	207	258	878	2	22	103	184	162	190	127	70	18
Lewis	51	107	114	115	111	172	670	1	21	70	97	117	114	70	69	111
Lincoln	45	54	103	165	165	209	741	...	17	109	122	115	143	124	79	32
Lowell	35	56	105	109	115	108	528	...	8	61	84	102	100	86	57	30
Lyman	29	62	61	96	169	212	629	1	22	68	96	99	111	95	80	57
Mather	19	27	51	52	112	58	319	...	4	27	37	54	61	63	34	39
Minot	15	46	43	55	52	50	261	3	9	30	41	33	46	39	30	30
Mount Vernon	18	20	22	28	34	37	159	...	5	21	32	29	26	21	16	9
Norcross	36	103	108	100	209	168	724	...	30	77	123	143	132	118	65	36
Phillips	28	53	106	157	166	250	760	1	45	94	120	153	138	93	65	51
Prescott	36	53	50	93	115	116	463	...	7	34	63	105	85	65	66	38
Prince	26	34	53	50	64	75	302	...	11	38	57	52	69	37	27	11
Quincy	38	41	85	85	137	154	540	1	13	87	97	92	102	73	36	39
Rice	38	52	100	120	187	132	629	1	18	75	119	98	100	113	62	43
Sherwin	35	109	99	216	209	238	906	1	26	94	136	167	123	167	102	90
Shurtleff	51	52	115	104	216	169	707	6	59	96	93	108	110	103	70	62
Stoughton	20	20	52	51	52	58	253	...	10	31	41	30	40	41	29	31
Tileston	14	6	16	11	21	11	79	...	3	11	12	10	14	13	10	6
Warren	40	47	98	122	154	208	669	1	16	73	100	119	114	122	73	51
Wells	45	45	109	105	117	140	561	1	15	50	93	93	96	96	62	55
Winthrop	52	86	100	188	209	221	856	2	31	76	143	150	135	136	102	81
Totals	1,633	2,703	4,064	4,947	6,605	7,571	27,523	57	892	2,977	4,400	4,818	4,819	4,234	3,037	2,289
Percentages	6	10	14.5	18	24	27.5	100	.2	3.2	10.8	15.5	18	18	15	11	8.3

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Semi-Annual Returns to February, 1881.

Districts.	Teachers.	Average whole Number.			Average Attendance.			Average Absence.	Per cent. of Attendance.	Between 5 and 8 years.	Over 8 years.	Whole No. at date.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.					
Adams	6	246	97	343	200	77	277	66	80.7	246	125	371
Allston	6	147	149	296	125	122	247	49	83.4	190	95	285
Andrew	9	259	249	508	220	209	429	79	84.4	314	189	503
Bennett	5	120	110	230	106	93	199	31	86.5	143	80	223
Bigelow	12	382	271	653	333	226	559	94	85.6	429	230	659
Bowditch	10	246	198	444	207	167	374	70	84.2	288	178	466
Bowdoin	12	304	303	607	252	232	484	123	80.	390	228	618
Brimmer	8	204	223	427	179	196	375	52	87.8	274	164	438
Bunker Hill	10	277	280	557	240	235	475	82	85.2	343	242	585
Central	3	97	86	183	82	70	152	31	83.	113	81	194
Chapman	10	317	225	542	275	187	462	80	85.2	350	182	532
Charles Sumner	4	120	105	225	108	89	197	28	87.5	128	100	228
Comins	19	538	560	1,098	461	461	922	176	84.	668	439	1,107
Dearborn	18	494	477	971	410	375	785	186	80.8	539	442	981
Dor.-Everett	7	227	185	412	180	141	321	91	77.9	223	176	399
Dudley	11	314	239	553	262	192	454	99	82.	325	238	563
Dwight	6	144	184	328	123	154	277	51	84.4	190	134	324
Eliot	10	343	124	467	299	99	398	69	85.2	352	131	483
Emerson	9	291	206	497	246	165	411	86	82.7	271	204	475
Everett	12	300	319	619	260	263	523	96	84.5	335	302	637
Franklin	18	360	361	721	312	299	611	110	84.7	417	283	700
Frothingham	8	224	228	452	196	189	385	67	85.1	265	198	463
Gaston	10	240	291	531	203	241	444	87	83.6	278	243	521
Gibson	5	123	95	218	94	71	165	53	75.6	99	92	191
Hancock	13	379	308	687	343	271	614	73	89.3	479	214	693
Harris	3	93	60	153	75	43	118	35	77.1	101	52	153
Harvard	13	352	375	727	302	303	605	122	83.2	391	321	712

PRIMARY SCHOOLS. — *Continued.*

Districts.	Teachers.	Average whole Number.			Average Attendance.			Average Absence.	Per cent. of Attendance.	Between 5 and 8 years.	Over 8 years.	Whole No. at date.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.					
Hillside	4	91	88	179	77	72	149	30	83.2	106	79	185
Lawrence . . .	21	883	275	1,158	770	234	1,004	154	86.7	715	450	1,165
Lewis	10	250	289	539	214	230	444	95	82.3	316	229	545
Lincoln	6	244	105	349	203	82	285	64	81.6	221	134	355
Lowell	11	345	297	642	289	241	530	112	82.5	380	262	642
Lyman	6	233	99	332	213	86	299	33	90.	207	142	349
Mather	5	148	148	296	115	115	230	66	78.	180	117	297
Minot	4	97	73	170	81	57	138	32	81.1	123	46	169
Mount Vernon .	3	62	56	118	54	47	101	17	85.6	73	46	119
Norcross	7	. . .	363	363	. . .	323	323	40	89.	206	143	349
Phillips	4	122	79	201	104	63	167	34	83.	130	84	214
Prescott	8	264	215	479	227	180	407	72	81.8	268	195	463
Prince	3	65	58	123	49	45	94	29	76.4	89	50	139
Quincy	7	237	167	404	207	136	343	61	84.9	257	159	416
Rice	8	226	197	423	182	154	336	87	79.4	290	176	466
Sherwin	14	395	381	776	345	323	668	108	86.	398	344	742
Shurtleff	7	213	173	386	189	142	331	55	85.7	263	125	388
Stoughton . . .	2	60	58	118	47	45	92	26	78.	81	45	126
Tileston	1	27	20	47	21	13	34	13	72.3	37	13	50
Warren	7	221	201	422	190	163	353	69	83.6	229	157	386
Wells	11	316	287	603	264	229	493	110	81.7	352	236	588
Winthrop . . .	6	167	158	325	133	122	255	70	78.4	233	106	339
Totals	407	11,807	10,095	21,902	10,067	8,272	18,339	3,563	83.7	13,295	8,701	21,996

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Number of Pupils in each Class, Whole Number, and Ages, February, 1881.

Districts.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Fifth Class.	Sixth Class.	Whole Number.	Five years.	Six years.	Seven years.	Eight years.	Nine years and over.
Adams . . .	46	42	52	58	30	143	371	62	94	90	72	53
Allston . . .	46	26	48	29	60	76	285	36	76	80	55	38
Andrew . . .	51	57	57	55	112	171	503	74	117	123	105	84
Bennett . . .	47	76	78	9	6	7	223	25	48	70	50	30
Bigelow . . .	103	109	55	107	89	196	659	80	174	175	139	91
Bowditch . .	52	86	47	51	95	135	466	77	114	97	92	86
Bowdoin . .	77	71	120	58	87	205	618	88	156	144	117	113
Brimmer . .	46	47	37	65	78	165	438	54	94	126	102	62
Bunker Hill .	106	14	43	116	89	217	585	71	133	139	129	113
Central . . .	25	20	24	31	21	73	194	29	39	45	37	44
Chapman . .	74	71	79	73	104	131	532	75	139	122	119	77
Chas. Sumner	33	34	40	30	25	66	228	37	50	41	38	62
Comins . . .	124	174	88	142	194	385	1,107	146	261	261	227	212
Dearborn . .	138	119	129	135	193	267	981	117	191	218	198	257
Dor.-Everett	51	62	60	59	53	114	399	52	78	93	102	74
Dudley . . .	64	68	88	66	88	189	563	61	125	139	123	115
Dwight . . .	48	49	51	55	55	66	324	15	89	86	74	60
Eliot	50	72	66	68	38	189	483	103	139	110	98	33
Emerson . .	75	31	55	104	104	106	475	53	106	112	86	118
Everett . . .	186	. .	101	111	107	132	637	57	113	165	152	150
Franklin . .	107	102	105	103	108	175	700	100	152	165	168	115
Frothingham	119	58	32	83	76	95	463	62	106	97	127	71
Gaston . . .	50	103	48	105	51	164	521	70	89	119	128	115
Gibson . . .	19	32	16	25	40	59	191	20	42	37	56	36
Hancock . .	73	78	39	114	83	306	693	145	170	164	141	73
Harris . . .	. .	. .	28	25	17	83	153	27	38	36	31	21
Harvard . .	88	91	93	83	107	250	712	87	157	147	171	150
Hillside . . .	35	27	26	21	32	44	185	24	37	45	43	36

PRIMARY SCHOOLS. — *Continued.*

Districts.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Fifth Class.	Sixth Class.	Whole Number.	Five years.	Six years.	Seven years.	Eight years.	Nine years and over.
Lawrence . . .	223	96	159	167	171	349	1,165	149	247	319	244	206
Lewis	75	97	101	76	57	139	545	55	112	149	137	92
Lincoln	54	48	60	59	32	102	355	53	73	95	72	62
Lowell	62	67	99	133	76	205	642	91	125	164	156	106
Lyman	49	53	50	53	52	92	349	40	97	70	91	51
Mather	23	30	57	55	40	92	297	36	63	56	76	66
Minot	. .	45	3	35	14	72	169	32	43	48	33	13
Mt. Vernon . .	26	15	8	28	18	24	119	9	36	28	31	15
Norcross . . .	56	47	49	28	69	100	349	64	62	80	56	87
Phillips	15	41	33	26	36	63	214	40	46	44	37	47
Prescott	121	63	57	. .	67	155	463	63	103	102	90	105
Prince	. .	25	52	17	. .	45	139	6	33	50	28	22
Quincy	51	58	56	53	59	139	416	76	84	97	89	70
Rice	56	52	56	113	59	130	466	65	111	114	98	78
Sherwin . . .	110	97	129	92	157	157	742	62	178	158	183	161
Shurtleff . . .	50	56	32	39	82	129	388	77	90	96	79	46
Stoughton . . .	. .	21	19	25	30	31	126	29	29	23	36	9
Tileston	. .	14	8	7	11	10	50	18	12	7	7	6
Warren	49	67	27	55	48	140	386	51	91	87	78	79
Wells	52	71	88	95	136	146	588	90	129	133	140	96
Winthrop . . .	39	49	54	30	33	134	339	47	93	93	72	34
Totals	3044	2831	2,902	3,167	3,389	6,663	21,996	3,000	4,984	5,259	4,813	3940
Percentages .	14	13	13.1	14.3	15.3	30.3	100	14	22.2	24	21.8	18

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Number of Pupils to a Teacher, excluding Principals, February, 1881.

Schools.	No. of Teachers.	Average No. of Pupils.	No. of Pupils to a Teacher.	Schools.	No. of Teachers.	Average No. of Pupils.	No. of Pupils to a Teacher.
Adams.....	10	545	54.5	Harris	5	241	48.2
Allston	7	365	52.1	Harvard ...	12	577	48.0
Andrew.....	12	638	53.2	Hillside	6	328	54.7
Bennett	6	315	52.5	Lawrence ..	17	871	51.2
Bigelow	16	803	50.2	Lewis.....	12	671	55.9
Bowditch...	8	316	39.5	Lincoln	14	743	53.1
Bowdoin....	9	419	46.5	Lowell.....	10	536	53.6
Brimmer....	14	673	48.0	Lyman	12	632	52.7
Bunker Hill.	12	666	55.5	Mather	6	318	53.0
Central.....	6	320	53.3	Minot	5	260	52.0
Chapman ...	12	625	52.0	Mt. Vernon.	4	157	39.3
Chas. Sumner	4	211	52.8	Norcross...	14	738	52.7
Comins.....	16	887	55.4	Phillips	15	774	51.6
Dearborn...	18	921	51.2	Prescott....	9	460	51.1
Dillaway ...	8	403	50.4	Prince	6	293	48.8
Dor.-Everett	9	477	53.0	Quincy.....	12	547	45.6
Dudley.....	10	538	53.8	Rice	12	603	50.3
Dwight.....	13	646	49.7	Sherwin....	17	911	53.6
Eliot	18	949	52.7	Shurtleff....	13	689	53.0
Emerson....	13	625	48.1	Stoughton..	5	243	48.6
Everett	14	724	51.7	Tileston....	[1]2	78	39.0
Franklin....	14	750	53.6	Warren	13	651	50.0
Frothingham	12	573	47.8	Wells.....	11	534	48.5
Gaston	9	453	50.3	Winthrop ..	18	874	48.5
Gibson	6	259	43.2				
Hancock ...	13	582	44.7	Totals	539	27,412	50.9

[1] Principal included.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Number of Pupils to a Teacher, February, 1881.

Districts.	No. of Teachers.	Av. whole No. of Pupils.	No. of Pupils to a Teacher.	Districts.	No. of Teachers.	Av. whole No. of Pupils.	No. of Pupils to a Teacher.
Adams	6	343	57.1	Harvard ...	13	727	56.
Allston	6	296	49.3	Hillside	4	179	44.8
Andrew.....	9	508	56.4	Lawrence ..	21	1,158	55.1
Bennett	5	230	46.	Lewis.....	10	539	53.9
Bigelow	12	653	54.4	Lincoln	6	349	58.1
Bowditch...	10	444	44.4	Lowell.....	11	642	58.4
Bowdoin ...	12	607	50.6	Lyman.....	6	332	55.3
Brimmer ...	8	427	53.4	Mather	5	296	59.2
Bunker Hill.	10	557	55.7	Minot.....	4	170	42.5
Central	3	183	61.	Mt. Vernon	3	118	39.3
Chapman ...	10	542	54.2	Norcross...	7	363	51.8
Ch's Sumner	4	225	56 2	Phillips	4	201	50.3
Comins.....	19	1,098	57.8	Prescott ...	8	479	59.9
Dearborn ..	18	971	54.	Prince	3	123	41.
Dor.-Everett	7	412	58.8	Quincy	7	404	57.7
Dudley.....	11	553	50.3	Rice	8	423	53.1
Dwight.....	6	328	54.6	Sherwin ...	14	776	55.4
Eliot.....	10	467	46.7	Shurtleff...	7	386	55.1
Emerson ...	9	497	55.	Stoughton..	2	118	59.
Everett.....	12	619	51.6	Tileston....	1	47	47.
Franklin ...	13	721	55.5	Warren	7	422	60.3
Frothingham	8	452	56.5	Wells.....	11	603	54.8
Gaston	10	531	53.1	Winthrop ..	6	325	54.2
Gibson	5	218	43.6				
Hancock....	13	687	52.8	Totals	407	21,902	53.8
Harris	3	153	51.				

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Number of Pupils promoted to Grammar Schools, since Sept., 1880.

Districts.	Sent to Gr. School.	Districts.	Sent to Gr. School.
Adams	29	Harvard	3
Allston	41	Hillside	..
Andrew	71	Lawrence	2
Bennett	14	Lewis	17
Bigelow	44	Lincoln	1
Bowditch	93	Lowell	..
Bowdoin	105	Lyman	..
Brimmer	4	Mather	..
Bunker Hill	27	Minot	..
Central	..	Mt. Vernon	18
Chapman	15	Norcross	10
Charles Sumner	..	Phillips	17
Comins	21	Prescott	46
Dearborn	91	Prince	2
Dor.-Everett	16	Quincy	59
Dudley	44	Rice	19
Dwight	56	Sherwin	45
Eliot	46	Shurtleff	48
Emerson	25	Stoughton	..
Everett	12	Tileston	..
Franklin	22	Warren	49
Frothingham	57	Wells	54
Gaston	..	Winthrop	..
Gibson	7		
Hancock	89		
Harris	..	Total	1,339

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Number of diploma scholars, June, 1880. Number of these admitted to High and Latin Schools, September, 1880.

Schools.	Diplomas.	Admitted to High and Latin Schools.	Schools.	Diplomas.	Admitted to High and Latin Schools.
Adams	30	12	Harris	21	17
Allston	25	11	Harvard	44	15
Andrew	15	5	Hillside	14	9
Bennett	15	14	Lawrence	39	21
Bigelow	37	16	Lewis	42	26
Bowditch	16	7	Lincoln	22	8
Bowdoin	25	14	Lowell	43	15
Brimmer	37	6	Lyman	22	8
Bunker Hill	35	13	Mather	16	10
Central	21	15	Minot	12	11
Chapman	38	15	Mt. Vernon	5	1
Chas. Sumner	10	3	Norcross	40	15
Comins	39	15	Phillips	27	13
Dearborn	47	29	Prescott	25	9
Dillaway	27	26	Prince	17	17
Dor.-Everett	19	11	Quincy	25	14
Dudley	16	14	Rice	63	41
Dwight	40	24	Sherwin	47	21
Eliot	32	12	Shurtleff	53	22
Emerson	31	19	Stoughton	17	11
Everett	46	36	Tileston	5	5
Franklin	36	24	Warren	28	19
Frothingham	35	12	Wells	22	11
Gaston	31	16	Winthrop	52	20
Gibson	19	9			
Hancock	37	19	Totals	1,460	756

EXPENDITURES FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.

REPORT.

Boston, June 1, 1881.

The Committee on Accounts herewith present their Annual Report for the financial year 1880–81, in accordance with the rules of the Board requiring the same, together with the "Report of Expenditures required of the Auditing Clerk" by the Regulations.

A statement is presented from the Superintendent of Public Buildings of the expenditures for the public schools, as made under the direction and control of the City Council, the combined expenditures giving the total cost of the schools for the past financial year ending April 30, 1881.

Under date of February 17, 1880, the Committee on Accounts transmitted to the City Auditor the estimated amounts required to carry on the Public Schools, exclusive of the sums to be expended by the Committee on Public Buildings of the City Council.

The estimates presented were as follows: —

Salaries of instructors	$1,124,576
" " officers	45,320
Incidentals	273,350
Total	$1,443,246

The amounts appropriated by the City Council were as follows: —

Salaries of instructors	$1,050,000
" " officers	44,000
Incidentals	240,000
Total	$1,334,000
Reduction by the City Council	$109,246

There was no way in which so large a reduction could be met except by a general reduction of salaries, or by abolishing certain schools not required by law and the discharge of all the special teachers.

The School Board was not disposed to lower the salaries or abolish schools, although the services of all the special instructors in drawing, with the exception of the director, were dispensed with after Sept. 1, 1880; and it was quite as evident at the time the appropriations were made by the City Council that the amount granted would be insufficient to meet the wants of the schools, as it was toward the close of the year.

Under date of Jan. 21, 1881, the Committee on Accounts asked for an additional appropriation to carry on the schools to the end of the year, as follows: —

Salaries of instructors	$66,000
" " officers	8,470
Incidentals	5,380
Total	$79,850

After a slight delay, and some opposition, on the part of the City Council, the amount asked for was granted, which, together with the original appropriation, made the total amount granted for the year as follows: —

Salaries of instructors	$1,116,000
" " officers	52,470
Incidentals	245,380
Total	$1,413,850

The expenditures were as follows: —

School Committee.

Salaries of instructors	$1,112,932 69
" " officers	52,470 00
Carried forward	$1,165,402 69

Brought forward		$1,165,402 69
Incidentals: —		
Salaries of janitors . .	$77,204 10	
Fuel, gas, and water . .	57,483 62	
Printing and supplies . .	113,427 33	
		248,115 05
Total expenditure from the appropriation,		$1,413,517 74
Expended for Dorchester schools from income of the Gibson Fund		[1] 246 22
Total expenditure		$1,413,763 96
Total income		73,871 08
Net expenditure, School Committee .		$1,339,892 88

City Council.

Furniture, masonry, carpentry, roofing, heating apparatus, etc. .	$145,913 55	
Income	205 00	
Net expenditure, City Council . .		$145,708 55
Total net expenditure for the year (exclusive of new school-houses) . .		$1,485,601 43

The average number of pupils belonging to all the schools was 54,712. The average cost per pupil incurred by the School Committee was $24.49, by the City Council, $2.66, — making the total average cost per pupil, $27.15.

While the average number of pupils belonging to all the schools has largely increased, the expenses of the School Committee, as compared with those of last year, have been

[1] This amount is charged to the School Committee for the first time, owing to a change in keeping the accounts at the City Hall, and is included in the expenditures of the School Committee, although it does not come out of the appropriation.

reduced $27,868.84; while the expenses of the City Council for furniture, repairs of school-houses, etc., as compared with those of last year, have been increased $47,193.71, which increases the net expenditure of both departments $19,324.87 over that of last year.

The original cost of the buildings and land used for High Schools, to May 1, 1880, was about	$1,000,000	
The assessed value of the buildings and land May 1, 1880, was		$1,016,100
The original cost of the buildings and land used for Grammar and Primary Schools, to May 1, 1880, was about .	$5,216,700	
The assessed value of the buildings and land, May 1, 1880, was		6,304,550
The assessed value of the buildings and land in possession of the School Committee, used only for special and evening schools, May 1, 1880, was		146,000
Total valuation of buildings and land in charge of the School Committee, as assessed May 1, 1880, was . . .		$7,466,650

The total amount expended for High Schools, including expenditures by the Public Building Committee, was $189,558.76. Average number of pupils belonging to these schools, 2,093. Average cost per pupil, $90.57.

The total amount expended for Grammar Schools, including expenditures by the Public Building Committee, was $804,824.71. Average number of pupils belonging to these schools, 27,412. Average cost per pupil, $29.36.

The total amount expended for Primary Schools, includ-

ing expenditures by the Public Building Committee, was $397,434.21. Average number of pupils belonging to these schools, 21,902. Average cost per pupil, $18.15.

The committee include in this report the amounts appropriated by the City Council for the year 1880–81, together with the amounts drawn each month, and charged to these appropriations. The aggregate amount expended is subdivided, showing the cost of the more important items.

The largest expenditures were made for the following items: —

By the School Committee: —

Salaries (instructors, officers, and janitors),	$1,242,606 79
Gas and fuel	53,159 54
Books, including supplementary reading .	51,619 24
Printing	7,401 84
Stationery and postage	12,765 66

By the Committee on Public Buildings: —

Heating apparatus	$22,110 47
Carpentry	25,993 82
Masonry	20,402 79
Furniture	11,928 57

The greatest increase in any item of expenditure controlled by the School Committee is in that for fuel, which last year cost $33,048.80, and this year cost $49,098.14, — an increase of $16,049.34. This was occasioned by the advanced cost of coal and the unusually severe winter.

The greatest decrease was in the expense for books, which cost $40,171.88 less than last year. The amount credited to school expenses for books and materials sold ($47,864.40) largely reduces the cost for supplies this year.

The following table shows the amount expended by the School Committee, the number of pupils, and the average cost per pupil incurred by them for the last five years: —

Year.	Expenditures.	Income.	Net Expenditures.	No. of pupils.	Rate per pupil.
1876-77 . .	$1,525,199 73	$21,999 03	$1,503,200 70	50,308	$29 88
1877-78 . .	1,455,687 74	30,109 31	1,425,578 43	51,759	27 54
1878-79 . .	1,405,647 60	32,145 54	1,373,502 06	53,262	25 79
1879-80 . .	1,416,852 00	49,090 28	1,367,761 72	53,981	25 34
1880-81 . .	1,413,763 96	73,871 08	1,339,892 88	54,712	24 49

As will be noticed by the above table, the expenses of the schools have been steadily decreased since the reorganization of the Board in 1876, although the number of pupils has increased at the rate of over 1,000 each year.

The following table shows the actual reduction in the expenses of the School Committee each year from what they would have been had the cost of tuition per pupil remained the same as it was in 1876–77, viz., $29.88 : —

Year.	No. of pupils.	Expenditures at rate of $29.88 per pupil.	Actual net Expenditures.	Saving as compared with 1876–77.
1877-78 . . .	51,759	$1,546,558 92	$1,425,578 43	$120,980 49
1878-79 . . .	53,262	1,591,468 56	1,373,502 06	217,966 50
1879-80 . . .	53,981	1,612,952 28	1,367,761 72	245,190 56
1880-81 . . .	54,712	1,634,794 56	1,339,892 88	294,901 68
				$879,039 23

From this table it will be seen that the School Committee has saved within the last four years, $879,039.23, if the expense per pupil had remained the same as in 1876–77 ; and if the comparison were made with the expense in 1874–75, it would show a very much larger saving.

The following, taken from the table of expenses which contains the total expenditures of the School Committee and the

City Council combined, prepared by the City Auditor, shows the cost per pupil from 1862–63 to the present time: —

1862–63,	$15 75	1869–70,	$27 45	1875–76,	$34 82
1863–64,	17 00	1870–71,	30 14	1876–77,	33 18
1864–65,	20 12	1871–72,	28 47	1877–78,	29 99
1865–66,	20 85	1872–73,	33 50	1878–79,	27 93
1866–67,	24 06	1873–74,	32 14	1879–80,	27 25
1867–68,	27 24	1874–75,	36 54	1880–81,	27 15
1868–69,	28 64				

From the above it can easily be computed that the average cost for tuition since 1862–63 is $27.49.

The cost per pupil this year is $27.15, which shows that the average cost per pupil is 34 cents less this year than the average cost for the last nineteen years.

With such a result as is shown by the preceding tables it is unjust that the School Board should be criticised as an extravagant body, and an intelligent community can judge with how much justice such criticisms are made. If guilty of such a charge, it is of long standing.

In a communication to the City Auditor, last January, asking for an additional appropriation, the Committee requested that, in future, the income received might be deducted from the expenses, thereby showing the actual cost; and in the table of expenses prepared it will be noticed that he has deducted the income received in making up the total cost per pupil in the schools, which shows this year a reduction of $1.35 in the same from what it would otherwise have been. The income this year of the School Committee, which was principally from the sale of supplies to pupils, amounted to $73,871.08, which is over 5 per cent. of the total amount expended by the School Committee. The income of the Committee on Public Buildings of the City Council was $205.00, making a total of $74,076.08.

The new Latin and English High School building came into possession of the School Committee Dec. 27, 1880. It

was opened for school purposes Jan. 3, 1881, and will add largely to the account of school expenses. From the experience gained since its occupation, the expense per annum at the present rates will be for —

Janitors and engineer	$5,020
Fuel, about	5,300
Gas "	400
Water "	1,125
Total for these items	$11,845

The buildings vacated cost for —

Janitors	$1,920	
Fuel, about	1,350	
Gas "	150	
Water "	100	
		3,520
		$8,325

showing an annual increase in expenses occasioned by this building of about $8,325.

Last year the City Council instructed His Honor the Mayor to petition the Legislature for the passage of an act requiring the School Committee of the City of Boston to confine its expenditures to the amount appropriated by the City Council, and, after a full discussion of the subject, the Committee reported that the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

Early in the present year the City Council again instructed His Honor the Mayor to petition the Legislature for the passage of a similar act. The Committee on Education, to whom the matter was referred, gave several hearings on the subject, and, after a thorough investigation, reported a bill giving the Mayor the power to veto any proposed expenditure that exceeded the appropriation granted, a two-thirds vote of the School Committee being required to incur said expense, if vetoed. This bill passed the Senate, and when it

reached the House a Boston member moved to substitute the following bill: —

No expenditure, nor any contract or agreement involving the payment of money, in excess of the appropriation made by the City Council of Boston for the support of public schools therein, shall be made by the School Committee of said city.

One of the arguments made in favor of the substitute offered, was that three-fourths of the citizens of Boston were in favor of its passage. On what ground this statement was made is not known; but it is known that a short time ago, when a proposition to reduce teachers' salaries was before the Board, petitions, now in the possession of the School Board, representing the owners of about one-quarter of the taxable property of Boston, were presented in remonstrance. From this fact it would appear that a majority of those who pay the largest taxes, being opposed to a reduction in salaries, are likewise opposed to a law restricting the School Committee to the appropriation granted, as in no other way could the large reduction be met which the City Council has thought fit to make for the past two or three years in the estimates as prepared by the School Committee.

Neither the bill reported by the Committee on Education, the substitute, nor any other amendment proposed, was adopted, and the result of the two years' legislation is to leave the law regarding school appropriations and expenditures where it has been for years.

It therefore seems, that, as long as the School Committee maintain the efficiency of the schools, and at the same time steadily reduce the expenses year by year, as has been the case for the past six years, the Legislature will not think it necessary to take away any power which the School Committee now possess.

The amount collected for the tuition of non-resident pupils during the year was $3,803.40, an increase over that of last

year of $1,237.60. The Committee use every means in their power to find out all the pupils who come under the head of non-residents, and carefully investigate each case reported. Where it is found that the pupil comes here for the purpose of attending school, a bill for tuition is charged; but those who come here to live through the poverty or neglect of their parents are excused. There are many difficult cases met with, as, for example, that of a pupil in the Latin School, who came to live in Boston for the purpose of going to school, and claimed the right of attendance on the ground that he was a resident and over age, although his parents paid taxes outside the city.

The subject requires constant care on the part of the Committee, who decide each case upon its merits after all the facts are obtained.

In addition to the above amount, $7,470.76 was received from the State for the tuition of the pupils in the Horace Mann School.

The amount paid for salaries of janitors during the past year was $77,204.10, — an increase over that of last year of $2,609.70, which was owing, not to any particular increase of salaries, but rather to the employment of additional janitors for new school buildings which came into possession of the School Board during the year. The number of janitors in the employ of the Committee on Accounts, at present, is 154, including one engineer, the salaries of the same ranging from $120 to $2,500 per year, the average salary being $501.33; but, as many janitors employ permanent help, and others pay out money for temporary work, the actual amount accruing to the regular janitor is considerably less than the above.

The janitors of the following-named schools receive the largest salaries (over $1,000 per annum): New Latin and High School (for three janitors and engineer), $5,020; Girls' High School, $1,992; Andrew School, $1,128; Rice School,

$1,104; Emerson School, $1,092; Lowell School, $1,092; Sherwin School, $1,092; Dudley School, $1,056; Gaston School, $1,044; Shurtleff School, $1,020; Lyman School, $1,020.

In addition to the foregoing, the janitors of twenty-five buildings are paid salaries ranging from $984 to $732 per annum. These janitors come under the rule governing those receiving $60 or more per month, who are required to remain in their buildings from 8 o'clock A.M. until 4.30 P.M., with one hour intermission at noon. Janitors receiving less than $60 and over $25 per month are required to be in attendance fifteen minutes before the beginning and before the close of each session and during recess; and janitors receiving less than $25 per month are obliged to be in attendance at some stated time during the day.

Considering the amount of work required, and the time given, it is believed that the janitors receive no more than a fair compensation.

Arrangements have been made during the past year to pay the janitors at the school-houses on the regular pay-days for teachers. The plan seems to give general satisfaction, as it enables the janitors to receive their salary without loss of time.

Janitors are retained as long as they perform their duties in a satisfactory manner. During the past year the Committee found it necessary to require the resignation of three janitors for incompetency.

The Evening Schools opened on the last Monday in September and closed on the first Friday in March, with a vacation of two weeks in about the middle of the term. The Evening Drawing Schools began three weeks later and closed March 18. The average number of pupils belonging to these schools during the past term was 3,170; but, as many of the pupils did not attend regularly, the average attendance was much less.

The accommodations furnished the Evening Elementary Schools were much improved by their being, in many cases, taken out of ward-rooms, where they were liable to interruption, and placed in Grammar School buildings. As they are now established, with good accommodations, faithful instructors, and under the special charge of the Board of Supervisors, who report frequently to the Committee on Evening Schools, better results may be expected than have yet been attained.

In the Evening Drawing and Evening High Schools the supplies furnished are nearly all paid for by the pupils. In the Evening Elementary Schools the pupils are encouraged to buy their books, and although but few of them do so, the cost for supplies is not very great, as the stock is carried over from year to year, and only additions to the stock on hand are charged.

The expenses of the Evening Schools, as compared with those of last year, show a reduction of $1,925.68 in the High and Elementary (although the number belonging has increased), and $1,746.69 in the Drawing Schools, making a total reduction of $3,672.37 in Evening School expenses.

The reduction of the salaries of assistants in the Evening Elementary Schools, and the substitution of three evenings per week for four in the Evening Drawing Schools, led to this result.

During the year there was paid to special teachers for instruction in Sewing, $14,276; Music, $10,920; Drawing, $5,525; French, $3,870; Military Drill and Calisthenics, $3,111.40; German, $952,50, — amounting to $38,654.90.

The number of special assistants employed during the year, under Section 217 of the Regulations, to assist teachers of the 5th and 6th Primary classes, was 57; and the salaries paid the same amounted to $3,528.

All expenses incurred by the School Board, with the exception of those for salaries of instructors, officers, and janitors, are under the charge of the Committee on Supplies,

and during the year that committee has presented to the Committee on Accounts for approval, monthly requisitions in accordance with the same, amounting in the aggregate to $170,910.95. The requisitions last year amounted to $179,998.99, which shows a reduction in drafts of $9,088.04. The income this year amounted to $47,864.40, and last year amounted to $25,835.75, showing an increase in the income over that of last year of $22,028.65. Of the income collected this year, $10,371.05 was for books and supplies furnished pupils in 1879–80.

The total gross expenditures of the public schools for the past year were as follows: —

ORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

School Committee		$1,413,763 96
Public Building Committee, City Council .		145,913 55
Total ordinary expenditure . .		$1,559,677 51

SPECIAL EXPENDITURES.

City Council, new school-houses . .		215,359 64
Gross expenditures, including new school-houses		$1,775,037 15
The total income for the year was as follows: —		
School Committee (ordinary) .	$73,871 08	
Public Building Committee, City Council (ordinary) .	205 00	
Committee on Public Instruction, City Council, school-houses (special) . . .	78,895 83	
		152,971 91
Net expenditure, public schools . .		$1,622,065 24

Of this amount the School Committee expended		$1,339,892 88
The City Council expended: —		
For ordinary expenses . .	$145,708 55	
For new school-houses . .	136,463 81	
		282,172 36
Total net expenditure, including the cost of new school-houses . .		$1,622,065 24

The following order concerning the establishment of a teachers' fund was passed by the Board, March 8, 1881: —

Ordered, That the Committee on Accounts be authorized to issue a circular inviting all masters and teachers to join a relief association for aged or infirm teachers, under such conditions as the said committee may see fit to embody in the said circular.

In accordance with the above order, the following circular was sent to all instructors: —

OFFICE OF ACCOUNTS,
MASON STREET, May 2, 1881.

To the Instructors in the Public Schools: —

The Committee on Accounts, having been authorized by the School Board to issue a circular inviting all masters and teachers to join a relief association for aged or infirm teachers, feel that it is important for them to know whether such an association is likely to meet with that hearty support from the masters and teachers which is essential to its success. They therefore request all recipients of the present circular to write "Yes" or "No" after the questions enclosed, and return the same, with signature affixed, to the Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, at the School Committee Rooms, on or before June 1, 1881. If the number of signatures obtained in favor of the organization of the association warrants a hope of success in the undertaking, a meeting of those desirous of joining such an association will be called, when details of the plan will be made out and distributed as soon as possible thereafter. A few words may here be said in regard to the

reasons for forming the association, and some suggestions offered to its plan and management.

It not unfrequently happens that teachers in our city schools, after a long term of faithful service, when obliged to retire on account of age or infirmity, find that they have little or nothing to rely upon for their support. With the utmost economy, this cannot, in many cases, be avoided; and as no teacher can know whether he or she may not at some future day be placed in this painful position, it is but prudent for each one to guard against this contingency by contributing a small sum to a general fund, the interest on which will, in proportion to the amount of each contribution, be divided among the needy.

It is evident that the nucleus of the fund must be formed by the teachers, so that those who receive aid from it may feel that they are taking back for their own use in the hour of need what they gave in that of prosperity; but there is no doubt that donations and legacies from friends of education would constantly be made, and the capital be greatly increased. No such outside help can be looked for until a fund has been created by the teachers, nor would they, we feel confident, desire to have the matter taken wholly out of their hands, even if it were probable to obtain the whole amount from charitably disposed citizens.

All will agree that the management of the fund, including investments, distributions, etc., should be vested in a responsible committee appointed by the School Board, whose members are, in a certain sense, the legalized friends of the teachers, and who, from their official position in regard to the schools, can work most efficiently for the interests of the teachers.

In behalf of the Committee on Accounts,

F. LYMAN WINSHIP,
Chairman.

Answers to the following questions to be returned to the Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, School Committee Rooms, on or before June 1, 1881, either "Yes" or "No."

QUESTIONS.

1. Do you consider the formation of a teachers' fund desirable?

2. Are you willing to join an association for this purpose, and to contribute a fixed quarterly or yearly sum to be added to the general fund, and thus secure for yourself the right to assistance from it in case of need?

The foregoing circular and questions were sent to 1,117 instructors, and replies have been received from 615.

To the first question, 428 answered "Yes"; 151, "No"; 13, "Conditionally."

To the second question, 220 answered "Yes"; 269, "No"; 74, "Conditionally."

The Committee have taken no further steps in the matter, but, if it be considered advisable, will issue a call for a meeting of those who have signified their willingness to join an association of this kind, early in the following term. From letters accompanying the answers received, it appears to be the general opinion that the formation of the association and the control of the funds should be in the hands of the instructors; and, although the Committee on Accounts might be represented on the board of management, the instructors believe that the details of the plan should be left in a great measure to themselves.

The Committee have added to this report the estimates for the present financial year, prepared and presented to the City Auditor last February. The amount asked for was $1,450,-346. The amount granted was $1,415,760, a reduction of $34,586. In granting the appropriation, the City Council passed an order to the effect that, in their opinion, the amount granted is a liberal sum for maintaining the schools during the present financial year; and that, in case the amount was not sufficient, they should suggest to the next City Council the propriety of keeping the schools open only for such time as the appropriation made may be sufficient.

The Committee on Accounts desire to call the attention of the Board to the fact that, in order to keep within the appropriation granted, the most rigid economy must be exercised in the expenditure of money.

On the 22d of June last, Mr. William T. Adams, then Chairman of this Committee, tendered his resignation as a

member of the School Board, to take effect July 1st, which was only accepted after a personal letter was read, to the effect that it could not be withdrawn. Mr. Adams became a member of the Boston School Committee in 1870, the year of the annexation of Dorchester to Boston, and for ten years was one of the most active and influential members of the School Board. The members of this Committee desire to express the regret they felt in the loss of their late associate, and cheerfully endorse the resolution passed by the School Board bearing testimony "to his faithful, efficient, and self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of public education during his long term of service as a member of the Boston School Committee.

For the Committee on accounts,

F. LYMAN WINSHIP,
Chairman.

SCHOOL EXPENSES.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURES for the Public Schools of Boston for the last twenty-eight financial years, ending 30th April in each year; also the average number of scholars. Annexations occurred as follows: Roxbury, Jan. 6, 1868; Dorchester, Jan. 3, 1870; Charlestown, Brighton, and West Roxbury, Jan. 5, 1874.

FINANCIAL YEAR.	No. of Day Scholars.	No. of Evening Scholars.	Total No. of Scholars.	Salaries of Teachers and Officers, School Committee.	Incidental Expenses.	Total for Running Expenses.	Ordinary Revenue.	Net Running Expenses.	Net Rate per Scholar.	Cost of new School-houses.	Total Expenditures.
1853–54 . . .	22,528	. . .	22,528	$198,225 79	$54,680 51	$252,906 30	$6,378 64	$246,527 66	$10 94	$21,941 66	$274,847 96
1854–55 . . .	23,739	. . .	23,739	229,269 14	59,807 00	289,076 14	6,343 33	282,732 81	11 91	100,803 04	389,879 18
1855–56 . . .	23,749	. . .	23,749	230,758 70	61,699 96	292,458 66	6,444 54	286,014 12	12 04	150,212 30	442,670 96
1856–57 . . .	24,231	. . .	24,231	232,394 77	71,099 62	303,494 39	7,001 46	296,492 93	12 24	47,459 03	350,953 42
1857–58 . . .	24,732	. . .	24,732	265,526 79	80,871 20	346,397 99	7,240 17	339,157 82	13 71	225 00	346,622 99
1858–59 . . .	25,453	. . .	25,453	275,784 03	79,823 73	355,607 76	7,027 04	348,580 72	13 70	105,186 42	460,794 18
1859–60 . . .	25,328	. . .	25,328	284,920 46	89,548 60	374,469 06	6,906 35	367,562 71	14 51	144,562 67	519,031 73
1860–61 . . .	26,488	. . .	26,488	294,395 39	114,136 34	408,531 73	6,444 83	402,086 90	15 18	223,853 28	632,385 01
1861–62 . . .	27,081	. . .	27,081	308,348 28	110,427 06	418,775 34	6,805 06	411,970 28	15 21	155,392 40	574,167 74
1862–63 . . .	27,051	. . .	27,051	319,066 22	113,847 17	432,913 39	6,885 50	426,027 89	15 75	101,953 62	534,867 01
1863–64 . . .	26,961	. . .	26,961	332,710 66	132,761 75	465,472 41	7,185 78	458,286 63	17 00	5,870 87	471,343 28
1864–65 . . .	27,095	. . .	27,095	380,833 06	172,331 78	553,164 84	7,927 56	545,237 28	20 12	90,609 84	643,774 68
1865–66 . . .	27,204	. . .	27,204	412,550 82	163,270 76	575,821 58	8,574 22	567,247 36	20 85	200,553 64	776,375 22
1866–67 . . .	28,002	. . .	28,002	503,596 66	176,108 85	679,705 51	5,858 93	673,846 58	24 06	101,575 09	781,280 60
1867–68 . . .	27,982	. . .	27,982	561,169 98	211,536 43	772,706 41	10,467 05	762,239 36	27 24	188,790 80	961,497 21
1868–69 . . .	33,994	. . .	33,994	738,198 37	244,478 63	982,677 00	8,876 68	973,800 32	28 64	346,610 78	1,329,287 78
1869–70 . . .	35,442	. . .	35,442	739,345 65	248,066 95	987,412 60	14,661 16	972,751 44	27 45	612,337 86	1,599,750 46
1870–71 . . .	36,758	. . .	36,758	838,366 77	293,232 59	1,131,599 36	23,806 35	1,107,793 01	30 14	443,679 71	1,575,279 07
1871–72 . . .	36,650	5,128	41,778	886,940 47	329,639 18	1,216,579 65	26,899 98	1,189,679 67	28 47	97,800 68	1,314,380 33
1872–73 . . .	35,624	2,121	37,745	953,502 06	338,970 85	1,292,472 91	28,113 93	1,264,358 98	33 50	454,230 34	1,746,703 25
1873–74 . . .	41,544	1,714	43,258	1,041,375 52	377,681 52	1,419,057 04	28,848 73	1,390,208 31	32 14	446,663 25	1,865,720 29
1874–75 . . .	44,942	1,522	46,464	1,249,498 93	474,874 68	1,724,373 61	26,220 82	1,698,152 79	36 54	356,669 74	2,081,043 35
1875–76 . . .	45,924	3,393	49,317	1,266,803 59	470,830 68	1,737,634 27	20,635 72	1,716,998 55	34 82	277,746 57	2,015,380 84
1876–77 . . .	46,581	3,727	50,308	1,268,604 23	422,472 22	1,691,076 45	21,999 03	1,669,077 42	33 18	125,539 04	1,816,615 49
1877–78 . . .	47,675	4,084	51,759	1,215,782 03	366,334 06	1,582,116 09	30,109 31	1,552,006 78	29 99	174,324 75	1,756,440 84
1878–79 . . .	49,700	3,562	53,262	1,172,489 69	347,173 23	1,519,662 92	32,145 54	1,487,517 38	27 93	240,222 98	1,759,885 90
1879–80 . . .	50,851	3,130	53,981	1,162,258 61	353,108 23	1,515,366 84	49,090 28	1,466,276 56	27 25	136,878 45	1,652,245 29
1880–81 . . .	51,542	3,170	54,712	1,165,402 69	394,274 82	1,559,677 51	74,076 08	1,485,601 43	27 15	215,359 64	1,775,037 15

(From report of ALFRED T. TURNER, Esq., *City Auditor.*)

EXPENDITURES FOR THE NORMAL, LATIN, AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

Aggregate expenditures made by the Board of School Committee and the Public Building Committee of the City Council, for the High Schools of the city, during the financial year 1880–81: —

Salaries of instructors	$153,830 74
Expenditures for Text-books, Maps, Globes, Writing and Drawing Materials, Stationery, etc.	15,143 63
Janitors	7,738 74
Fuel, Gas, and Water	6,795 63
	$183,508 74
Public Building Committee.	
Furniture, repairs, etc.	6,050,02
Total expense for High Schools	$189,558 76
Number of Instructors in High Schools, exclusive of special instructors in French, German, Drawing, Music, and Military Drill	82
Salaries paid the same	$149,008 24
Average amount paid each instructor	$1,817 17
Average number of pupils belonging to High Schools	2,093
Salaries paid to special instructors in French and German	$4,822 50
Average cost of each pupil	$90 57
Average number of pupils to a regular instructor, including principal	26

[1] The original cost of the buildings and land for the various High Schools amounted in the aggregate to about $1,000,000; the assessed value is $1,016,100, — an increase of about $16,100.

[1] Cost and assessed value May 1, 1880.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Aggregate expenditures made by the Board of School Committee and the Public Building Committee of the City Council, for the Grammar Schools of the city, for the financial year 1880–81 : —

Salaries of instructors	$607,666 01
Expenditures for Text-books, Maps, Globes, Writing and Drawing Materials, Stationery, etc.	50,175 93
Janitors	38,966 30
Fuel, Gas, and Water	27,380 42
	$724,188 66
Public Building Committee.	
Rent, Furniture, Repairs, etc. . . .	80,636 05
Total expense for Grammar Schools . .	$804,824 71

Number of instructors in Grammar Schools, exclusive of Sewing instructors and special instructors in Drawing and Music . .	594
Salaries paid the same	$593,390 01
Average amount paid each instructor . .	$998 97
Average number of pupils belonging . .	27,412
Average cost of each pupil	$29 36
Average number of pupils to an instructor, including principal, and exclusive of special instructors above mentioned . . .	46

28 instructors in Sewing are employed, who teach 190 divisions. The salary paid varies according to the number of divisions taught. Total amount paid to Sewing instructors, $14,276 ; average amount paid to each instructor, $509.86.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Aggregate expenditures made by the Board of School Committee, and the Public Building Committee of the City Council, for the Primary Schools of the city, for the financial year 1880–81: —

Salaries of instructors	$290,522 21
Expenditures for Text-books, Maps, Globes, Writing and Drawing Materials, Stationery, etc.	11,788 32
Janitors	27,885 66
Fuel, Gas, and Water	19,232 02
	$349,428 21
Public Building Committee.	
Rent, Furniture, Repairs, etc. . . .	48,006 00
Total expense for Primary Schools . .	$397,434 21

Number of instructors in Primary Schools .	410
Salaries paid the same	$286,994 21
Average amount paid to each instructor . .	$699 99
Fifty-seven special assistants were employed during the year.	
Salaries paid the same	$3,528 00
Average number of pupils belonging . .	21,902
Average cost of each pupil	$18 15
Average number of pupils to an instructor .	53

The original cost of the various buildings, with the land, used for Grammar and Primary Schools, to May 1, 1880, amounted in the aggregate to about $5,216,700; the assessed value May 1, 1880, was $6,304,550, — an increase of about $1,087,850.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

HORACE MANN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

The expenses of the school were as follows: —

Salaries of instructors	$8,798 00
Expenses for Books, Stationery, etc.	195 99
Janitor	396 00
Fuel, Water, and Gas	297 30
	$9,687 29
Public Building Committee.	
Furniture, Repairs, etc.	390 84
Total expense for the school	$10,078 13
Average number of pupils belonging	77
Average number of pupils to an instructor	9
Average cost of each pupil	$130 88

A large portion of the expense for maintaining this school is borne by the State; a payment of $100 for each city, and $105 for each out-of-town scholar, being allowed and paid to the city from the State Treasury.

The amount received during the past year from this source was $7,470.76.

SCHOOLS FOR LICENSED MINORS.

Salaries of instructors	$1,488 00
Expenses for Books, Stationery, etc.	40 06
Janitors	324 00
Fuel	35 45
	$1,887 51
Public Building Committee.	
Furniture, Repairs, etc.	435 52
Total expense for the schools	$2,323 03

Average number of pupils belonging . .	58
Average number of pupils to an instructor .	29
Average cost of each pupil	$40 05

EVENING SCHOOLS.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

Salaries of instructors		$25,043 00
Expenses for Books, Stationery, etc. . .		533 02
Janitors		1,454 80
Fuel and Gas		2,340 38
		$29,371 20
Public Building Committee.		
Rent, Repairs, Furniture, etc. . . .		953 09
Total expense for Evening Schools . .		$30,324 29

Average number belonging, including the High School, 2,768.

Average number of instructors, 117.

Average cost of each pupil for the time, $10.96.

EVENING DRAWING SCHOOLS.

Salaries of instructors . .	$6,991 00	
Drawing Materials, Stationery, Models, Boards, etc. . .	617 33	
Janitors	438 60	
Fuel and Gas	762 56	
	$8,809 49	
Public Building Committee.		
Rent, Repairs, Furniture, etc. .	350 00	
Total expense for Evening Drawing Schools		$9,159 49
Aggregate expense for all Evening Schools,		$39,483 78

Number of instructors, 16.
Average number belonging, 402.
Average cost of each pupil for the time, $22.78.

EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICERS AND SPECIAL INSTRUCTORS.

Salaries of Superintendent, Supervisors, Secretary, Auditing Clerk, Assistant Clerks, and Messengers	$34,110 00
Salaries of sixteen Truant Officers	18,360 00
" of four Music Instructors	10,920 00
" paid Drawing Instructors	5,525 00
Military Instructor and Armorer	2,148 73
Stationery and Record Books for School Committee and Officers, and office expenses, including Fuel, Gas, and Water	1,308 14
Total	$72,371 87

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

These expenditures are made for objects not chargeable to any particular school, and consist chiefly of expenses for printing, advertising, festival, board of horses, carriage-hire, repairs, tuning of pianos, and other small items: —

Annual Festival	$1,975 49
Board of horses, with shoeing expenses and sundry repairs of vehicles and harnesses	397 28
Carriage-hire	75 50
Advertising	617 29
Census of School Children	1,000 00
Printing Census Books	42 75
Printing, Printing Stock, Binding, and Postage,	7,751 14
Diplomas	1,257 03
Expenses for Swords, Guns, Belts, Repairs, etc., Military Drill	106 36
Carried forward,	$13,222 84

Brought forward,	$13,222 84
Teaming and Expressage, including fares .	.558 11
Care and tuning of Pianos, including covers .	1,321 00
Expenses delivering supplies per contract, 1 year	12,000 00
Receiving Coal	365 33
Reporting Investigation Committee on Corporal Punishment	109 75
Badges and reporting addresses High School dedication	39 00
Extra Labor and Clerk-hire	34 00
District Telegraph, Construction, Rent and Repairs of Telephone	121 64
Travelling expenses, Supervisor and Principal .	19 70
Messenger expenses, Car and Ferry Tickets .	581 90
Tuition of Pupils in Brookline . . .	233 11
Refreshments, School Committee . . .	84 90
Flowers, death of Dr. Brewer . . .	18 00
Bookcases and Cases for Supplies . . .	95 95
Furniture, Collectors' Stamps, Frames, Paper, Ice, etc.	240 00
Sundry small items	230 55
Total	$29,275 78

SPECIAL EXPENDITURES BY PUBLIC BUILDING COMMITTEE.

New Latin and English High School-house .	$134,737 40
Grammar School-house, Egleston sq., Roxbury	18,889 93
Prince Grammar School-house, Exeter st. .	17,397 64
Primary School-house, Bailey st., Dorchester .	6,119 16
" " City Point, So. Boston .	6,000 00
" " Elmo st., Dorchester .	7,581 78
" " Polk st., Charlestown .	1,560 59
" " Seventh st., So. Boston .	23,073 14
Total special expenditures Public Building Committee	$215,359 64
Income special expenditures Public Building Committee — sale of buildings .	78,895 83
Net special expenditures Public Building Committee	$136,463 81

RECAPITULATION.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES.

School Committee.

High Schools, per detailed statement .	$183,508 74
Grammar Schools, " " .	724,188 66
Primary Schools, " " .	349,428 21
Horace Mann School, " " .	9,687 29
Licensed Minors' Schools, " " .	1,887 51
Evening Schools, " " .	29,371 20
Evening Drawing Schools, " " .	8,809 49
Carried forward,	$1,306,881 10

Brought forward,		$1,306,881 10
Officers and Special Instructors, per detailed statement		72,371 87
Incidentals, per detailed statement		29,275 78
Stock purchased, but not delivered		4,988 99
		$1,413,517 74
From Income Gibson Fund, expended for Dorchester Schools		246 22
Gross Expenditure		$1,413,763 96
Less Income		73,871 08
Net Expenditure School Committee		$1,339,892 88
Public Building Committee.		
High Schools	$6,050 02	
Grammar Schools	80,636 05	
Primary "	48,006 00	
Horace Mann School	390 84	
Licensed Minors' Schools	435 52	
Evening Schools	953 09	
Evening Drawing Schools	350 00	
Expenses not chargeable to any particular school	9,092 03	
Gross Expenditure	$145,913 55	
Less Income	205 00	
Net expenditure Public Building Committee		145,708 55
Total ordinary expenditures		$1,485,601 43
Carried forward,		$1,485,601 43

Brought forward,		$1,485,601 43

SPECIAL EXPENDITURES.

Public Building Committee and Committee on Public Instruction.

High Schools, new buildings,	$134,737 40	
Grammar Schools " "	36,287 57	
Primary Schools " "	44,334 67	
Total . . .	$215,359 64	
Less Income . .	78,895 83	
Net special expenditures Public Building Committee, etc.		136,463 81
Total expenditures for the Public Schools		$1,622,065 24

INCOME.

School Committee.

Amount received from State, for non-resident Deaf-Mute Scholars .	$7,470 76
from non-residents . .	3,803 40
from trust funds and other sources	14,711 52
from sale of books and materials, Evening Schools	770 26
from sale of books and supplies, Day Schools .	46,336 14
from sale of drawing-books .	549 79
from over-payment of Evening School teacher . .	21 00
from use of plates, supplementary reading, to April 1, 1880 . .	208 21
Total income School Committee . .	$73,871 08

Public Building Committee.

Amount received from collected rents .		$205 00

Income Received on Special Expenditures.

Interest, rents, etc. . .	$4,050 58	
Sale of South street School-house	73,800 75	
Interest	1,044 50	
		$78,895 83

MEMORIAL

OF THE

DEDICATION

OF THE

PUBLIC LATIN AND ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL-HOUSE.

WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

DEDICATION.

The ceremonies arranged for the formal dedication of the building erected for the use of the Public Latin and the English High Schools took place in the Drill Hall, on the 22d of February, 1881, beginning at 10 o'clock, A.M., under the direction of the Committee on High Schools: Charles L. Flint, Chairman, Henry P. Bowditch, Brooks Adams, John G. Blake, and Henry W. Swift.

The hall was filled to its utmost capacity, the audience consisting of more than three thousand people, drawn together by an absorbing interest in the occasion. The selection by the committee of the birthday of Washington for the performance of these ceremonies was recognized as peculiarly appropriate. A temporary platform, elegantly draped, was erected on the easterly side, in front of the cavalry entrance from Clarendon street to the magnificent hall, while numerous portraits of past head-masters of the two schools adorned the walls, and national banners, the stars and stripes, hung in festoons in front of the balconies.

Seated on the platform were the Committee on High Schools and invited guests, consisting of His Excellency John D. Long, Governor of Massachusetts; His Honor Frederick O. Prince, Mayor of Boston; Hon. Robert C. Winthrop; Rev. Ralph Waldo Emerson; Hon. Marshall P. Wilder; Prof. William B. Rogers, President of the Institute of Technology; Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop, D.D., Rev. Phillips Brooks, D.D., Rev. J. M. Manning, D.D., Rev. George E. Ellis, D.D., Rev. A. A. Miner, D.D.; Rev. Robert C. Waterston, D.D., President of the English High School Association:

Hon. F. W. Lincoln, Hon. Jonathan A. Lane, Henry P. Kidder, Esq., Thomas Gaffield, Esq., Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Hon. Henry K. Oliver, Rev. George A. Thayer; Prof. Edwin P. Seaver, Superintendent of Schools; Charles K. Dillaway, Esq., President of the Latin School Association; Ex-Gov. William Gaston; George A. Clough, Esq., City Architect; the Head-masters of the Latin and English High Schools; members of the School Committee, the City Government, and others.

After the invocation by the Rev. William Burnet Wright, Alderman Woolley, Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings of the City Government, in a few appropriate remarks delivered the keys to His Honor the Mayor, as President of the School Board, who replied as follows: —

ADDRESS OF MAYOR PRINCE.

Mr. Chairman: — In behalf of the School Committee, I accept from you, as the representative of the City Government, these keys, in token of the delivery of possession of this building, erected for the accommodation of the Boston Latin and English High Schools, and its consecration to the purposes of public education. In appropriating the large sum, more than three-quarters of a million of dollars, required for the purchase of land and construction, the citizens have shown their ancient and traditional interest in the cause of free schools. By the laws of the Commonwealth this structure now passes from the control of the city to that of the Board of School Committee; and we of this Board, and our successors in office, must watch well that the great trust thus reposed in us is faithfully executed, so that the objects for which this costly temple was erected may be successfully accomplished. Believing that the committee fully appreciate their responsibilities in the premises, and that the accomplished teachers who will minister here fully recognize the importance of their work, I have confidence that these

great schools will now enter upon a new career of enlarged usefulness, so that they will not only benefit our own citizens but the people of the whole Commonwealth. If such results are realized, the building of this edifice was inspired by policy and wisdom.

The formal ceremonies of this dedication require me to deliver these keys to the Chairman of the Committee on High Schools, and this accomplished, my duties at this time are performed. Before making this delivery, I wish to say a few words touching these schools, which their importance and the proprieties of the occasion seem to demand. Both of these schools are venerable, not only for their great age but for their great success in accomplishing the objects of their organization. They both antedate our existence as a city. The Latin School was established in 1635, the English High School in 1821. As there is a vast disparity in their ages, we cannot say that they are *ambo æquales ætatibus*, but we may affirm that they are

> Arcades ambo,
> Et cantare pares et respondere parati.

It may be said that the Latin School was brought here by Governor Winthrop and the Puritan colonists, in 1630, for their first thought, after establishing a church, was to organize a school. They built their religious, educational, and political institutions on foundations of rock; for the First Church still lives as with immortal youth; the First School — our Latin School — still flourishes with no sign of decrepitude or decay; and the political dogma to which we owe our existence as a nation — that taxation and representation are inseparable — enunciated by the liberty-loving emigrants more than a hundred years before the Great Declaration of the United Colonies, is to-day the corner-stone of our glorious Constitution. It is not strange that the education of the people was the early care of the colonists. The number

of learned men among them was most extraordinary, when we consider the character of those who generally settle a new country. It has been said — and I believe truly said — that between 1630 and 1690 there were in New England as many graduates of Cambridge and Oxford as could be found in any population of the same size in the mother country. Mr. Savage, in his history of New England, asserts that during the first part of that period there was in Massachusetts and Connecticut a Cambridge graduate for every two hundred and fifty inhabitants, "besides sons of Oxford not a few." "Probably," says the historian of American Literature, "no other community of pioneers ever so honored study, so reverenced the symbols of learning; theirs was a social structure, with its corner-stone resting on a book. Universal education seemed to them a universal necessity, and they promptly provided for it in all its grades."

They declared in their laws that it was "barbarous" not to be able perfectly to read the English tongue, and to know the general laws. They went further, and declared that "skill in the tongues and liberal arts is not only laudable, but necessary for the well-being of the Commonwealth."

Their zeal in this respect was well shown by their action touching Michael Powell, the ruling elder of the Second Church of Boston. There had been considerable difficulty in getting a minister to take charge of this congregation, and for a few years Mr. Powell conducted the worship, and so satisfactorily that he would have been ordained teacher, had not the General Court interfered and declared that it "would not suffer one that was illiterate, *as to academical education*, to be called to the teaching office in such a place as Boston." Mr. Powell "was a man of sense and good character, and the objection to him was not that he was a layman, but that he was wanting in learning."

The public sentiment in respect to universal education was so strong as to induce the passage of laws for its accomplish-

ment, and as early as the year 1649 every New England colony except Rhode Island made public instruction compulsory by law. Every town containing fifty householders was required to support a school for reading and writing, and every town containing one hundred householders, a grammar school, with a teacher competent "to fit youths for the university."

They did this not only — to quote from the old law — that "learning might not be buried in the graves of our fathers," but that they might baffle that "ould deluder Sathan," whose one chief project is to keep men from the knowledge of the Scriptures, by persuading them from the use of tongues."

As the historian Tyler well remarks, "only six years after John Winthrop's arrival in Salem harbor, the people of Massachusetts took from their own treasury the funds with which to found a university; so that while the tree-stumps were as yet scarcely weather-browned in their earliest harvest-fields, and before the nightly howl of the wolf had ceased from the outskirts of their villages, they had made arrangements by which even in that wilderness their young men could at once enter upon the study of Aristotle and Thucydides, of Horace and Tacitus and the Hebrew Bible."

We can appreciate the public solicitude for learning when we recall the noble declaration of the high-spirited New England matron to her son: "Child, if God make thee a good Christian and a good scholar thou hast all that thy mother ever asked of thee."

Epitaphs are often true expressions of popular sentiment. On the tombstone of a young and promising minister who early died here was inscribed — beneath the *hic jacet:* "The ashes of a hard student, a good scholar, and a great Christian."

But the early Puritans were not solicitous in respect to education merely from "the love they bore to learning," nor for the sole reasons set forth in the legislation to which I have referred. Those of them who were deep thinkers and stud-

ied the future, saw another value in popular intelligence. They had been driven from the fatherland into emigration by the persecution of the English hierarchy, and were convinced that the English government in their treatment of Dissenters would always reflect the intolerance of the English Church. They therefore felt that the time would come — and, perhaps, ere long, when they or their posterity would be compelled to establish an independent government for the attainment and maintenance of the great objects which prompted their emigration, — civil and religious liberty. The shadow of coming events was seen as early as 1633, — three years after their landing here, — when the stout-hearted and irrepressible Roger Williams asserted the novel but prolific doctrine "that the people were the origin of all power in the government." This political truth, fermenting in the public mind, generalized a vast amount of speculation upon the natural rights of man, and the elementary principles of the social compact. It evoked new theories in respect to the nature of government, and evolved new views of the powers and rights of the people. The colonists soon began to recognize the great truth, — now regarded wherever there is constitutional liberty as axiomatic, — that government is merely the *agent*, of the people for the management of their political affairs, and the enforcement of those fundamental rules and principles which are necessary for the protection of the rights of the members of the body politic and the maintenance of social order; that such agent, like all agents, is responsible to its constituents for the way it executes its delegated powers, and that it can be dismissed from office when the latter shall think it for their interest to exercise the right of doing so.

But it was obvious to those far-seeing men that no such government could be established or successfully maintained if the requisite conditions were wanting; that it was absurd to expect that there could be free institutions unless there were intelligent citizens; that ignorance was incompatible

with liberty. They felt, in the eloquent words of the committee who recommended in after years the establishment of the English High School, "that to preserve tranquillity and order in a community, perpetuate the blessings of society and free government, and promote the happiness and prosperity of the people, there must be a general diffusion of knowledge."

Free public education was, therefore, made an important object of political care and State policy, and the most generous provision for its support early and unceasingly made. Liberal as our citizens are to-day in their appropriations for the cause of popular education, they give no more — perhaps not so much — as the colonists six years after their landing, when the subscription towards the maintenance of a school-master was circulated, headed by "the Governor, Mr. Henry Vane, Esq.," for ten pounds, and Deputy Governor, John Winthrop, and Richard Bellingham, each for the same sum; forty-two others of that poor, God-fearing but letters-loving community subscribing according to their ability. Our Puritan ancestors felt with the great Roman statesman and philosopher, that we cannot confer a greater benefit upon our country than by instructing and giving a proper direction to the minds of our youth. *Quid munus Reipublicæ majus — meliusve afferre possumus — quam si juventutem docemus et bene erudimus.*

The first school, as I have observed, was gathered in 1635, as soon after the arrival of the emigrants as there were probably children to teach, when, to quote the record, they "entreated brother Philemon Pormont to become school-master for the teaching and nurturing of children with us."

There is some reason to doubt whether brother Philemon ever consented to serve as school-master, so that it may be claimed that he was the first teacher of this ancient school. The records say that the Rev. Daniel Maude was "also chosen" to the office of school-master in August, 1636, and it appears that when the Rev. John Wheelwright was banished in 1637

for heterodoxy on certain doctrinal points, among those who went away with him was brother Philemon; so that if he ever taught this school it was only for a few months.

I have never seen the course of study adopted at the organization of the first school, but it would seem that the higher branches, and not merely elementary instruction, were taught from the start. We know that Latin was taught, because some of the pupils knew it; hence the inference that the first school from its establishment was a Latin school.

I have never seen any reliable description of the school-house where this first school was located; but it was not probably more elegant or more imposing in its architecture than the first church, which had mud walls and a thatched roof. It was situated in School street, very near the spot, if not on it, where the statue of Franklin now stands; so that the location of that memorial of the great philosopher and constant advocate of popular education, on the site where he received his first instruction, was appropriately chosen. All places hallowed by sacred associations will be regarded by the cultivated and refined with sentiments of reverence, and the desire to protect them from uses degrading to the *religio loci* naturally obtains. The alumni, therefore, must be gratified to know that the statue of the great man guards the original and natal location of the old school.

Although the two original buildings consecrated to religion and education were thus humble, yet as the years went by and the material prosperity of the country increased, better structures were erected for the accommodation of both church and school. We know that the former was removed from its first site in State street to Washington street, where Joy's Building now stands, thence to Chauncy street, and thence to the beautiful temple on Berkeley street. We know that the latter was removed from its original location to that opposite on the same street, now occupied by a part of Parker's Hotel; that afterward it was removed to Bedford street, and then

to this magnificent edifice. But we do not know, nor can we determine with the same certainty, what has been the influence of this first church and first school during their long existence on this community. We may safely say, however, that to their teachings the people of Boston largely owe the moral, religious, and intellectual culture which has so greatly distinguished them in all their history — *ab urbe conditâ* — that to these they owe the formation of that solidity of character which has ever made them the earnest advocates of the principles of civil and religious liberty — the leaders in every social and political reform, and the friends of every measure for the elevation of man and the promotion of civilization. We are indebted to these teachings for the great influence we had in establishing the independence of the colonies, and in shaping the character and policy of the government in the early days of the Republic. We are indebted to these teachings for much of our wonderful municipal prosperity.

We find evidence of the successful work of the Latin School, in its early history, in the fact that it was able, with the grammar school on Bennett street, and three writing-schools, to instruct all the youth of Boston previous to the Revolution. At that time they accommodated about nine hundred scholars. We find evidence of the success of the school in subsequent years in the large number of its distinguished alumni who attained eminence in the arts and sciences, in law, medicine, and theology, and in the mercantile, manufacturing, and mechanical professions.

For many years most of the young men were here prepared for admission to Harvard College, so that during its long existence it has well discharged the objects set forth in the law under which it was established, "to fit youths for the university," and I think that it has been generally found that the graduates of this school were as well if not better fitted than those of other schools.

This institution has been fortunate in all its history in being

under the care of able teachers,—teachers who were not only eminent for learning and culture, but for their comprehension of instruction as an art and their capacity to teach. Many of them have been highly distinguished as successful educators. Under the charge of the accomplished scholar who is now the Principal of this school we may indulge the confident expectation that its character and reputation will be well maintained in the future.

The English High School had its origin in the want that was felt in the early part of this century for a school where those who had not the wish, or were without the means, to obtain a collegiate education, might receive instruction in some of the branches of practical importance, generally taught only at colleges. The Latin School, as has been stated, had for its chief purpose the fitting of boys for the university. The studies pursued at the English grammar schools were merely elementary, and consumed more of the pupil's time than was profitable or necessary. As the report of the committee appointed in June, 1820, by the town, to consider the question of establishing an English Classical School, says, "the mode of education now adopted, and the branches of knowledge that are taught at our English grammar schools, are not sufficiently extensive nor otherwise calculated to bring the powers of the mind into operation, nor to qualify a youth to fill usefully and respectably many of those stations, both public and private, in which he may be placed. A parent who wishes to give a child an education that shall fit him for active life, and shall serve as a foundation for eminence in his profession, whether mercantile or mechanical, is under the necessity of giving him a different education from any which our public schools can now furnish. Hence, many children are separated from their parents and sent to private academies in this vicinity, to acquire that instruction which cannot be obtained at the public seminaries."

At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the

town qualified to vote in town affairs, held in Faneuil Hall, January 15, 1821, it was voted, by nearly a unanimous vote, only three voting in the negative, to establish an English Classical School, upon a plan recommended by the School Committee. The school was opened in May, 1821, in the upper story of the Derne-street Grammar School-house. In 1824 it was removed to Pinckney street, and in 1844 to Bedford street, where it occupied the same building with the Latin School, until it was established here. We have the authority of Mr. Philbrick, for many years the able Superintendent of Public Schools, for the assertion, in 1864, "that from the day of its establishment this school has been one of singular excellence; never in its history has there been a period, ever so short, when it was not, as a whole, admirably managed and instructed."

We have the opinion, also, of an eminent foreigner to the same effect. The Rev. J. Fraser, now the Bishop of Manchester, one of the most ardent advocates of public provision for higher education, when he visited this school in 1865, said in his report to the British Parliament, that it was a "school which I should like, if possible, to place under a glass case and bring it to England for exhibition as a type of a thoroughly useful middle school. . . . It is the one above all others that I visited in America, which I should like the Commissioners to have seen at work, as I, myself, saw it at work on the 10th of June, the very type of a school for the middle classes of this country, managed in the most admirable spirit and attended by just the sort of boys one would desire to see in such a school.

"Take it for all in all, and as accomplishing the end at which it professes to aim, the English High School at Boston struck me as the model school of the United States."

The record of this school will vindicate the assertion that its excellence and usefulness have not abated since Mr. Philbrick made his statement in 1864 and the Bishop of Manches-

ter in 1865. The English High School, as well as the Latin School, is fortunate in having for its Principal an accomplished educator, whose ability and devotion to duty are assurance that it will, in the words of the eloquent Rev. Dr. Lothrop, for twenty-six years the faithful chairman of the committee on this school, "fulfil its design and become a noble institution, with its four or five hundred pupils, sending forth its eighty or one hundred graduates; young men with a large intellectual and moral culture, fitted not only to bring that knowledge which is power into all the departments of business; but fitted also to elevate the tone of social and moral life and manners amongst us and make our city what every city should strive to be,—'a city set on a hill.'"

These schools have occupied the same building in Bedford street for nearly forty years. We now dedicate to their joint use this beautiful structure. May they continue to occupy it in harmony and prosperity as long as mundane things are permitted to endure.

This day is memorable and dear to our citizens and to all Americans as the natal anniversary of the Father of his country. I invoke the blessings of his spirit on these two institutions, that they may not only instil into our youth the desire for intellectual and moral truth, so as to lead them through the pursuits of knowledge, to cultivate, as Tully has well said, in our mortal life the pursuits of heaven; but may also inculcate the spirit of a lofty patriotism, that there may be always here, where Washington first drew his sword in the cause of civil liberty, those who will make every sacrifice for its defence.

Mr. Chairman of the Committee on High Schools, I now conclude the part assigned to me in this dedication by delivering to you these keys. I do so with great pleasure, being well assured that you and your committee will faithfully administer the supervisory powers in respect to these schools delegated to you by the Board.

RESPONSE OF CHARLES L. FLINT.

Mr. Mayor :—In behalf of the Committee on High Schools I accept the trust of which these keys are a fitting recognition. Let me express the profound satisfaction of the committee with the completion of the plans for the accommodation of the great schools which are to occupy this house. These schools have labored for years under the most trying disadvantages, with classes scattered about at considerable distances from the main building, and under circumstances which made it impossible to do the best work, or work which was satisfactory to the teachers themselves. That they have been able to maintain their popularity, under such conditions, and even to grow in efficiency and usefulness, is due chiefly to the extraordinary good fortune of the committee in securing and retaining a corps of instructors in both schools unsurpassed for ability, and devoted heart and soul to the work they were called upon to do.

The schools were never, we believe, in a stronger position than they are now. They were never in a condition to do better work. With the facilities which this building will afford, when our rooms are furnished, as I have no doubt they will be, with suitable chemical, physical and philosophical apparatus, the appliances which science and mechanical skill have devised, we shall be recreant to our duty if we fail to impart a training which will fit the young to enter upon the activities of life with all the conditions requisite to success, so far as they depend on instruction in the public schools.

We wish to express our grateful acknowledgments to you, sir, and to the City Government, for the munificent liberality that has provided so generously for the wants of these schools, and to the Committee and the Superintendent of Public Buildings, and especially to the City Architect for his admirable and thoughtful designs for the comfort and con-

venience of teachers and pupils. It may be easy to suggest improvements and to find fault with defects when the work is done, but take it all in all we believe it to be the grandest and most complete school-house in this country, if not in the world. We thank you all, sir, for the excellent way in which the work has been done. It is a monument, noble in its designs, magnificent in its proportions, and fit to commemorate the wise and far-seeing liberality of our citizens.

The committee, I am sure, feel a deep sense of responsibility to the citizens who maintain these schools, and to the parents whose sons are to be taught here. Let us have your considerate coöperation, your generous confidence, and your hearty support, and we will make these schools not only the pride of every citizen, but the crowning glory of the free public school system of Boston.

After music by the choir, Mr. Flint continued: —

Mr. Merrill, Head-Master of the Public Latin School: I have the honor, on behalf of the committee, to intrust these keys to you. They are the symbols of your authority. Since the committee called you to the honorable and responsible position at the head of this great school, they have watched you day by day, with increasing confidence in your ability, in your scholarship, and in your practical sagacity. When you entered upon your duties, four years ago, the school had suffered from a variety of causes. Its general tone and its discipline were low, and it failed to command the entire confidence of the School Board, or of the community. I state what I know from my own experience when I say it was a source of great anxiety to the committee in charge. You have revolutionized it in these respects, and you are fairly entitled to the credit of it. The Latin School was never in a better condition, so far as its general tone and spirit are concerned, than it is to-day. I do not believe its corps of teachers was ever so exceptionally strong and efficient at any one

time in the past, or so united in their efforts to do the best possible work for the credit and the reputation of the school itself.

You are at the head of the oldest free public school in this country. It was the work of men struggling with the hardships and the gloomy isolation of colonial life, but determined, let what would come, that learning should not be buried in the graves of their fathers. If there ever was a case where men builded better than they knew, it was that of the early fathers of New England, when they started to embody in a material and practical form the declaration of their great spiritual leader, "that government, as the natural guardian of all the young, has the right to compel the people to support schools." They applied that principle for the first time here, in the establishment of this school, only five years after the settlement of this place and while the little colony was still hanging almost on the verge of despair.

The history of the school, therefore, dates back to the early infancy of the colony of the Massachusetts Bay, to a period anterior to the founding of Harvard College, and for a hundred years or more it was regarded as "the principal school of all the colonies, if not in all America." It is, as we all know, a preparatory school. It has always been regarded as such, and as such in times past it gained a high and well earned reputation as the most efficient institution in the country, nobly and honorably accomplishing its mission, and proving itself to be a priceless blessing to this community.

But though somewhat venerable with age, there is still abundant room for growth. The standard of scholarship required for admission to our colleges is constantly advancing, so that we shall be obliged constantly to produce better results, and forced not only to do more work but to raise the standard of admission to the higher classes. To make such changes as may be needed from time to time in the course of studies, to keep the school in the line of growth

and progress so as to accomplish the highest results, will require constant watchfulness, consummate skill, and an untiring devotion. The committee, I need not say, will give you all the aid in their power, and will cordially coöperate with you in your efforts to maintain the ancient renown of an institution which was for many years regarded as by far the *best* preparatory school in all America.

RESPONSE OF MR. MOSES MERRILL.

Mr. Chairman! — In receiving these keys from your hands we are reminded of the obligations resting upon us as instructors of youth. We trust that this responsibility is never lost sight of. But it is well to call attention at times to the services demanded of us and to the trust reposed in us, lest we may forget that the influence of our work here is far-reaching, boundless as eternity itself.

The vocation of teaching is subordinate to that calling alone which devotes itself to the interests of the soul. Our fathers associated the two; they felt that erudition in theological lore was an essential qualification for teaching the young, especially in the higher institutions of learning. This sentiment has not altogether disappeared, though the occupations are now, practically, distinct. A different course of study and a different kind of instruction are necessary for a suitable preparation for teaching. Still, the minister of the Gospel is, as he ever has been, an earnest advocate of mental culture; he believes in an intelligent piety. On the other hand, the teacher, if true to his profession, will have regard for the moral and spiritual nature of his pupils. On the union of this moral and mental culture depend the broadest development of man's character, his own well-being, the purity of society, and the security and perpetuity of our free institutions.

Therefore, may the pupils of this school ever obey the

precepts of Divine revelation in their widest meaning; as given to us in the Proverbs of Solomon: "Get wisdom; get understanding; forget it not, neither decline from the words of my mouth; forsake her not and she shall preserve thee; love her and she shall keep thee. Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom, and with all thy getting, get understanding. Exalt her and she shall promote thee; she shall bring thee to honor when thou dost embrace her. She shall give to thine head an ornament of grace and a crown of glory shall she deliver to thee."

You have been kind enough, Mr. Chairman, on various occasions, to speak approvingly of the condition of the school since it has been entrusted to my care. Your words to-day accord to me, I fear, more credit than I deserve. I wish to confirm all you have said in praise of my associates, and to assure you that we are greatly indebted to them for whatever success, in your judgment, we have attained. We also wish to thank you, sir, as well as your colleagues and the parents of the pupils, for your prompt and hearty support in promoting the welfare of the school. But all efforts of teachers avail not to make a school successful, unless they have the sympathy and willing obedience of their pupils. This state of things appears to exist. As our boys advance through their respective classes from year to year, and reach the first class, — the sixth form, in which Dr. Arnold placed the hope and the confidence of his school-work, — we see them putting off childish things, and the senseless frivolities of early youth, and becoming manly and honorable, appreciative and generous in their feelings. Such a class, a fit representative of previous classes, we can present to you to-day. Be assured that so long as this continues, you need have no anxiety about the order and well-being of the school.

Two hundred and forty-six years ago the residents of the infant colony of Massachusetts established this school "for the teaching and nourtering of children with us." We have

no historical statement of the fact, except possibly that which the Mayor has given us to-day, but it is reasonable to suppose that the first Governor of the colony gave the measure his hearty support. It would be incongruous to suppose otherwise. He was an educated man, and we know that he was an ardent supporter of public education in his adopted home. Could he have looked through the vista of coming centuries, and seen the development of his hazardous experiment into the metropolis of to-day, with its teeming population, with its vast industrial interests, with its churches and schools, and the distinction of its citizens, especially those bearing his own name, he might have exclaimed, in the words of Anchises, as he beheld from the abodes of bliss, in prophetic vision, the glory of Rome, the mistress of the world, in the golden age of Augustan power and literature: —

Illustris animas, nostrumque in nomen ituras.

It is eminently fitting that we should have with us to-day the chief magistrate of the Commonwealth, to ratify and confirm the act of his great predecessor, to give dignity and impressiveness to these exercises by the weight of his official position and his personal character. It is also a fortunate circumstance that, among the prominent graduates of our school, we have here to-day a lineal descendant of the first Governor, a fellow-citizen whom we delight to honor, himself an alumnus of the school, whose presence and utterances will prove a benediction, who, in the fulness of years and wisdom, will give us, in his own eloquent way, words of counsel and encouragement.

We have assembled to-day to dedicate this building to the moral and mental culture of our youth, the highest purposes to which it could be devoted save the promulgation of the Gospel of the Saviour of mankind. But let us remember that this is not exclusively our own gift; it is a legacy we have received from our fathers. We have taken this

legacy, added to it, enlarged it by generous offerings, and adapted it to the needs of our day and generation. Let there be no complaints, no regrets. Let us transmit this offering to our children with the same generous impulses and noble aims as our fathers transmitted it to us. May it do as much for them as it has done for us. In their turn they will take the legacy, when it is no longer suitable for them in the form in which we present it, enlarge it, and transmit it to generations farther on. Therefore, all honor to those who have had anything to do, from the beginning to the end, with this public benefaction.

The aims of the two schools occupying the building are different. Cicero says: "Omnes artes, quae ad humanitatem pertinent habent quoddam cummune vinculum et cognatione quadam inter se continentur." This involves a principle in education as true to-day as when these words were uttered. The following version, nearly a literal translation, answers our present purpose: "All branches of knowledge which tend to the cultivation and refinement of the mind have a common bond of union and a certain close relationship to one another." The more one knows the better. But no mind can grasp all knowledge. A selection must be made. We think we have the best selection on our side; they think they have the best on the other side. But there need be no quarrel. The two schools will occupy the building in peace, in the spirit of an admission recently made by an eminent scientist in England, Prof. Huxley, who said: "I am the last person to question the importance of genuine literary education, or to suppose that intellectual culture can be complete without it. An exclusively scientific training will bring about a mental twist as surely as an exclusive literary training."

In the spirit of this partial concession to the advantage of linguistic studies, these schools will meet the wants of our people. There is enough of the literary element in the one,

and enough of the scientific element in the other, to save each from the charge of exclusiveness.

I need enter upon no eulogy of the work of the English High School. Its results have been conspicuous. Among its graduates, eminent in the various callings of life, some to-day will tell what it has done for them and for their fellow-students.

The Latin School, let us hope, in days to come as in days past, will lay a broad foundation for intellectual development, which will be but the beginning of a long course of study, culminating in the learned professions or in other positions equally important and influential, bringing credit to the school, to the pupils themselves, honor to their native city, strength and renown to the Commonwealth and to the nation.

Mr. Flint, turning to Mr. Francis A. Waterhouse, Master of the English High School, said: —

Mr. Waterhouse, Head-Master of the English High School: —Less than two months have passed since you were called to occupy the most important position at the head of this great school. But though a comparative stranger to many in this community, the extraordinary record you had made in similar positions of trust had long been familiar to the committee. When, therefore, the burden of responsibility was thrust upon them of filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of your predecessor, there could be no want of unanimity as to the selection to be made. All eyes were turned to you. We regard it as a great good fortune, not only to the committee in charge of the school, but to the whole community, that you were willing to accept our offer, and to assume the responsibilities which such acceptance involved. You enter upon its duties with the entire confidence of the committee, and with the best wishes and the highest expectations of every friend of High Schools in this city.

The great school, to the head-mastership of which you have been called, derives its highest importance from the fact that it is, essentially, a finishing school. Its graduates, with comparatively few exceptions, enter directly upon the practical business of life. Its functions, therefore, as well as its traditions, are quite different from those of its neighbor, the Latin School, and its course of studies ought to be broader and laid out for different ends. It had its origin at Faneuil Hall on the 15th of January, 1821. Its first head-master was chosen on the 19th of February, 1821, and opened the school in the following May, and from that day to this, for sixty years, its pride and its crowning glory have been to give to the young men of this city an education that should fit them for eminence in their profession, whether it be clerical, mercantile, or mechanical. This object it has accomplished, on the whole, remarkably well, as the long list of its graduates, many of them the most prominent men in all the practical walks of life in our midst, abundantly shows.

Now, we ask you to bear in mind, as you enter upon this trust, that you will impress yourself most strongly and most beneficently upon this community by impressing yourself most strongly and durably upon the individual character of the pupils that come under your charge. Let them go out wiser, purer, truer, holier. There can be no nobler aim, nothing more worthy of the highest ambition of any good man than this,— to give the last finishing touches in moulding the character, in stimulating the ambition, in leading the young and pliant minds just blooming out into thoughtful manhood,— the flower, the hope, and the stay of a great and intelligent community,— to loftier aims and to nobler purposes in life. It requires a rare combination of the Christian gentleman, the teacher, and the friend.

The simple fact that we have elected you to this difficult and responsible post is evidence enough that we have

implicit confidence in your character, in your ability, and in your entire fitness for the position; and I need not assure you that we have not placed you here to leave you without the hearty and persistent coöperation of the committee. We propose to stand by you, and to give you not only all the moral, but all the material aid in our power. The rest will remain for you. I have the honor, on behalf of the committee in charge of the school, to intrust these keys, as the fitting emblem and recognition of authority, to you. May you never have occasion to regret the choice you have made.

RESPONSE OF MR. FRANCIS A. WATERHOUSE.

Mr. Chairman: — In receiving at your hands the keys of the English High School, I formally signify my acceptance of the great trust that you have so impressively committed to my care. In the execution of this trust, I feel that I am bound, not only to aid and direct pupils in getting so-called practical knowledge and practical skill. Such work, I admit, is highly important work; and he who does it well deserves, in no scant measure, commendation for good and faithful service. But the charge that you have given to my keeping implies the obligation to a work that is higher and better still, — the work of forming the minds and hearts of pupils to right habits of thought, feeling, and action. I am bound to exert my best efforts — my associate teachers, will, I trust, exert their best efforts — in training our boys to think for themselves, and to think with an earnest and sincere desire to arrive at truth,— to feel, with genuine and discriminative feeling, the beautiful and the good,— and to put true thoughts and generous sentiments into fitting words and deeds.

These ideas of education — the disciplinary idea, as it may be termed, and the practical — find due recognition in the course of study in our school. As a result of the labors of my distinguished predecessor, the organiza-

tion of the school with respect to instruction is admirably fitted for thorough work. Instead of being called upon to teach a multitude of subjects, and, consequently, teaching all, except a favorite one, indifferently well, each instructor has in charge but a comparatively few branches, and generally such branches as his gifts or culture adapt him successfully to manage.

With such a course of study and such a division of labor; with associate teachers, able and enthusiastic, tenaciously holding, as they fairly may, to ideas and sentiments that have stood the test of years, but ready to welcome new ideas and methods that smack of sense and truth; with the cordial and intelligent support of our best citizens; and, lastly, — for the thought of the occasion, if no other thought, naturally leads me to give prominence to this point, — with the finest and most commodious school building in the country; with such helps as these, and with few, if any, hindrances that energy and determination cannot do away, I venture the hope that the English High School will make in the future as good a record as it has left in the past. I venture the further hope, that, as years go by, it will yield proofs more and more convincing that it holds in the school system of Boston an indispensable place as well as a high place, freely offering, as it does, to every boy in the city, — provided he have fair ability, — an education that fits him not merely with a reasonable prospect of success to enter upon special lines of business, but also to assume the responsibilities and to discharge the duties of citizen, patriot, and man.

Turning to the audience, Mr. Flint then resumed: —

ADDRESS OF CHARLES L. FLINT.

Ladies and Gentlemen: — It would obviously be improper for me to detain you many moments from the sequel to these formal ceremonies. I am well aware that this is a

day of congratulation rather than of suggestion, and yet there is one thought, not new by any means, but worthy of frequent repetition, that I wish I could impress upon the minds of the parents of our boys. It is that, taking our community as a whole, we are too much inclined to rely upon fine school-houses, upon accomplished teachers, and upon elaborate and costly appliances for instruction. All these are important, to be sure, and by no means to be overlooked, but every teacher, and every active member of a committee must realize and appreciate the far greater importance of wise parental discipline and sound instruction at home.

Our schools and colleges can do much, but they cannot do all. They ought to be regarded merely as supplementary to the more important influences of the home. We must not confound instruction with education. The teachers of our public schools can have their pupils, at the most, but five hours a day, and that time must be given chiefly to instruction, so that most of the influences which go to build up a noble and finished character must come from parents at home. If we would have an Eton or a Rugby, we must comply with the conditions which such schools impose. We must give up our boys to the more complete control of competent teachers.

The boys of our cities are far too apt to rely upon outside influences for growth and mental development. They are not sufficiently self-reliant. They are not so self-reliant as boys brought up in the country, and for obvious reasons. They seem to wait to be taught, to have knowledge poured into them, as it were, — as if their minds were mere storehouses, when they ought to be workshops.

Now, there is no plainer axiom than this, that the mind grows only by its own action. We cannot travel by railway from ignorance to knowledge. The way through mental discipline to a high standard of intellectual culture is as slow and laborious now as it ever was. The school and the college can aid by giving direction, but they cannot supply a

lack of mental force. They must rely upon home influences to stimulate ambition, to infuse energy, to kindle enthusiasm, and to create a love for the work of the school.

Now, what you and what I can do, to a certain extent, is just this: We can stimulate mental activity in our boys. We can do something to encourage them to greater self-reliance. We can impress upon them constantly the idea that they must work out their own salvation; that whatever we may do for them, whatever teachers and schools and books may do for them, will amount to very little unless they learn to rely upon themselves. There can be no strong, stalwart, well-developed manhood that is obliged all the time to lean on something outside of itself for support, and a true education ought to fit a man to meet emergencies, to fight the battle of life manfully, and to crown it with victory.

The choir then sang the beautiful "Hymn to Liberty."

The Chairman. — We are fortunate in having with us to-day the Chief Magistrate of a Commonwealth that was the first to put upon its Statute Book an act "to provide for the instruction of youth and for the promotion of good education." An act so remarkable for felicity of expression as to amount almost to fervid eloquence was passed by the Legislature of 1789, and it is so short that I am sure you will pardon me for reading a single section of it. It was enacted: —

"That it shall be, and it is, hereby made the duty of the President, professors, and tutors of the University at Cambridge, preceptors and teachers of academies, and all other instructors of youth to take diligent care and to exert their best endeavors to impress on the minds of children and youth committed to their care and instruction, the principles of piety, justice, and a sacred regard to truth, love of their country, humanity and universal benevolence, sobriety, industry and frugality, chastity, moderation and temperance, and

those virtues which are the ornament of human society, and the basis upon which the republican constitution is structured. And it shall be the duty of such instructors to endeavor to lead those under their care (as their ages and capacities will admit) into a particular understanding of the tendency of the before-mentioned virtues, to preserve and perfect a republican constitution and to secure the blessings of liberty, as well as to promote their future happiness, and the tendency of the opposite vices to slavery and ruin."

It is the spirit of this remarkable act, embodying, as it does, the very elements of popular education and civil liberty which had been worked out by the experience of the early fathers; breathing, as it does, in every line, the loftiest sentiments, and appealing to all men of culture and sound principles to stand round and support and elevate the standard of popular education, — it is the spirit of this act that has pervaded and directed our system of free public schools from its passage, more than ninety years ago, down to the present hour. I have the honor to introduce to you His Excellency, Governor Long.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR LONG.

The enactment which you have just read, Mr. Chairman, lacks something of conciseness, and, if you will pardon me, of entire felicity of expression. But, in its spirit, it well emphasizes the demand of Massachusetts that her children shall be instructed not only in studies that make the mind acute and strong, but in the good morals which lie at the foundation of character and of the State. Most sincerely, while bringing to the dedication on Washington's birthday of this new temple of learning, so spacious and elegant, the good words and wishes of the Commonwealth, do I trust that, in conformity with her spirit and statutes, its teaching shall be the truth, its inspiration shall be humanity, and its fruit the citizen free and true. And let us not forget that it is not the

munificent gift of some princely magnate, but the more munificent self-imposed contribution of the body of the people.

As a part of the great educational system, which from the first the Commonwealth has fostered, these two noble schools belong to Massachusetts. The Latin School dates its beginning almost with that of the colony. It foreran Harvard College. Among its teachers, at the opening of the Revolution, it saw the older Lovell, a Tory refugee, and the younger, a flaming patriot, at the side of those Massachusetts heroes, Hancock and Adams. And, to-day, I see its scholars standing before me in the uniform of the State militia. It is the General Court that, under the lead of a gallant young colonel of my staff [Colonel Higginson], is authorizing their instruction in military drill. And yet, as I behold their gun-barrels ranged around these walls, I am glad to see that their arms yield place to the citizen's gown. The Latin School has been not more a nursery of classical learning than of a better than classical love of country. Within these walls the sculptured marble weeps over the record of its patriot martyrs. The names that have won Massachusetts most glory for statesmanship, eloquence, letters, the pulpit, and all well-doing, are, many of them, written on its rolls. If it could be typified in some life-like form, holding in its grasp not a spear but a book, surmounted not by a helmet but by a scholar's cap, it would well represent our Massachusetts common schools and stand as the American Palladium, its eyes flashing fire at any desecrating touch, conscious that upon its preservation forever depends the safety of the Republic.

Amid all this architectural vastness and convenience how the imagination tries to picture the homely shed that once stood in the rear of King's Chapel! The successive steps of the Latin School from house to house, wide as is the divergence from the first to the last, are, however, only in keeping with the marvellous growth of the city and the Commonwealth. Whether the cause of good learning has kept pace

with the enlargement of its temples and with the increase in the number of its votaries is not so certain. One might doubt it in the presence of Winthrop, who sits here a graduate of this school, his vigor unimpaired, chosen out from more than fifty millions of people, not more for his great ancestral name than for his scholarship here first acquired, to be the orator of the next great centennial of the American republic. One might doubt it, too, in the presence of Emerson, that other graduate who is also here, and who is indeed wherever education and the culture of the soul refine the air through which the spirit springs to heaven. Be it remembered that the one object of education, forever and now, is not to make the mind a storehouse full-crammed, not to dissipate it in the shattering endeavor to grasp all knowledge, but to enable a man, whatever his faculties or resources, to command, to use, to apply them to the full, — if he lift a hammer, to strike the nail on the head, — if he cleave a log, to strike it in the very centre, — if he argue a cause, to drive straight at the heart and the understanding. Given this ability and the education thus to use and expend his power, and then the storing of the mind and the variety and scope of accomplishment will take care of themselves; even as when a forest spring is put to use and overflows, it is never exhausted, because the whole mountain-side spontaneously bleeds at every vein to keep it full. The difference of one man from another is less in power than in the use of power. Command of words, mastery of language, are not more the distinction of Webster and Burke than of the most brilliant speculator in mining stocks, or of the head man in a New England village. And yet how painful and pitiful is the daily spectacle of some graduate of our schools, soaked with lessons, who cannot put a thought into words, or a purpose into execution.

But it is not for me to speak of the special topics of education. Whatever in that is best has here always found its

opportunity, and, I am sure, here always will find it. Rather, speaking for the Commonwealth, and speaking, too, for myself in connection with a school in which I was once for a few weeks a teacher, I love to recall the exquisite freshness and promise of the scholar's life and progress, the delights of classical learning, the inspiration of the acquirement of knowledge, the growing consciousness of mental grasp and power, though it but blush and tremble at its own first essay at speech or at poem. There is no range so noble, so free, so easy in its access to the rarest communion, as the scholar's. Not by accident is it that rhetoric and poetry and the Greek and Latin classics have been called the "humanities." In one common humanity they link all ages, all times, all conditions. Through these halls many a boy, perhaps the humblest, a poet in his soul and in his eyes, shall walk with Virgil hand in hand; many a youthful stammering orator have Demosthenes for his master, and many a lover of letters repeat, fresh from Cicero's tongue, his matchless tribute in their praise.

Noblesse oblige! In her poverty Massachusetts gave from her scanty store that learning might not perish. Have no fear or distrust of her generosity. That all her sons might be scholars she has cheerfully borne the heaviest burden upon her labor and her sweat. And nobly hitherto has the scholar responded to the obligation, in his own self-respect, in his loyalty to her, in his patriotism, in his usefulness in the world. May it still be his, going out from beneath this favored roof, with the mantle of three centuries now settling down upon it, to show that, dubbed to grander service than that of ancient knight, the scholar is noblest, not when his attainments, which he owes to the common contribution, lift him aside from his fellow-men, but when they equip and inspire him to mingle with them, to shed among them his own better influence, and to spread abroad — himself an example — those qualities, named in the legislative act of 1789, of piety,

justice, regard for truth, love of country, benevolence, industry, moderation and temperance, which are the best "humanities," "which are the ornament of human society, and on which the republican constitution is structured."

The CHAIRMAN. — His Excellency has spoken so well for the Commonwealth, as it stands to-day, that we could almost wish we had several other Governors to present to you. We cannot so easily call up the living presence of the first great Governor of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, but he was a reality here two hundred and fifty years ago, full of activity, earnest in all good works, inspiring the settlers with courage and hope when they were brought to the verge of despair, and contributing liberally of his own means to found one of the great schools which are to occupy this grand structure. But we have a descendant in the direct line from him, whose name he bears, and whose voice is always welcome, though too seldom heard in our midst. It gives me pleasure to introduce to you the Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

ADDRESS OF HON. ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

Most willingly, my friends, would I have been excused from the call which has now been made on me, — even at the cost of all the kind compliments by which that call has been preceded and accompanied. And yet I could not quite find it in my heart to be wholly wanting to such an occasion. On this day of all other days, — associated, as it is, and will forever be, with the grandest character in American history, or in any other merely human history, — I am most glad to find myself among those to whom that character should always be held up as their best model, and by whom it should never cease to be revered and venerated.

But I am not here to talk about Washington. Nor do I

propose to say anything about Governor Winthrop, to whom so many just and welcome allusions have been made in connection with my own name. Indeed, you will bear me witness, Mr. Chairman, that in accepting your repeated and flattering invitations, I promised to say only a few words; and I trust that I shall not too greatly exceed the measure of my promise. There are, I know, older graduates of the Boston Latin School than myself around me, — Mr. Emerson, to whom you have given so marked and cordial a reception, Mr. Dillaway, so long the head-master of the school, and my friend, Dr. Lothrop, to name no others. But they will all agree with me, and you will agree with them, that any one who is obliged to turn back nearly threescore years to find his name on the old catalogue, need make no apology for being brief, on this or any other occasion.

I am here, then, ladies and gentlemen, only to manifest my earnest and undying interest in these great public schools of Boston; to renew the assurance of my gratitude as a citizen for all that they have done for our city, for our Commonwealth, and for our whole country; to testify afresh my own personal gratitude for all that one of them did for me, under good Master Gould, so many, many, years ago; and to offer to them both, to their pupils and to their masters, my warmest felicitations on the completion of the noble edifice which they are henceforth privileged to occupy.

The dedication of a massive and magnificent schoolhouse like this — destined as we hope and trust, not only to outlast all, however young, who are gathered here to-day, but to be the resort of our children and our children's children in a far distant future — is an occasion I need not say, of most impressive and most suggestive interest. A well-remembered English poet of the last century, in one of his celebrated odes, looked back from a distance on the old towers of Eton, to prefigure and portray some of the varieties of personal experience — prosperous or adverse, joyous

or sad — which awaited the young pupils of that famous seminary. And a most dismal and doleful picture he presented of not a few of the little victims, as he styled them, with countless ministers of fate lying in ambush around them, eager to seize and rack and rend them. No such picture of an American school, or of any other school, would be accepted in our day and generation.

It is for us, certainly, as we gather beneath these new towers of our own, to contemplate brighter and more cheering visions of the future. It is for us, to-day, to look forward to a long procession of the children of our beloved city streaming forth, year by year, from these noble halls, — not exempt, indeed, from the trials and casualties of our common lot, or from any of the ills that flesh is heir to, but pressing onward hopefully and bravely, in ever-increasing throngs, to fight the great battle of life, to win happiness and honor for themselves, and to add new strength and new security to those free institutions which can only rest safely on education and intelligence.

I echo the impressive words just uttered by the good master of the Latin School. May that fear of God which is the beginning of wisdom, and that love of God which casteth out all fear, take possession of their hearts; and may his blessing be on all their worthy efforts, both as boys and as men! But let them never forget that, under God, they are to be the masters of their own fate, and of their own future. It will not be in their stars, — no, nor in their school-houses, however humble or however grand, — but in themselves, if they are underlings, or if they shall grow up to the stature of the noblest patriotism and public usefulness. There can be no real failure for those who are true to themselves.

The old Latin School — to which I may be pardoned for one more special allusion, as a former pupil — is now taking possession of its fifth local habitation. We can trace it along from its first rude tenement of mud walls and thatched roof,

as the Mayor has just described it, to another, and another, and still another, more substantial and commodious structure, until, at last, this grand consummation has been reached. The fifth act opens in triumph, and the old school enters to-day, hand in hand with its accomplished younger sister, upon a far more spacious and splendid theatre. Need I say, need any one tell them, that larger expectations will rightfully be cherished of those who are to enjoy these larger opportunities and advantages? May we not reasonably call on every Boston boy, who enters these wide-spread gates and shining archways, not to allow all the improvements to be confined to the mere material structure, the mere outward shell, but to see to it that the character of the schools shall take on something of the proportions, something of the beauty and grandeur of the building which the city has so sumptuously provided for them; and, still more, to see to it that his own individual character shall not be wanting towards making up the precious mosaic of an institution worthy of such a home and such a history.

I might almost venture to conceive that some one of the young scholars around us at this moment — and more than one — might catch an inspiration from this very scene, and from all its rich associations and utterances, and, recalling that exquisite stanza of Holmes's "Chambered Nautilus," with all its marvellous transmutations and transmigrations, might say to himself, as he retires from these impressive ceremonies: —

Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,
As the swift seasons roll!
Leave thy low-vaulted past!
Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,
Till thou at length art free, —
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea!

Such lines might almost claim a place among the illuminated legends on these walls. Certainly, their sentiment might well be impressed on every young heart which is beating high with the exultations of this hour. I can add nothing to them.

The CHAIRMAN. — Some of the graduates of the English High School, you know, go on to complete and round out their course of studies at the Institute of Technology. I wish there were more of them. It seems to me that if our busy community could realize that that institution was founded in our midst for the express purpose of teaching the sciences in their application to the infinitely varied forms of mechanic art, and that it has all the requisite appliances in the shape of chemical, physical, and metallurgical laboratories, smelting furnaces for handling ores, and the means of training skilled mining and mechanical engineers, and, especially, if it could realize the fact that its graduates are eagerly sought for to fill important positions of trust, requiring scientific skill, to be obtained nowhere else so easily or so well, we should send ten boys there where we send one now. This country is to have a vast and a marvellously rapid development in the near future, and there is no one direction of that development where the scientific training to be obtained there will not be in constant and quick demand. I have the honor to introduce to you the president of the institute, Prof. WILLIAM B. ROGERS.

ADDRESS OF PROF. WILLIAM B. ROGERS.

Mr. Chairman: — You are well aware that it is with no small reluctance that I have consented to appear on this occasion. Bodily infirmities have led to your indulgence now in placing me much before the position proper to me in this celebration. I feel, however, a sense of duty and of affectionate respect, in referring to the history of the Boston High

School, as well as of the Latin School. When I see my old friend, Mr. Dillaway, before me, still in the vivacity and vigor of a most intellectual and fruitful old age; and when I think of those good friends of the institute, — Thomas Sherwin and Geo. B. Emerson, — whose services and counsels were of such value to us in our early development, I feel it to be a sacred duty, however little it may be in my power to add to the interest of the occasion, to show myself and express my gratitude to both these institutions that are to have their tabernacle here.

But when I look back, as I cannot help doing, to the past history of these schools, and think of the time when a small gathering of the citizens of the little town of Boston agreed to "entreat Brother Philemon Pormont to become a schoolmaster for the teaching and culture of the young folk around,' and when I look now at what has been accomplished in the course of these two and a half centuries by the intelligence and provident wisdom of the citizens of Boston in the development of these schools, now furnished with such magnificent preparation and accommodation for their instruction, I cannot but think of what may be the question arising as to the progress which has been made in the meantime in that which is most important of all, — the real and substantial education of the youth of Boston and of the Commonwealth. It is certainly true that there has been great progress made in the methods of school-training, of college and university education, as they have been successively developed; but it is not less true that there is a great deal to be done to secure the best fruits of any of these forms of education. It has been admirably well said, since I have been sitting in this audience, that it is not simply in the magnificence of the accommodation, in the beauty and grandeur of the structure, or even in the extent of the appliances for education, that its great benefits are to consist.

I know perfectly well, I think I may say, that there are

very few of the youth now before me who would answer to Shakespeare's description of the "whining school-boy, with his satchel and shining morning face, creeping like a snail unwillingly — to school," excepting in the fact of the "satchel and the shining face," for now, such are the attractions of our well-organized schools, that the reluctance here referred to, and which has become somewhat classical in our language, is of rare, exceedingly rare, occurrence. The minds of youth are taught by being educed, by having more or less of those arrangements and agencies brought to bear which help the student to teach himself, and we are learning now that real education does not consist in the accumulation of mere knowledge, as such simply, but in the training of the faculties for the future uses of the man. It has been well said, — and I know that to a large extent this maxim, if I may so call it, has been brought into application in these great schools of Boston, — that intellectual food should go to form mental muscle, and not mental fat. I for one am entirely catholic in my views of education. I believe that mental muscle may be nourished and strengthened by the study of the classical languages, and I know that it can be strengthened to an almost unbounded extent by the study of the laws and agencies of nature. It was said by Hobbes, with only a partial degree of truth, I think, that "words are wise men's counters: they but reckon by them." I think that they are more than counters, that they are genuine money. They stand for something which is not only other than words, but wider, grander, and eternal in its character; and that is, they stand for *things*, for practical agencies, and phenomena, and laws; and upon this basis, and only upon this, can we erect a substantial and enduring education.

We ought, perhaps, for a moment to think of what was the condition of the civilized world at the time that Brother Pormont founded this little school, — the first free school in

Massachusetts, the first free school in the United States, for we must remember that Boston was a very insignificant place in the eye of the world at that time; that all the American colonies were but little at that time; that there was no leisure here for the cultivation of Philosophy, or of advancing science; but in the Old World there was an amazing activity in that seventeenth century, from its beginning until its close. Think what an array of great philosophers, great mathematicians and physicists! Think of Galileo, who was then passing his last years a prisoner at Arcetri! Of Spinoza, who was then a lad preparing for the grand work of his logical philosophy! Of Descartes, who was approaching the zenith of his fame! Of Locke, who was just beginning to lisp his mother's name! And only seven years after, think of the bright illumination that came upon the world in the birth of the illustrious mathematician and astronomer, Sir Isaac Newton! and you have something like a picture of the high condition of intellectual activity and the wondrous advances that were being made by the human mind on the other side of the Atlantic, and I cannot but believe that some of those influences, although they spread very slowly among the masses of mankind, passed across the Atlantic with the Pilgrim Fathers, and had an influence in softening and enlarging that theocratic government, sometimes almost a tyranny, which marked the earliest stages of the Commonwealth. Let us reverence their memory. Let us think only of the grand good which they have achieved, — a good which achieved thus far is only an indication of transcending future good. But while we feel that we are advancing in all departments of knowledge, in philosophy, and in the natural sciences, let us not be too proud. Let us be humble in our exultation, and remember what Carlyle has said, "Science has done much for us, but it is a poor science that hides from us the deep infinitude of nescience."

As I look around and see the bright faces of the scholars

of the Latin School and of the English High School, I cannot help telling them of my sympathy as an old teacher, who has been conversant with the minds of youth, with their tempers as well as their intelligence, and saying to them that they are to be their own teachers, and in the largest measure must be their own teachers, if they are to grow to a proper, intellectual, and vigorous manhood. Let us remember that if we strive, we rise in striving, and that the strenuous effort of the student himself is what chiefly educates him; not by the cramming of knowledge as it is commonly called; not by the accumulation of facts, but by the invigoration of his intellectual faculties, qualifying him to deal with all the phenomena and laws of nature and with all the interests of patriotism, benevolence, and industrial activity in the community to which he belongs.

The CHAIRMAN. — *Ladies and Gentlemen:* — We are honored to-day by the presence of my distinguished predecessor as Chairman of the Committee on the English High School. He is entitled to the credit of a great many years of valuable service, and that school undoubtedly owes very much of its present efficiency to him. I am happy to introduce you to the Rev. Dr. LOTHROP.

ADDRESS OF SAMUEL K. LOTHROP, D.D.

In rising at your call, sir, my first prayer to God is that I may have grace given me to be short; and if grace is given to me in that particular, it will afford me the greatest pleasure to express my hearty sympathy and gratification with this occasion, and my earnest hope that the interests and prosperity of these schools may be advanced in a measure commensurate with the magnificence of this building in which we are assembled.

I sympathize with everything that His Honor the Mayor

and several other persons have said about the Latin School; I subscribe to all of it; but the thing that more especially interests me here to-day is the English High School. Indirectly and directly my interest in that school covers fifty years of my life. I remember perfectly when it was instituted. Mr. George B. Emerson was its first master. He has grown old, and the infirmities of years have come upon him, but the work that he did as the first master of the English High School left an influence that is living and strong and wide-spread to-day. He deserves to be remembered here by all of us with gratitude and reverence. He impressed upon that school many noble qualities, that have since remained with it, and mark it to this day.

After he left, the next master was Mr. Solomon P. Miles. Mr. Miles, on leaving college, had been summoned to Lancaster to succeed Mr. Emerson in the charge of a private academy in that town. During the years 1819, '20, and '21, I was a pupil of Mr. Miles in that school. He fitted me for college. When I entered college, in 1821, he was summoned to Cambridge as tutor, and there I was under his instruction for two years and a half, till he was called to again succeed Mr. Emerson at the English High School; so that for nearly six years of my life I was under the influence of that man, one of the wisest, tenderest, noblest, best men I have ever known, and his memory rises up before me as one of the three or four men who have done me, intellectually and morally, by their influence upon me, more good than I have received from any others.

Then, sir, when Mr. Miles left, the next master of that school was Thomas Sherwin, my classmate in college and my friend, — a man every way worthy of being the successor both of Mr. Emerson and of Mr. Miles; and not many years after he became master, I returned to the School Committee, and for twenty-six years, from 1848, I was chairman of the English High School Committee, and kept on in that position and

in that work because of my friendship, my profound regard and respect for Mr. Sherwin, and my desire to assist him in all his noble efforts to carry forward that school and make it all that it ought to be. During the last five or six years of that long term of service, myself and my colleagues on the the committee were anxious, and were at work in various ways, to procure a new school-house, and it was before I had left the committee, I think, that the initial steps were taken that resulted ultimately in the erection of this magnificent edifice for the two schools. Naturally, therefore, I feel a deep and hearty interest in this occasion, and in the fact that this large, commodious, grand building has been erected to meet the wants of these schools, and an opportunity given them to become all that they ought to be.

I remember, sir, the annual school dinner in 1836, — the second year, I think, of my first term of service on the School Committee, then a very small body, in which two of my associates were the Hon. Nathan Hale, of the "Advertiser," and Mr. William Minot. The dinner occurred about the middle of July, about six weeks before the first Monday in September, as at that time the summer vacation was but six weeks. It was a school dinner in those days, not one of those splendid festivals which have been introduced since then; the invitations came out in the name of the Mayor and City Government; every master, sub master, and usher in the schools was invited, but no women. We were wise enough at that time to employ women in the culture and education of the children of the city, to take advantage of their wisdom and tact, and holy, refining influence in the work of education, but not wise enough to invite them to share in our counsels or to grace with their presence our social festivals. So we had a *male* dinner. The medal scholars among the boys were present, not the girls. The boys had tables arranged for them in the galleries at Faneuil Hall, and came down at the close of the dinner, walked over the

platform, and were introduced to the governor, mayor, and other officials.

At that dinner, Mayor Armstrong presiding, Mr. Everett, then in the first year of his office as governor, made a speech in which he said that Boston, in its eight or ten (that was all it had at that time) small, plain, uncouth, unpretending brick buildings for its public schools, had monuments, when you considered their purposes and their results, that were grander than any that could be found in all the ruins of Rome, or Greece, or Egypt, or any civilization that had preceded us. That was his thought, and pretty nearly his language. If Mr. Everett were present to-day, he would stand by his thought, so far as it regards the importance of public education, but he would be compelled to vary his phraseology about the eight or ten small, plain, uncouth, unpretending brick buildings for the public schools, for instead of those, Boston has now twenty, thirty, forty (I do not know how many) magnificent, commodious, convenient structures for its public schools and the education of its youth; and I rejoice in it, and we all ought to rejoice in it and glory in it.

Suppose there has been some extravagance, — I do not believe there has; but if there has been, that is infinitely better than parsimony in the other direction. And whatever we have spent, it is all coming back to us. It has told, and is telling every day, every year, — it is telling in the character of our population. If the education we give is wise and practical, and notwithstanding some failures that may be urged, it has been on the whole wise and practical; if it has tended to train the faculties, to develop the mind, to enlarge the heart, to improve and form the character, and is, to any extent, the education we need, we cannot carry it too far or too high.

I have had considerable experience in life, I am a pretty old man now; I have known a great many people in all

classes and conditions of society, from the very lowest up to the very highest, and my experience is this, that whatever work, whatever duty, whatever employment any one is engaged in, from the very lowest to the very highest position in the social scale, the person who knows most, who has received the best culture and education, be that person man or woman, will do the work better, will discharge the duty more faithfully, and the person himself or herself, according to his or her resources, is safer and better as a son, a brother, a husband, a father, or as daughter, sister, wife, or mother, they each and all do better, and promote the happiness and the comfort of all, more than the ignorant, uneducated do, or know how to do.

I say, then, we need not fear, let our extravagance be what it will, let our advancement be what it will, we need not fear the progress of popular education. The idea or theory that some have put forth, that man, as he lifts himself nearer to God in one of his attributes — *knowledge* — necessarily falls farther away from him in another — *goodness* — is false. It is treason against God; it is disloyalty and injustice to man. I cannot abide it. Let it not have any influence on us. Let us go for a progressive popular education that shall more and more lead the advancement of the world. Our common schools especially should be upheld, enlarged, advanced, and made all that they ought to be; and I cannot look upon that man as a good citizen, loyal to the State and the nation, loyal to the great ideas and principles that have made this republic what it is, and can alone preserve it, who denounces our system of popular instruction, who scoffs at our public schools, who endeavors to destroy their usefulness, break them down, and convert them into sectarian, denominational, miserable, narrow schools. Let us stand by the free common schools of the Commonwealth, if we would have our State continue what it is and what it has been.

I rejoice, therefore, Mr. Chairman, as I stand here to-day

and see all these glorious and splendid preparations for the advancement of these two schools. Long may these walls endure! Long may this building stand, and for generations to come, as for generations past, may there be in these schools thousands, hundreds of thousands, of youths educated, who shall go forth to lead good, honorable, useful lives, and to serve God, their country, and humanity in all the various ways, that intelligence, truth, honesty, and a noble purpose will enable them to do; so that never shall the historian arise who, writing about this old Commonwealth of Massachusetts, shall be enabled to say, *Delenda est Carthago.*

The Chairman. — Popular education in the free public school owes its origin very largely, if not wholly, to the early Puritan clergy. Most of them were educated men, who had had the advantage of the best training which the English colleges of that day could offer; men well to do in the world, and abundantly able, had they seen fit, to send their sons back to the mother country to school; and it is to their lasting honor, be it said, that, instead of that, they preferred to build the school-house here, in the shadow of the primeval forest, and to invite the sons of those less favored than themselves to come and share it with their own. They thought the best way to fight Satan was through the school-house, and they seem to have entertained the idea that one of Satan's artful dodges was to keep men from learning Latin and Greek. Perhaps we have departed a little from the early Puritan faith; at any rate there is a gentleman here who knows all about it, and I have the honor to introduce to you the Rev. Phillips Brooks.

ADDRESS OF REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS.

I should be very sorry, sir, at this late hour, to undertake to treat of the relations of religion to science. I heard, several hours ago, in this meeting, some excellent remarks

that were made upon that subject, and I think I must leave to the thoughtfulness of this great assembly the garnering up of the noble and wise things that were said to us by the Principal of the Latin School.

I want to speak only a few moments, if I can restrain myself so. It is all very well to talk about the magnificence of this new building. It is magnificent — and we are thankful for it; but to me there is something infinitely sad and pathetic this morning in thinking of our old Latin and English High School-house standing empty and desolate down in Bedford street. I cannot get it out of my mind. I cannot, as I look around upon the brilliancy of this new building, forget what that old building has done. I cannot help thinking of it almost as a person, and wondering if it hears what we are saying here. I cannot help thinking that from the top of the old brown cupola it looks across the length of the city and sees the pinnacles of this new temple which is to take its place. I cannot help thinking that even through its closed and dusty windows it is hearing something of the triumphant shouts with which its successor's walls are ringing. I cannot help wondering what it thinks about it all.

But when I know, letting that old school-house stand before me for a moment in personal shape, — when I know what a dear and earnest old creature it was, — when I know how carefully it looked after those who came into its culture and embrace, — when I know how many of us will always look back to it, through the whole course of our lives, as the place where were gathered some of the deepest inspirations that ever came to us, I cannot but think that the old school is noble enough and generous enough to look with joy and satisfaction upon this new building that has risen to take its place. And, as the old year kindly and ungrudgingly sinks back into the generations of the past, and allows the new year to come in with

its new activities, and as the father steps aside and sees the son who bears his nature, and whom he has taught the best he knows, come forth into life and fill his place, so I am willing to believe that the old school rejoices in this, its great successor, and that it is thinking (if it has thoughts) of its own useful career, and congratulating itself upon the earnest and faithful way in which it has pursued, not only the special *methods* of knowledge which have belonged to its time, but the *purposes* of knowledge, which belong to all time, and must pass from school-house to school-house, and from age to age, unchanged.

The perpetuity of knowledge is in the perpetuity of the purposes of knowledge. The thing which links this school-house with all the school-houses of the generations of the past, — the thing that links together the great schools of the middle ages, and the schools of old Greece, and the schools of the Hebrews, where the youth of that time were found sitting at the feet of their wise rabbis, — is the perpetual identity of the moral purposes of knowledge. The methods of knowledge are constantly changing. The school-books that were studied ten, twenty, thirty years ago have passed out of date; the scholars of to-day do not even know their names; but the purpose for which our school-books are studied, the things we are trying to get out of them, the things which, if they are properly taught and studied, the scholars of to-day do get out of them, are the same; and so across the years we clasp hands with our own school-boy days.

And there is to be the perpetuity of knowledge in the future. One wonders, as he looks around this new school-house, what is to be taught here in the years to come. He is sure that the books will change, that the sciences will change, that new studies will be developed, that new methods of interpretation will be discovered, that new kingdoms of the infinite knowledge are to be opened to the discerning

eye of man, in the years that are to come. He knows it is impossible for any man to say what will be taught in these halls a hundred years hence; but yet, with that unknown development he is in deep sympathy, because he knows that the boys of a hundred years hence, like the boys of to-day, will be taught here to be faithful to the deep purposes of knowledge, will be trained to conscientious study, to the love of knowledge, to justice and generosity, to respect for themselves, and obedience to authority, and honor for man, and reverence for God. That is the link between the schoolhouse that stood behind the King's Chapel and this; and that is the only thing that in the years to come will make these schools truly the same schools that they are to-day.

When the Duke of Wellington came back to Eton, after his glorious career, as he was walking through the old quadrangle, he looked around and said, "Here is where I learned the lessons that made it possible for me to conquer at Waterloo." It was not what he had read there in books, not what he had learned there by writing Greek verses, or by scanning the lines of Virgil or Horace, that helped him win his great battle; but there he had learned to be faithful to present duty, to be strong, to be diligent, to be patient, and that was why he was able to say, that it was what he had learned at Eton that had made it possible for him to conquer at Waterloo.

And the same thing made it possible for the Latin and High School boys to help win the victory which came at Gettysburg, and under the very walls of Richmond. It was the lessons which they had learned here. It was not simply the lessons which they had learned out of books; it was the grand imprint of character that had been given to them here. The Mohammedan says, "The ink of the learned is as precious as the blood of the martyrs." Our English High School and our Latin School have had "the ink of the learned" and "the blood of the martyrs" too. They have

sent forth young men who have added to the world's wisdom and to its vast dissemination; they have sent forth young men who have laid down their lives that the country might be perpetual, and that slavery might die.

I have always remembered, — it seemed but a passing impression at the moment, but it has never left me, — how one day, when I was going home from the old Adams School, in Mason street, I saw a little group of people gathered down in Bedford street; and, with a boy's curiosity, I went into the crowd, and peeped around among the big men who were in my way to see what they were doing. I found that they were laying the corner-stone of a new school-house. I always felt, after that, when I was a scholar and a teacher there, and ever since, that I had a little more right in that school-house, because I had happened, by that accident of passing home that way that day from school, to see its corner-stone laid. I wish that every boy in the Latin School and High School, and every boy in Boston, who is old enough to be here, who is ever going to be in these schools, could be here to-day. I hope they will hear, in some way or other, through the echoes that will reach them from this audience, with what solemn and devout feeling we have here consecrated this building to the purposes which the old building so nobly served, and in the serving of which it became so dear to us all; to the preservation of sound learning, the cultivation of manly character, and the faithful service of the dear country, in whatever untold exigencies there may be in the years to come, in which she will demand the service of her sons.

The Chairman. — The Latin School Association, as many of you know, is an organization of the graduates of that great school, formed for the purpose of keeping up early associations and for bringing their influence to bear for the good of the school itself. It has contributed liberally

to the excellent library of the Latin School, and to its collections of works of art, and in various other ways has been of infinite service. The committee fully appreciate the influence of this association, and desire most cordially to coöperate with it in every practicable way. I have the honor to introduce to you the President of the Latin School Association, Mr. CHARLES K. DILLAWAY.

ADDRESS OF CHARLES K. DILLAWAY, ESQ., PRESIDENT OF THE LATIN SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Chairman: — One of the historians of Massachusetts said, "From small beginnings great things have been produced, and as one small candle may light a thousand, so the light here kindled hath shown to many, yea, in some sort to our whole nation."

He must have had our Latin School in his mind when he said that. Its origin was simple and unpretending; its advantages as an educational institution hardly above those of a village school of the present time; and yet what a burning and shining light it has become!

For more than two centuries it has been training men for our national councils, for the halls of justice, for the professions, and for every important occupation of life.

Merely to name those graduates who have contributed to the good of the government of our country, to its literature, to the arts and sciences, and the education of the people, would take more time than I have any right to use. Let me speak only of those who are at this time in important and responsible positions.

In the Cabinet at Washington there are two of our graduates; and President Hayes will tell you, sir, that among his wisest and most trusty counsellors are William M. Evarts and Charles Devens.

Our school has furnished many of the Governors of

Massachusetts; — we claim His Excellency, the present Chief Magistrate, whom the verdict of the people has so emphatically declared to be the right man in the right place.

Four of our graduates have been Presidents of Harvard University; — we claim the present distinguished head of that institution; and every friend of old Harvard will bear witness to the vigor and success of his administration.

Boston has come to us for many of its chief Magistrates; — we claim His Honor, the present Mayor, whose great popularity has been shown by repeated elections.

Let me take this opportunity, sir, to thank him in behalf of the Latin School Association for the encouragement and efficient aid he has given to the erection of the building we are dedicating, from its commencement to the successful end.

It was commenced during the first year of his administration, and has had the great benefit of his official influence during the whole process of its erection.

Indeed, sir, I very much fear that without that influence, so faithfully used, we should not be dedicating this building to-day. It is more than probable that our boys would still be occupying the gloomy, sunless, comfortless rooms in Bedford street.

We cannot speak too highly in praise of the new building now given to us. Our teachers, who have had abundant opportunities to test its qualities, are unanimous in their opinion that it answers most satisfactorily all the purposes for which it was erected.

In the important matter of ventilation, wherein our city architects in times past have been more distinguished for their failures than for their successes, this building is believed to be one of the best in the city.

Of course we hear outside criticisms, coming generally from those who have seen only the outside of the building.

Some of these complain that it has cost too much. Is

there any novelty in that, sir? When did we ever erect a public building in our good city of Boston which did not cost more than we expected?

Now, Mr. Chairman, as we have just such a building as we wanted, an ornament to our city and substantial enough to last for centuries, it is of very little consequence if the cost has been beyond our estimates.

Some say it is too large; we shall never fill it. Did we ever erect a school-house without hearing the same cry? And did we ever fail to fill any one we erected?

When the Sherwin School-house was built, some of the wise men of that day prophesied that no member of the School Board would live to see it filled.

In less than three years it was full to overflowing; every seat was occupied, and the boys, like Oliver Twist, were asking for more.

The building the city has now given us, we believe to be none too large. In due time we shall fill it. All precedents show that our Boston boys, among their other good qualities, have that of multiplying with marvellous rapidity.

But I must take no more time, sir, as there are many gentlemen around me whom we are all wishing to hear.

The Chairman. — I have a letter from the Secretary of State, the Hon. William M. Evarts, regretting his inability to be present on this occasion. I have also one from the Attorney General of the United States, which I will read: —

Department of Justice,
Washington, Jan. 24, 1881.

My dear Sir, — I am very much obliged for the invitation to attend the dedication of the new building for the use of the Public Latin and English High Schools.

These two schools have been of the highest advantage to the City of Boston in the development of the men who date back to them their early education; and I should be very glad, at a dedication which brings

these two sisters of learning under the roof of a common home, to be present.

My official engagements at the close of the Presidential term will be too onerous for me to leave them. I can only send to the graduates who will assemble upon the occasion my most hearty and sincere good wishes, and my hope that the schools will continue to confer benefits in the future such as they have dispensed in the past.

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. DEVENS.

HON. CHARLES L. FLINT,
Chairman, etc., Boston.

The English High School Association is an organization somewhat similar to that of the Latin School. It has been of immense advantage and benefit, having contributed liberally to the valuable library of that school, to its works of art, and to the preservation of its traditions. The committee fully recognize its beneficent influence, and desire to co-operate with it to promote the interests of the school. I have the pleasure, ladies and gentlemen, of introducing to you the President of that Association, the Rev. ROBERT C. WATERSTON.

ADDRESS OF REV. ROBERT C. WATERSTON.

Mr. Chairman:—What a deplorable destiny is this, to be called upon to speak when an audience has listened between three and four hours to as able eloquence as men could hear; carried away as we have been, by one wave of eloquence after another, which has swept us, as it were, from our moorings. Under such influences it is hard to tax the patience of an audience with any remarks whatsoever. I feel as if I could hear three thousand voices crying aloud, "Enough, enough!" Dr. Holmes used to say, when he saw persons leaving a lecture about midway, that, for the moment, he was somewhat disappointed, until, on reflection, he made up his mind that those men had got as much as they could carry away; then he was reconciled. Thus, after all the wisdom to which we have

listened, — from the head of the city, the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth, and the most gifted men of the community, — it would seem that each one present might go home richly laden with thought, and toil through the remainder of life, on the instruction which has here been received.

Sir, I confess that, knowing this occasion to be one of unusual importance, I did feel a weight of responsibility, and I sought thoroughly to consider the views which should be presented, — but I am convinced that it is the part of wisdom not to attempt, under existing circumstances, to express what I had pondered. I feel bound to put in practice to-day that self-discipline which we have been counselled to exercise, and to omit topics upon which I had proposed to speak, or, perhaps better still, to be silent.

But, sir, I am here as a representative of the past graduates of the English High School, and, as President of the High School Association, representing that large body, who, for more than half a century, have gone forth from the halls of the High School, educated under its teachers, and governed by the principles they have inculcated, I feel, sir, that I must at least offer to you, as chairman of the committee, and to the School Board, of which you are a member, to gentlemen of the City Government, and the friends of education here represented, the congratulations we feel at the completion of this grand school edifice, which by its attractiveness and accommodation cannot fail to advance the important cause in which we are interested.

When I first entered this building my mind was somewhat carried away by its vast proportions; but I have been in the presence of such noble minds, I have been so uplifted by thoughts presented, that I have forgotten the material structure, in the still greater magnitude of spiritual and intellectual power; and thus also, when thought again returns to the contemplation of this edifice, its spacious halls, its extensive

corridors, and its commodious departments, I yet feel that all this is as nothing to the mind, the intelligence that will be here educated for the after duties and responsibilities of life.

Some minds may be impressed with a conviction that the friends of education in our community are carrying matters too far; that they are in advance of the rest of the world, while in sober truth they are only doing that which is in harmony with the spirit of the age, and indissolubly connected with the progress of civilization. Some minds may imagine that our city and Commonwealth is at the very head of the great movement of popular education. This, to a degree, may be true. Still it must be admitted that the human race over the whole globe, in proportion as it is civilized, partakes of the same spirit. This in our day is the irresistible impulse of humanity, — an impulse which shows itself everywhere in proportion to mental progress. As intelligence extends fresh life is kindled, and the desire for additional knowledge increases, and with this comes the demand for greater facilities, and the standard of popular education is raised. If we go to Denmark, Norway, Sweden, we shall find that a craving for popular education stirs the universal mind, and the right to have this longing gratified is everywhere conceded. If we visit Italy, Switzerland, France, Holland, Belgium, we find the same movement. In all these countries arrangements are made upon the most liberal scale, while the structures raised, for the advancement of education, are alike attractive and noble. Scotland has long been proverbial for the intelligence of her people, directed and fostered through her schools. And England, while she is far behind other countries in her provisions for popular education, has still been second to no country in ripe scholarship, and her effort in behalf of the privileged few, for the advancement of learning. Her universities enjoy a world-wide renown, and her endowed schools, Eton, Winchester, Harrow, and Rugby, are familiarly known over the civilized world.

But a system of education *for the whole people* England has not, though no country has individual educators more earnest, or inspired with loftier aims. Thus, her School Commissioner, when he returns to his own country, having made a thorough examination, does not hesitate to give his most hearty approval, and, after his entire visit through the United States, he points to the English High School of Boston as the model school of our whole Republic. In his official report, in speaking of this school, he cordially exclaims, which the Mayor did not allude to in his remarks, "I wish we had a hundred such in England."

What is done in England, generally, is for a class, rather than for society; for a select few, rather than for the enlightenment and elevation of the whole nation. Yet, when we think of that country, it is her splendid seats of learning to which we instinctively turn. Rather even than to her castles and abbeys, our minds enthusiastically revert to Eton, and Winchester, and Rugby. Well do I remember the glow of interest with which I visited those places, recalling the long list of scholars who had gone forth from those scholastic retreats, many of them to become the benefactors of their country. And from such associations the people of that land feel a pride in these institutions greater than they do in a thousand proofs of material wealth and worldly aggrandizement.

Nay, every intelligent mind turns with reverence and delight to men who have become eminent as educators. Not to warriors, not to politicians, do we so fondly turn as to those who have successfully become the guides and benefactors of the young. When we think of Sir Henry Wotton, it is not so much that he was the friend and correspondent of Milton; not that he was ambassador from England to Venice, but that he was Provost of Eton. When we think of Milton, it is not only that he was the author of "Paradise Lost," but that, when his country was in trouble, he left the

fascinations of the Continent and returned to London, that he might open a school. When we think of that Christian gentleman Thomas Arnold, we do not think of him simply as the accomplished scholar and writer upon Roman History, but as "Dr. Arnold of Rugby." And thus it is that the true teacher is looked up to in England, and in every enlightened country, with unfeigned homage.

But we need not confine ourselves to Europe to become convinced that an interest in education has taken a strong hold upon the public mind. In our own country it is not only Massachusetts and New England that look with honest pride upon whatever extends useful information, expands the intellect and exalts the character; — the light, here kindled, has diffused itself over the land. Through all the States this is distinctly manifest. No better schools are to be found than exist widely through the Middle and Western States. Go to Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, nay, on to the Pacific shore, and the interest in this subject is profound and universal. I do not hesitate to say that the noblest structures that exist in those communities are devoted to education. In Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, San Francisco, are school structures second to none. The people are keenly alive upon this subject. They are resolved that the children of the whole people shall have every advantage. Fidelity to this purpose they consider the truest patriotism. I have seen, through all the Western States, such magnificent edifices that I have felt we were behind, rather than in advance. At the head waters of the Mississippi, almost as high as the falls of St. Anthony, — at the city of St. Paul, — there was a granite school-house, which, for architectural beauty and adaptability to its purposes, was equal to any that exists in the city of Boston.

I say, therefore, that we are only keeping abreast of the spirit of the times. That our hearts are only beating in harmony with that great impulse of humanity which exists

everywhere when we strive to bring our school system as near to perfection as possible. The ablest teachers shall be selected, and the buildings in which they teach shall possess every facility; that the people, having capabilities worthy of culture, may be properly and thoroughly educated; that they shall enjoy the fullest opportunities of the best education, and so be lifted, higher and higher, in the scale of humanity.

But it is not simply intellectual culture that is to be here recognized — it is character, it is principle. This all-important fact has been reiterated by nearly every speaker to whom we have listened this day. Most impressive and admirable remarks have enforced this fact. Those who are to come here through future years are not simply to be initiated into the marvels of science, mathematics, astronomy, or any of the external branches of education. But while the intellect is to be developed and disciplined; while all the mental faculties are to be quickened and guided; still, with this, there are vastly higher requisitions. The nobler elements of our nature are to be strengthened, humanity and benevolence inculcated, a sense of justice and right established, evil passions controlled, and a sacred regard for truth enforced both by word and deed. Such an education as this will prepare the mind for the highest ends of existence. It will not only make good scholars, but good citizens. It will send out into the world honest and trustworthy mechanics, merchants, statesmen, — thoroughly equipped, mentally and morally, — representing in their lives the highest type of a true manhood.

Sir, these school-houses that we build, though some of them may be costly, are the most fitting monuments to our fathers. When we recall the First Church, with its mud walls and thatched roof; when we remember the earliest school-building, humble as it was, we may be tempted to feel that we are far in advance, and so, in some respects, we doubtless are (externally at least), yet even here we are only

beyond them in proportion to our wealth. The days of privation have given place to days of prosperity. Marked, indeed, is the change. Look at our warehouses, our palatial mansions, our magnificent structures for the promotion of Art and Religion. Turn now to the school buildings. I think it will be admitted that we are only doing, with regard to our schools, what is manifest in all other departments. If Governor Winthrop and John Cotton could come into this very building, and look around upon all that is so attractive and beautiful, with gratitude to heaven for what they beheld, they would say to each other, "We did not labor in vain. Here is the product of our trial and toil, one sheaf from the golden harvest. The acorn we dropped into the soil has become a lofty oak; the declaration of the Psalmist is verified, —'There shall be a handful of corn in the earth upon the top of the mountain, and the fruit thereof shall shake like Lebanon!'"

In what we are doing, through our schools and school efforts, we are true to the period of time in which Providence has placed us. Every century has its own work. We shall be judged, in coming time, by what we have done or left undone. We owe it to ourselves not only to erect fitting monuments to those who have gone, but to show that we were worthy of such an ancestry. Not only to hold fast by the good they accomplished, but to carry it forward. These school edifices, and our educational efforts, will testify of us when we have gone.

And not only are we thus true to the past and present, but we are mindful of the future. One generation goes, and another comes. These school edifices we now erect, in proportion as they are worthy, will be the joy and the pride of our children and our children's children. By these efforts, though they may cost us some self-denial and sacrifice, a generation of men will be raised up, fitted to take the places of the present generation, when we have passed away.

But, sir, I feel that I am running on beyond my intended limit, and I will, therefore, pass over thoughts that throng upon my mind, almost lifting me irresistibly from my feet, crying aloud for utterance. I will only call attention to one fact, that appears to me worthy of attention. Judge Chamberlain, the able head of the City Library, states authoritatively over his name, that during the last year one million two hundred thousand books were taken from the Public Library, and that out of that one million two hundred thousand books, at least three-quarters were taken by the pupils of our schools.. This is certainly a marvellous fact; nine hundred thousand volumes have been taken out of the Public Library during the past year by the pupils of the schools of Boston. This shows two or three things. It demonstrates that we are not pressing these children to such a degree that they have not some leisure and some interest left for more extended intellectual pursuits. We can hardly be said to overburden and crush the minds of these pupils by overtaxing them, if they can find time and zeal, when out of school, to read such a number of volumes. In the second place, we may ask whether there is not in this fact evidence of an intellectual energy which has been awakened? A curiosity excited? A desire kindled? But without dwelling upon that, I will only ask this question: Ought we not to inquire into the *quality* of this reading? Is it beneficial? Is it judicious? Is it good? Ought not the School Supervisors and the Teachers of the city of Boston to take interest enough in that question to satisfy their own minds in regard to the character and tendency of the vast number of books which are thus read? A spirit of inquiry has been awakened among the young, an unusual earnestness exists, and much may be done by those interested in education either to check a wrong course of reading, or to guide and govern, with a wise judgment, what may lead to the best possible results.

Mr. Chairman, I congratulate you; I wish you God-speed. As Chairman of the High Schools you are supervisor of this great institution. Sir, you have a wonderful work before you. No one can estimate the results. Go on with the same unfaltering zeal which has characterized you for years. You, sir, as the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, have made the farmers of New England feel your influence; but you are now in a yet higher position; there are better seeds to sow than those scattered among the furrows of the field. There is something more important, more enduring, and you have both the wisdom and the spirit to carry it forward.

The CHAIRMAN. — A special request has been made that the day be recognized by asking the choir to sing Mr. Eichberg's beautiful hymn "To thee, O country!"

Mr. Eichberg's popular hymn was then sung by the choir in an admirable manner, and heartily applauded.

The CHAIRMAN. — *Ladies and Gentlemen:* You will find that we have reserved the best wine until the last. Those of you who came in on the Montgomery-street side will have noticed a fine piece of statuary representing a "Flight from Pompeii." It was presented to the English High School by a distinguished and honored graduate, whom I now have the honor to introduce to you, — Mr. HENRY P. KIDDER.

ADDRESS OF MR. HENRY P. KIDDER.

Mr. Chairman: — You have introduced me very kindly, but I wish you could have said simply: "Mr. Kidder, a business man, but never so busy as to lose his interest in what is for the welfare of the youth of the community." It is that interest which makes me feel at home here to-day, to join with you in dedicating this structure to its purposes. The citi-

zens of Boston have expected, from its first beginning, that all her men and women shall do their best for the public good. It is in furtherance of this idea that we are here to-day to dedicate and consecrate this building. It is for that our friends who have served so long have come here to give us words of encouragement. It is for that I have come here to say a few words of encouragement and congratulation.

I cannot help comparing this building with the one in which I attended school, at the corner of Hancock and Derne streets; and let me take this opportunity to pay a word of tribute to Mr. Sherwin, who proved to be from that time my friend as long as he lived.

He was always to me an inspiration and an encouragement.

I confess very frankly that while I was a scholar I felt, as so many boys are apt to do, that he was not so much my friend as afterward; but I wish I could say to every boy and to every girl throughout this broad earth, that there is no friend they have, beyond their own parents and family, who cares more, who desires more, who works more, for their good than their teachers. There is not a boy or girl whose footsteps are not watched by dear friends, hoping, praying, that they may be led into paths of purity; and if all the boys and the girls would realize as they go forth every day that they are working here for God, and that *he* has placed around them their friends to help and assist them, and that by day and by night their prayers go up to *him* for strength to help and encourage them, I am sure we should have better boys and better girls, and better men and women. There is no graduating class of our higher schools or colleges whose members are not known and sought for, if they give promise of real ability, so that the best material is pretty sure of employment. To be honest, industrious, intelligent, and with power for development, will be pretty sure to open

the way to positions of responsibility and respect. Preparation must be made at school, and it is rare the opportunity returns if then wasted. The mind must be trained and cultivated to do the best service; hence our schools and colleges. The men of business are looking always for new and larger fields for the development of their business; but let me tell you that no shrewd man, as he sends out the picket-guard to find those new fields, fails to send with them those who shall select the proper places for the erection of the school-house and the church. The rule is, that the school-house and the church shall be built wherever there is a new settlement.

Wherever there is an exception, there never grows a large and flourishing city. Thinking people avoid such a place; they keep away from it. Wherever in the landscape there is no church-spire pointing upwards, wherever in any community you see a school-house only infrequently, that is a place to be avoided.

This day, friends, we celebrate in thankfulness.

It seems proper and appropriate that such a day should have been chosen for the dedication of this school-house. We dedicate it with hope and with promise. I think that every one who has come here has pledged himself and herself that it shall be, not for the present alone, but that we dedicate ourselves anew to the public weal; and all the boys and girls here, who are soon to take up the mantle their elders are shortly to throw down, are enjoined, not only by us, but every memory of the past calls them to honest effort in preparation for the duty before them.

Let us all see to it, my friends, that they who come after us, as they point back to us and our work, shall be able to say: "They were faithful. God give us the strength and resolution to do our share loyally and unselfishly."

The Chairman. — I cannot close these exercises without introducing our new and accomplished Superintendent of Schools, Prof. Edwin P. Seaver.

ADDRESS OF PROF. EDWIN P. SEAVER.

Mr. Chairman: — I had supposed that the boys had all gone home to dinner; but I find many of them are still here. I am very glad that you have shown your interest in this occasion by remaining so long. I will give you a piece of good news: I do not propose to make you a speech at this late hour. For although in the quiet hours of last night, after our chairman told me that I should perhaps be called upon, — I suppose because I happen to hold an official position, — I ran over my knowledge of the history of these schools, and turned my thoughts over and over to bring them into some rational order. I think that I had better omit all that I might like to have said and not inflict anything like a formal speech upon you on this occasion. I will, therefore, simply express my hope that the words of wisdom you have heard to-day may work deep into your hearts; that the eloquence you have listened to may be remembered as long as you live; that the inspiration you have received may be ever present with you; and that, when you look back in memory to this day of days in your school life, you may say, one and all, "It was good for us that we were here."

The CHAIRMAN. — *Ladies and Gentlemen:* I had been depending upon our friend, the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, to say a word as the champion of military drill; but he was obliged to be in New York to-day, and so was President Eliot, of Harvard College. We are fortunate, however, in having with us the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on Education of the Legislature, and I am sure he can add a word upon that subject which will touch a very tender chord in the hearts of our boys. I have the honor to introduce to you Col. T. W. HIGGINSON.

ADDRESS OF COL. THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

Mr. Chairman: — I was so fortunate once in my life as to make a short speech. I never did it but once; but the consequence of that is, that I always find myself kept to the end of every entertainment in hopes that I shall make another. I will try it once more.

There is no man in whose place I should less want to stand, and more especially here, than the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, for he has this peculiarity about him, that he always was and always will be a Boston boy of the Boston boys. He is still young, and if he lives to be ninety, — which Heaven grant! — he will be younger then than he is to-day, which is saying a great deal.

In regard to the point which he was to speak of, I cannot so properly speak of that here as he could, because I do not belong to that privileged class. There are two classes in the world, you know: those that were born in Boston and are patrician, and do not need to be born again, and those that were born somewhere else. I was not born in Boston, and I wish here humbly to apologize for that early mistake. I was not born in Boston, I never shall have been born in Boston, until they annex Cambridge to Boston, and then I shall only have been born there retrospectively. Therefore, my only claim to be here, and the only ground on which anybody can listen to me to-day is, that it did happen to me, not long ago, beneath a certain gilded dome in Boston, to stand by certain Boston boys when they wanted a friend. That is all there is about it. I will tell them and you, that, after all, I do not know that anybody else could have saved them on that occasion if it had not been for the promptness and efficiency with which they stood by themselves. When that petition, signed by three hundred and fifty boys of the English High School, was brought into the lobby of the State House by a young gentleman with

one of the very straightest backbones that even military drill ever gave, and when a corresponding petition came up from the Latin School, borne by a young gentleman similarly adorned, why, it carried the day. There was no resisting it. Everything yielded before it. Let me tell you, young men, that nobody in legislative halls, or beneath the gilded dome, not even the Governor himself, can resist the voters of the future. They are a very important constituency for anybody who expects to be the President of the United States, — and up there we all do, every one of us, — although there is nobody, except His Excellency the Governor, who, if the whole truth were told, has much chance of it. Therefore, I say, I think well of the drill of the Boston High School battalion, and of the effect of military discipline, from the circumstance that they made their advance upon the State-House in such military style, and captured it so completely. The thing was essentially done from the moment they came there. The stoutest opponents of the bill concluded that there was nothing in military drill that was so objectionable, after all, and decided that all they were afraid of was that there might be some extra teachers employed to teach dancing at the public expense.

Thus twice in history has the prowess of Boston boys been vindicated. A hundred years ago they went to General Gage and asked for leave to coast upon the Common. This year they went to the ruling powers and asked that this drill-hall might not be converted into a hall without any drill; and history will one day record that they succeeded in both their undertakings.

The Chairman. — Many of the graduates of the English High are also graduates of the Latin School. They may have a divided affection, but each school can fairly claim them as its children, and will always cherish a just pride in their honorable achievements as if they were the out-

growth of its own inspiration. We have with us a conspicuous example in Mr. Thomas Gaffield, who can define his position.

ADDRESS OF THOMAS GAFFIELD.

Mr. Chairman: — It is my good fortune to call myself an old pupil of both of the schools whose second happy union under the same roof we celebrate to-day; and I cherish pleasant memories of Masters Dillaway, Streeter, and Gardner of the Latin School, and of Masters Miles and Sherwin of the English High.

When you asked me to say a word on this occasion, which brings home to me so vividly the recollections of my school-boy days, I resolved that my word should be of that ideal teacher, Master Sherwin, under whose instructions I sat more than forty years ago, in the humble school-house in Pinckney street.

Master Miles, the honored and beloved successor of Mr. Emerson, the first head-master of the school, so well remembered by our oldest graduates, had been for years its principal when I entered, in 1837; but was soon afterwards obliged to resign on account of ill health, when Mr. Sherwin was chosen to the post, which he occupied until his death, in 1869.

During his long service of forty-two years, as sub-master and principal, some 4,000 pupils entered the school, and came under the influence of his useful teachings and his noble spirit and life.

As one thus favored, I would add an humble leaf to the chaplet which other pupils and friends have woven to his sacred memory. Mr. Sherwin was not only a learned teacher, but an earnest patriot and a devoted Christian. The loving father of three noble sons, — whom we are glad to welcome

among us to-day, — he devoted them all to the service of their country, and that service they well performed.

Like a father, he loved his pupils, delighting to call them "his boys" in their youth and their manhood. And his boys felt a respect for him, which soon ripened into reverence and love. If there was any soul or character in a boy, he was sure to bring it out.

He strove earnestly not only to fill the minds of his pupils with the love of knowledge, but to warm their hearts with the love of truth and duty. Believing in the dignity of human nature, while he did what he could to make them useful and brilliant scholars, he did more to make them noble Christian men.

And to-day, in almost every land, and in all the walks of life, the boys of this good old school, who were inspired by Mr. Sherwin's teachings and example, have become centres of influence and shining marks in the community, occupying posts of distinction in public and private life, and reflecting honor, not only on themselves and their Alma Mater, but upon our city, our Commonwealth, and our country.

Our school has always been blessed with excellent teachers, and what I have said of Mr. Sherwin, older graduates might say of the good Master Emerson, still among us, and of his successor, the beloved and departed Master Miles; and the younger graduates might speak the word of affectionate remembrance of Masters Cumston and Seaver, and those long-tried and faithful assistant masters, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Babson, and the rest.

With this new and beautiful building, I doubt not that your new and excellent head-master, and all who are associated with him, will make a record which shall shine with brightness beside those which have gone before.

The spirit which has made our school what it has been and what it is has always been the spirit of its noble head-masters and teachers. Their painted features adorn our walls.

But, better than this, if it be permitted departed spirits to revisit the earth, we may be sure that the good and pure spirits of the sainted and beloved Masters Miles and Sherwin rejoice with us in our new home to-day, and, like guardian angels, will ever inspire our teachers and pupils to work faithfully at their posts to make the *new* English High School as great a blessing to generations to come as the good old school has been to generations past.

The CHAIRMAN. — The programme includes several other speakers; but, on account of the lateness of the hour, we must give them leave to report in print, and I will suggest that the audience rise while the choir sing the One Hundredth Psalm, and the exercises will close.

At the conclusion of the psalm, the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. GEORGE A. THAYER: —

As God was with our fathers may he be with us and our children! May he bless our work and crown our days! Amen.

The Exercises of the Dedication were conducted in accordance with the following

PROGRAMME.

1. MUSIC. — The Heavens are Telling. *Beethoven.*
   Sung by a select chorus of pupils from the Girls' High, the Girls' Latin, and the English High and the Boys' Latin Schools.
2. INVOCATION by Rev. WILLIAM BURNET WRIGHT.
3. Delivery of Keys by the City Government to the President of the School Board.
   Transfer of the charge of the Building to the Committee on High Schools.
4. MUSIC. — Selections by the Beethoven Quintet Club. Theme and Variations from Quartette op. 76, No. 3. *Haydn.*

5. Delivery of the Keys to the Head-Masters of the Latin and English High Schools.
6. MUSIC. — Chorus. Hymn to Liberty. *Methfessel.*

ADDRESSES.

MUSIC. — Female Chorus from William Tell. *Rossini.*

ADDRESSES.

MUSIC. — Selections by the Beethoven Club. Mid-Summer Night's Dream. *Mendelssohn.*

ADDRESSES.

MUSIC. — Chorus. The Chapel. *C. Kreutzer.*

ADDRESSES.

MUSIC. — The One Hundredth Psalm.

BENEDICTION.

Director of Music. — JULIUS EICHBERG.

Beethoven Quintet Club. — CHARLES N. ALLEN, GUSTAV DANNREUTHER, Violins; HENRY HEINDL, Viola; WULF FRIES, Violoncello; A. STEIN, Contra Basso.

Gen. THOMAS SHERWIN in charge of the Hall, assisted by the Officers of the Latin and English High School Battalions.

NOTE.

The following historical note, in reference to the origin of the Public Latin School, has been kindly furnished by Rev. R. C. Waterston, D.D.

The first Record known to exist dates back to 1635. It is a simple statement that on the "13th of ye 2nd month it was genrally agreed vpon yt or brother Philemon Pormont shall be entreated to become schoolmaster for ye teaching and nourtering of children wth vs." This was the earliest step of which we have any information. By it the Latin School was established, situated in School street, thus giving its name to the street, on the south-easterly portion of ground now covered by King's Chapel, or Stone Chapel as it is often called.

It is natural for us to ask if there is reason to believe that this establishing of a free school was considered, by those living at that day, as any thing remarkable. Did the leading men make note of it? The Journal of Gov. Winthrop covers that period, but it contains not the slightest allusion to it. He often speaks of minute circum-

stances of little weight in themselves save as they affected directly or indirectly the welfare of the colony. Yet not at any time previous to this year, or during this year, or through several years following, does he make any reference to the planting of the first school, or dwell particularly upon a free-school education.

In the early days of the colony children were doubtless instructed at their homes. Indeed, no arrangement for the public instruction of children under the age of seven was made until 1818, and no arrangement for the education of girls in the public schools until 1789, and then only by an incidental circumstance. More than one hundred and fifty years elapsed from the opening of the first public school before one girl was admitted; and not until 1828 — one hundred and ninety-three years after the establishment of the first school — were girls admitted with full equality to the entire privileges of a thorough public-school education.

But in regard to the schools called free, — at the beginning they were partly supported by voluntary contribution. Upon the last leaf of the oldest volume of our town records there is this memorandum: "towards the maintenance of the free schoolmaster." Under date of "Aug., 1636," follows the subscription of —

"Governour Mr. Henry Vane Esq. 10 pounds.
Mr. Richard Bellingham, 10 pounds.
Deputy Governour Mr. John Winthrop, 10 pounds."

In 1645 there is a note in Gov. Winthrop's Journal in which he speaks of free schools, and of "a yearly contribution."

In 1679 the following recommendation was passed: "that those who send their children to school and are able to pay something shall contribute for the encouragement of the master." So also it is stated that "Indian children shall be taught gratis," which implies that all other children are not so taught.

In 1647 there was a revisal of the code of laws, and then the grand recognition was distinctly made, "that, to the end that learning might not be buried in the grave of the fathers, therefore the General Court provides by law that every township in the jurisdiction, after the Lord hath increased them to the number of fifty householders, shall maintain a school, and that every town with a hundred families shall set up a grammar school, the master thereof being able to instruct youth so far as they may be fitted for the University."

Such was the crowning act under Winthrop's last administration, to which, through her system of public schools, Massachusetts and New England have become conspicuous for intelligence, integrity, and thrift.

But now let us go back again to that earliest school record, 1635 (five years after the day when the "Arbella" landed Winthrop at the

mouth of Charles River, which led to the settlement of Shawmut, afterwards to be called Boston). On the fourth day of September, 1633, in the ship "Griffin," of three hundred tons, came, among others, John Cotton, who for many years had been a powerful and influential preacher in connection with St. Botolph's in Boston, Lincolnshire. He was in every respect a man of mark, and destined to exert a powerful influence upon these shores.

It was acknowledged that his coming formed a new era in the history of the colony. In the language of Dr. Increase Mather, "Both Bostons have reason to honor his memory, and New England most of all, which oweth its name and being to him more than to any other person in the world."

This, then, is a fact worthy of observation: two years after the arrival of John Cotton (or, strictly speaking, one year and five months) we find the establishment of a free school, and this school we know to be the Latin School, whose history continues to this day, and whose prosperity and efficiency were never greater than at the present time. One peculiar fact in the establishment of this first free school was, that usual methods are reversed; our fathers did not commence with a school for elementary instruction; they provided at the very beginning for the higher branches of study.

Now I think it is interesting to ask if there are any reasons why it would be natural to connect the establishment of this school with John Cotton? One strong reason for so doing would be, that he was not only distinguished, before he came to these shores, for ability and learning, but from the moment he landed here he was universally welcomed, and became the acknowledged centre of vast influence both in ecclesiastical and civil affairs. Thus it was that the famous Thursday Lecture, which through all our early colonial history held so conspicuous a place, and also the accompanying Market-day, sanctioned by order of the Court, had their origin in him; and they both alike had their antecedents in his personal experience at Boston in Lincolnshire. Was there, then, anything corresponding with the idea of such a school as this earliest school, at Boston, in Lincolnshire, where for so many years Cotton had labored?

As early as 1554, Queen Mary, in the first year of her reign, made a grant to the corporation of Boston "*for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a* FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL *in the town.*"

Thus we know, as a matter of history, that there *was* a Free Grammar School in Boston, Lincolnshire.

But is there any reason to suppose that Latin was taught in such a school? It may be said in answer, This is the last thing which one might expect would be taught in a school so established. Yet in the Corporation Records (some of which I personally examined on a visit

to that ancient place) there is this curious entry, which proves to us that Latin *was taught.*

In 1578 it was agreed that a "Dictionarye shall be bought for ye Scollers of ye Free Scoole & the same boke to be tyed in a cheyne, & set upon a deske in ye scoole, whereunto any scoller may have accesse as occasion shall serve;" and in 1601 the corporation purchased two dictionaries — one Greek, the other Latin — for the school, "the schoolmaster to keep the same *for the use of the scholars.*"

Thus we find that in Boston, Lincolnshire, there was a Free Grammar School, in which Latin and Greek were taught. And it is natural to presume that a lover of learning like Cotton, who had been appointed to the Vicarage of that town in 1612, and had been active there in all good ways and works for more than twenty years, should have been, not only acquainted, but very familiar, with such a school. Still, if there were no evidence of such knowledge on Cotton's part, it would be mere conjecture with us. Is there, then, any positive evidence that John Cotton did know of this school? Singularly enough I find this record: —

"In 1613, a committee consisting of D^r^. Baron, REV. JOHN COTTON, and two others, was appointed to examine M^r^. Emnith & report whether he be fit to exercise the office of USHER in this school."

Thus we have direct proof that the Rev. John Cotton was so identified in thought with that school that he was nominated to examine an *usher*, and decide upon his fitness for the place!

Leaving, then, England, as he did, in 1633, and exchanging the Old for the New World, how natural that this scholar (who had graduated from Trinity College, Cambridge, and had afterwards been elected to a fellowship in Emmanuel College), taking up his abode here in this then almost wilderness settlement, should have recalled all that was precious in his memory, as suggestive of what might — in some larger and better way — become transplanted here.

Thus the old Lecture, dear for so many years, when the Thursday came round, would recur to his mind. Why should he, then, not have a similar lecture here? The Market day, when the people gathered from the country around, buying and selling commodities, — why not have that also? As soon as suggested, the Court approved; and this also became as important a fact on this side of the Atlantic as it had been on the other. In the same way, when he saw the children growing up, he thought of the school, the free school, to which all could go; and with his own love for classical literature, and his partiality for the privileges of a collegiate education, the memory of a free grammar school, where Latin and Greek were taught, may have risen in his mind. And he may have said, Here also, where the trees of the forest are not yet felled, and the wild Indian is at our doors, here let such a

school be established, to become as good, and as much better as we can make it. And let that one be the forerunner of a thousand more that shall follow, — free for all, and where not only the simple rudiments of learning may be secured, but some reasonable introductory knowledge, at least, of the ancient languages.

There is another coincidence between John Cotton's new and old home. The records of the English Boston of 1642 show that the master of the grammar school had "a house rent free"; and in the American Boston we find that, in 1645, it was ordered that fifty pounds be allowed to the master, and "a house for him to live in."

As an indication of how small a place Boston was at that period, it is only necessary to remember that, although the inhabitants were characterized by their religious zeal, one small meeting-house answered for the whole community, and continued to do so until 1648. The simplicity of their first place of worship is suggested by the fact that it had "mud walls and a thatched roof." This primitive building, situated on what is now the south side of State street, was replaced by a more commodious wooden structure in 1640, in Washington street, nearly opposite State street, which edifice lasted seventy years, when it was destroyed by fire. During 1631 only ninety persons came over from England, and in 1632 not above two hundred and fifty new settlers arrived. Thus the one free school, dating from 1635, answered the need of the people, not only at that time, but for forty years after. In a community so limited, every suggestion, from a man of the acquirements and influence of John Cotton, must have had great weight. We can therefore hardly imagine that such a school as this could have been established without his active coöperation, and we think we have given some very conclusive evidence that this school may have owed its origin to him more, perhaps, than to any one else.

Mr. Cotton's first child, a son, born at sea, on board the "Griffin," had received on that account the name of "Seaborn." A father's thoughts would even more impulsively turn to the education of the young. Cotton died Dec. 23, 1652, from illness caused by exposure in crossing the ferry over Charles river, being on his way to preach to the students at Cambridge. After his death it was found that, on certain contingencies, he had arranged, by his will, that one-half of his whole estate should revert to Harvard College, and the other half be devoted to the support of the free school in Boston.

Thus we have most satisfactory evidence of the deep and abiding interest cherished by John Cotton in whatever pertained to the work of instruction; and sufficient reasons (have we not?) for associating his name, in an especial manner, with the establishment of the first free school, and with that educational system which has become our joy and our pride.

LATIN AND ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL.

EXPLANATION.

BASEMENT.

S. R.	Storage Room for Supply Department.
B. R.	Boiler Room.
C. R.	Clock Room.
E. R.	Engineer's Room.
J. J.	Janitor.
P. R.	Play Room.
X. X.	Water Closets, etc.

FIRST FLOOR.

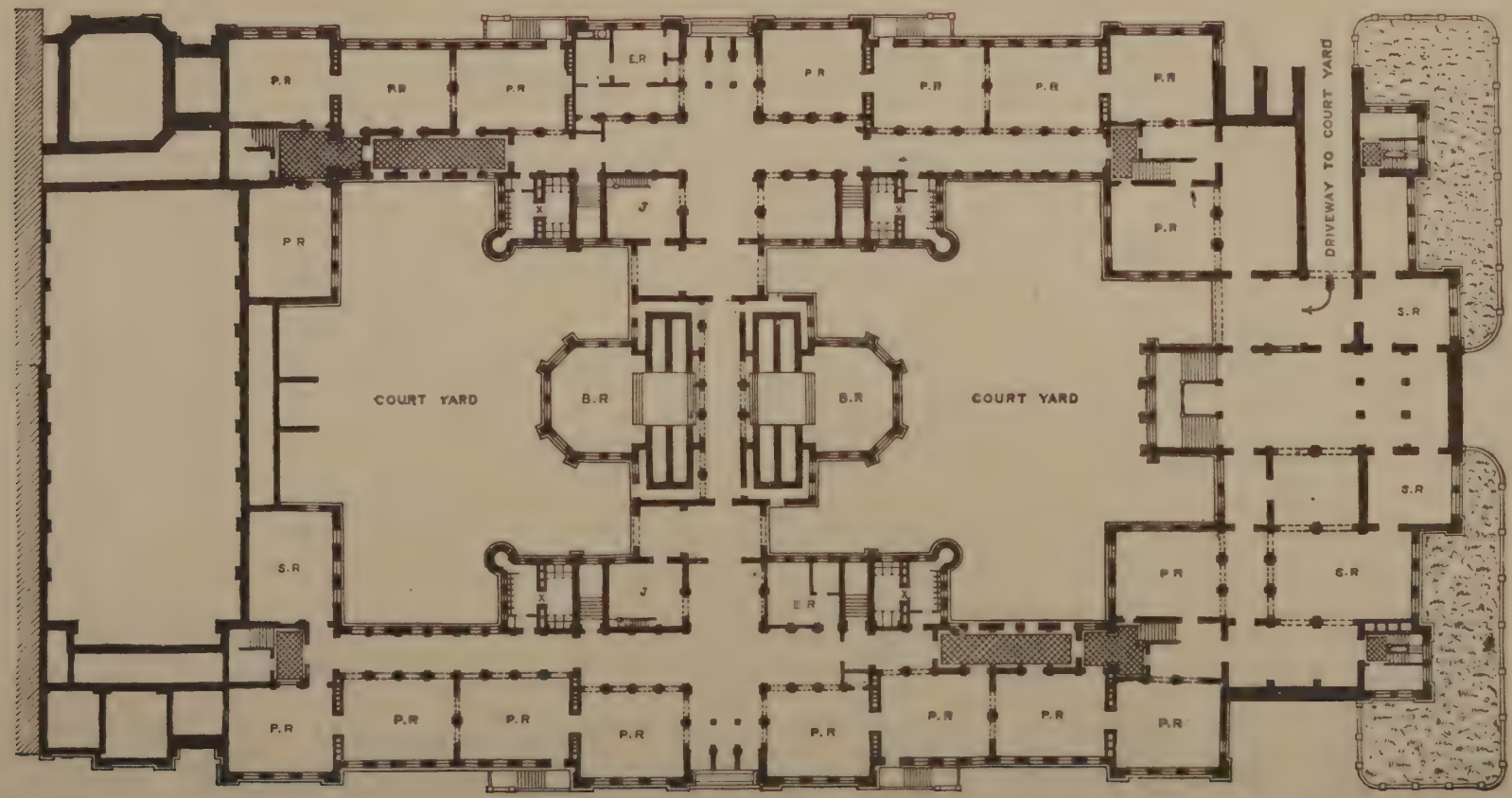
S. R.	School Room.
L. L.	Library.
P. P. R.	Principal's Private Room.
A. A.	Armories.
C. L.	Chemical Lecture Hall. Laboratory over
C. R.	Conference Rooms for Teachers.
J. J.	Janitor's Office.
X. X.	Boys' W. C's.
A. O.	Auditing Clerk's Office.
S. O.	Superintendent's Office.
V. V.	Vaults.
P. O.	Private Office.

SECOND FLOOR.

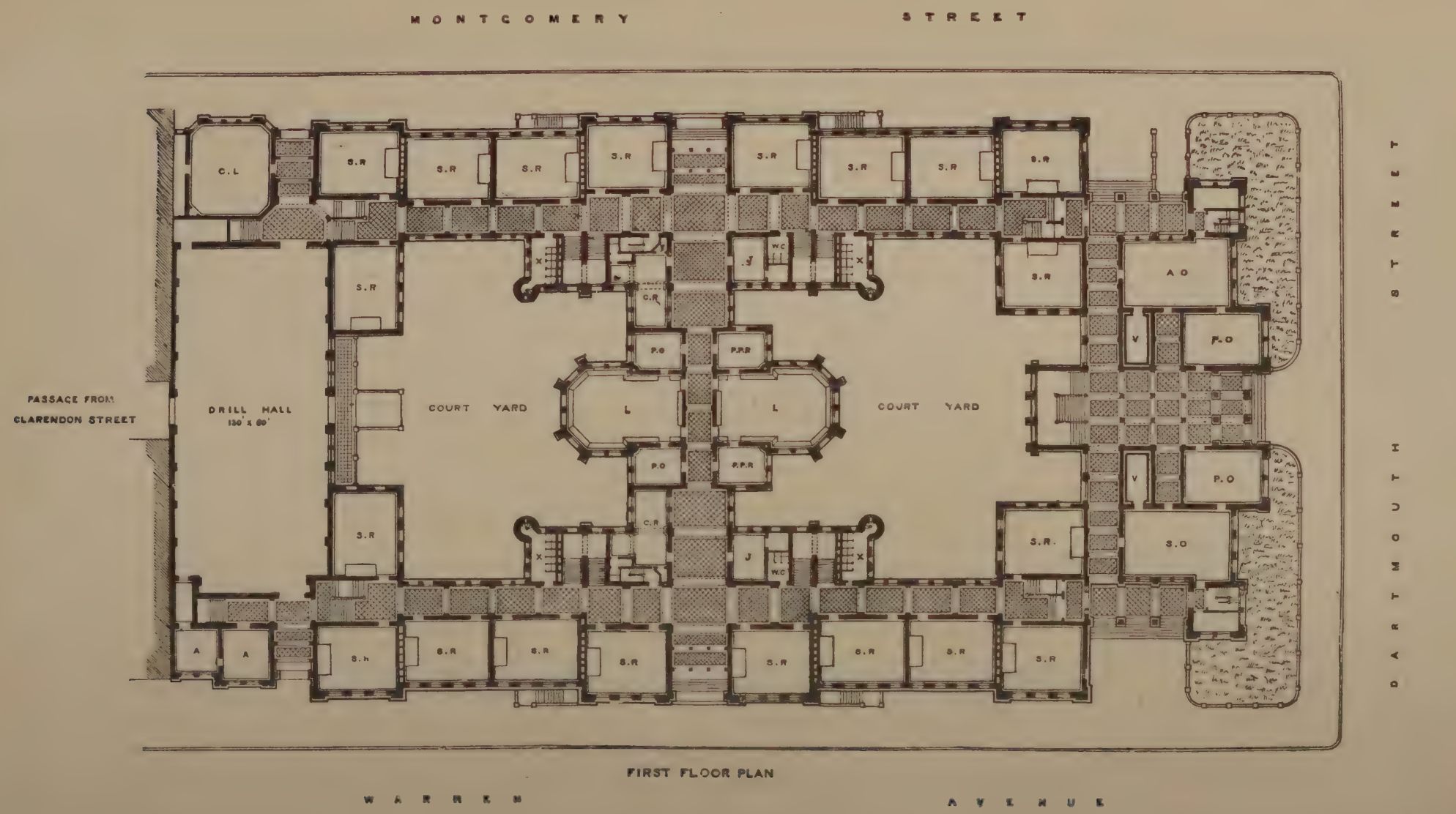
P. L. R.	Physical Lecture Room.
L. R.	Lecture Room.
C. C.	Cabinets.
C. L.	Chemical Laboratory.
S. R.	School Rooms.
J. J.	Janitor's Living Rooms.
X. X.	Boy's W. C's.
C. R.	Committee Room.
P. O.	Private Office.
O. O.	Office.

THIRD FLOOR.

E. H.	Exhibition Hall.
S. R.	School Room.
D. R.	Drawing Room.
L. R.	Lecture and Model Drawing Room.
S. B.	School Board Hall.
C. R.	Committee Room.
L.	Lobby.

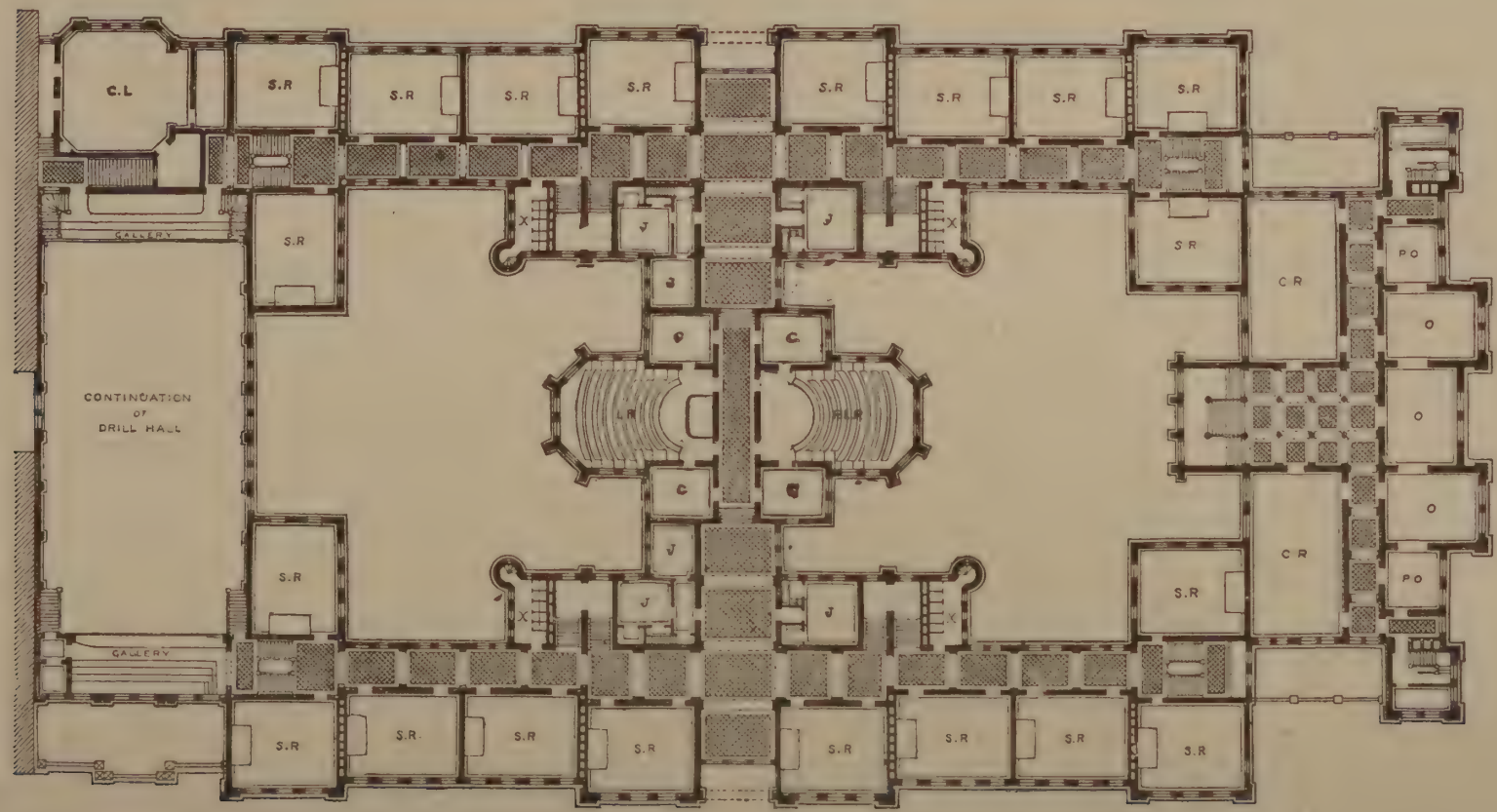


BASEMENT PLAN



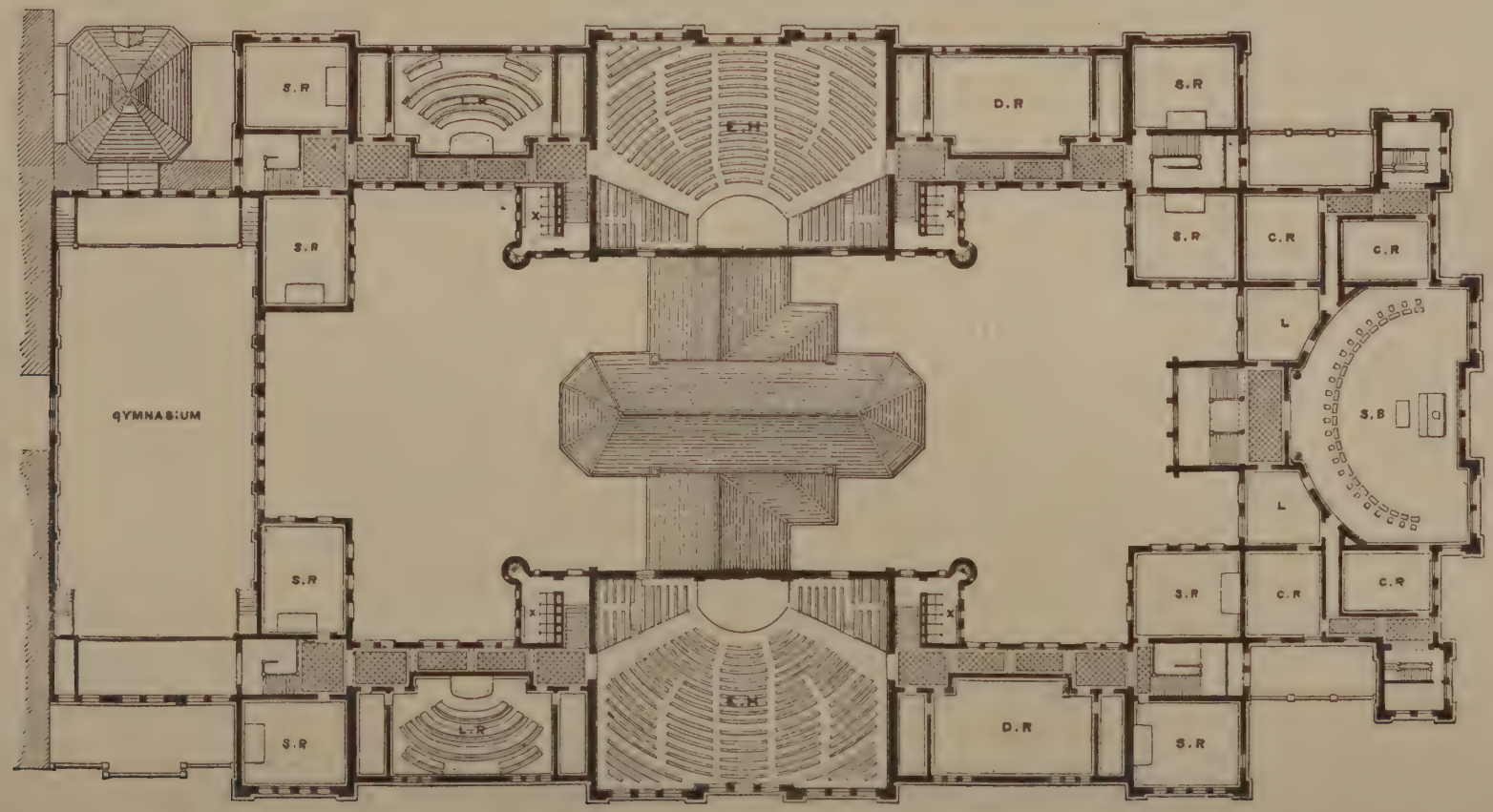
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

MONTGOMERY STREET



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

WARREN AVENUE



THIRD FLOOR PLAN

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

OF THE

BUILDING.

The Latin and English High Schools first occupied the building on Bedford street in 1844. At the time of its construction it was not only ample to accommodate both schools, but a matter of wonder that the city should have thought it necessary to build so large, so magnificent, and so costly, a structure for the purposes of a public school. Many went so far as to say that "it would never be filled in the world!" Scarcely ten years had passed when it was found necessary to add another story. Even with that addition it soon became quite inadequate to the wants of these great schools. Moreover, fine as it appeared to be thirty years ago, it was not well suited to the uses of the schools. The staircases were lofty, winding, narrow, dark, and dangerous. The location on a great business thoroughfare with a constantly increasing traffic with heavy teams made it so noisy, especially at seasons when it was necessary to have the windows open, that it was a constant annoyance both to teachers and pupils. The ventilation was far from perfect, while the yard was so small and contracted that the boys were of necessity allowed to enter the public streets at recess, and even to go as far as the Common for a place of amusement.

It became necessary, some years ago, to colonize several

classes from both schools, some in the old Bowditch School-house on South street, a quarter of a mile away, and some in the old Primary School building on Harrison avenue. This arrangement was excessively inconvenient both for pupils and teachers, and, of course, quite detrimental to the discipline and the efficiency of the schools; but it seemed to be the best that could be done.

Repeated efforts were made year after year to induce the City Government to provide suitable accommodations. The committees of both schools were persistent in their appeals. But great bodies move slowly. Nor is it surprising when it is considered that it was at a time when annexation was rapidly taking place, and when the general policy of the city was undergoing frequent changes.

At length a location was substantially agreed upon, one of the most central points in the city, easily accessible from all directions, within a few rods of the actual centre of population, sufficiently removed from great and noisy thoroughfares to secure the requisite quiet, and a neighborhood free from objectionable features. When the friends of the school had reached this point with some degree of unanimity, the City Government soon took steps to purchase the land. This purchase was concluded on the morning of the 9th of November, 1872, a day memorable in the annals of Boston as the date of the great conflagration. A few hours' delay in signing the order, which had been passed by the City Council on the 7th, and the land would never have been bought for this purpose.

Among the gentlemen who were especially active in bringing about the result, by constantly presenting the wants of the schools and urging the adoption of plans which should be in the highest degree creditable to the city and best adapted to the objects in view, none were more conspicuous than John D. Philbrick, LL.D., who, from the inception of the project, was Superintendent of Public Schools. The committee having applied to him for information in regard to

the progressive steps which were taken to forward the enterprise, he has kindly furnished it in the form of the following letter, addressed to Dr. Henry Barnard, editor of the *American Journal of Education:*—

DR. PHILBRICK'S LETTER.

A Letter addressed to Dr. Henry Barnard.

SIR: — You are pleased to honor me with a request for a letter about the new edifice in Boston, for the Public Latin and English High Schools, to be published in your "International Journal of Education."

Remarkable coincidence! Just a third of a century ago, at your request, I furnished for your great pioneer book on school-house building — with the title of "School Architecture; or Contributions to the Improvement of School-houses in the United States" — a description of the Quincy School-house in Tyler street, Boston, which had been built for the grammar school then under my charge as master, — the first building of the type which, in its essential features, has since been adopted for graded public schools throughout the country. No one can tell, I believe, to whom the credit of the plan of the Quincy School-house was directly due. Not to me certainly; but that school-house was the first in the construction and furnishing of which I had any voice. You come again now to ask me — after the close of my long career, demanding continual efforts for improving school accommodations — to furnish you with an account of the last school building with which I was officially concerned, and the one upon which I bestowed the most thought and labor during my superintendency; the building which is, without question, by far the best specimen of school architecture in the country, — the first conspicuous example of a *new type*, which is, I think, destined to be adopted no less generally than has been the case with the Quincy School type, the three essential characteristics of which it has, namely, an adequate school-room for each teacher, an assembly hall large enough to seat all the pupils of the school, and a separate desk and chair for each pupil.

It affords me special satisfaction to comply with your request for a sketch, historical and descriptive, of this remarkable building, because you are most competent, not only to judge of its merits, but also to appreciate the difficulties which have been surmounted in the achievement of the work. There is also a manifest fitness in thus addressing to you my account of this educational edifice as a sort of a recognition, on my part, of your invaluable services in this department of school economy. You are familiar with the growth and development of American school architecture, from its rudimentary stage, in which you found it on entering upon your life-work as an educator almost simultaneously with Horace Mann, up to its present degree of comparative excellence. Of this great improvement you, more than any other man, have the right to say *magna pars fui.* I remember that a distinguished German educator, on receiving the first edition of your remarkable work on the subject, more than thirty years ago, said, "Dr. Barnard has added a new name [school architecture] to the vocabulary, and a new department to the literature, of education." And now a Swiss educationist of the first rank, in a general history of education, says, "Barnard was for Connecticut and Rhode Island what Mann was for Massachusetts. Never has a man labored so much for schools. His *School Architecture* is a classic book, which has transformed the buildings and furniture for schools."

For a very important part of the materials for this letter I am indebted to several of the contractors, and to a number of city officials; but especially to the accomplished and indefatigable City Architect, Mr. George A. Clough, to whose good taste, practical skill, and rigorous fidelity, the superior excellency of the building is very largely due.

This edifice, which has come to be designated as the "New High School-house," is, in fact, composed of two complete and essentially independent school-houses, nearly identical in size, plan, and design, and fronting on two parallel streets 220 feet apart; no apartments being intended for the common use of the two schools except the hall for military drill and the gymnasium, which, together, constitute one of the connecting structures. The whole scheme has not yet been consummated; the connecting structure shown on the plan of the "first floor" as

fronting on Dartmouth street, and intended as the administration building for the School Board and its officers, exists as yet only on paper, a portion of the site being still occupied by five substantial brick houses.

THE SITE AND ITS PURCHASE.

The plan of associating two great schools in immediate proximity on one lot is, I believe, nowhere recommended or sanctioned in your comprehensive publications on school architecture. These schools were so placed, not from choice, but as the result of necessity. Separate and independent sites would have been preferred by the most intelligent members of the School Board; but, under the circumstances, it was impracticable to obtain good separate sites. It is doubtful if the associated arrangement has resulted in any saving of expense in building. One advantage, however, is derived from it, namely, convenience in the use of the drill-hall. As the gymnasium is twice as large as would be necessary for one of the schools, its cost was probably little less than two sufficient separate ones would have been. And, indeed, it was originally intended to be finished in two separate apartments, each school having its own. This may still be done.

Both institutions to be accommodated being central schools of the same grade, presumably of about the same size, and for pupils of the same sex, a site having the requisites for the one would be equally suitable for the other. This site comes near being all that could be reasonably desired for such schools, — being of good size; near the centre of population; convenient of access; not on a great thoroughfare, and yet near several; bounded by streets having, and likely to have, little traffic; open to light and air; peculiarly fortunate in its exposure to sunshine; and with surroundings and a neighborhood absolutely free from everything objectionable.

The acquisition of this site by the city deserves mention; a full account of it would constitute a curious, and not the least instructive, chapter in our municipal history. It took upwards of two years for the two sub-committees representing the Latin and English High Schools, and the School Board, to come to an agreement to ask the City Council to purchase the lot. This occurred

in May, 1872. Among the members most active and influential in bringing about this result, the most prominent were the Hon. Henry S. Washburn, chairman of the Committee on the Latin School, and the Rev. S. K. Lothrop, D.D., who was for so many years chairman of the Committee on the English High School. The latter gentleman took the lead in boldly advocating the most liberal provision in respect to space, and, in accordance with his view, it was voted to request the City Council to purchase the *whole square* bounded by Dartmouth, Montgomery, and Clarendon streets, and Warren avenue, with the exception of the corner occupied by the Clarendon-street Church, comprising 101,600 square feet. Through what a protracted and wearying series of discussions, conferences, solicitations, and manœuvrings this agreement as to the site was at last reached, I have good reason to remember. But the real struggle was yet to come, — to procure the favorable action of the City Council. It lasted six months. Failure to obtain this particular lot, which had long been held by an honorable capitalist with the expectation that it would be wanted for some public institution, would result, as it seemed to me, not only in an indefinite postponement of the much-needed provision for the accommodation of these important schools, but in the necessity, in the end, of accepting a site, or sites, far less desirable ; and so I felt it to be my duty to do what I could to secure it. But the difficulty of the task far exceeded all my calculations. It would require more space than can be allowed here to analyze the contest in all its details. In both branches of the City Council there were able and persistent opponents of the measure, and they were greatly helped in their opposition by the owners of certain rights in passage-ways which must be acquired, who put exorbitant prices upon their property, and the equally unreasonable demands of the trustees of the "Washingtonian Home" for an indispensable corner of the lot, upon which they were pushing forward, during all the time, the construction of a large building for an inebriates' asylum, to be pulled down in case of purchase, as it was. The recently annexed districts of the city, being already provided with five fully equipped High Schools, were generally indifferent or opposed to the measure, as one promising little or no direct advantage to them. Of course the irrepressible "tax-payer," who would limit public instruction to the three

R's, did what he could through the press and otherwise to defeat the enterprise; and to cap the climax, in the very crisis of the struggle our enemies were reinforced by aid and comfort from the coëducation camp. One of the ablest chiefs of that persuasion wrote for one of the leading papers a long, elaborate, and disingenuous article, full of misstatements of facts and pedagogical heresies, urging that this purchase should not be allowed until the School Board should decide that the sexes should be mixed in all the High Schools.

Early in the contest the friends of the measure found it necessary to make a concession of the vacant corner on Clarendon street, and of the Dartmouth-street corner, occupied by the dwelling houses above referred to; thus reducing the area to 84,100 feet, and the cost from $415,000 to $280,000. The substantial success finally achieved required as hard fighting and as much courage as any educational conflict in which it has been my fortune to be engaged. And it is but just to say here, that the battle would have been lost, and the building would not have been built, without the unflinching persistence of two courageous and efficient coöperators, Mr. Charles J. Prescott, then chairman of the Committee on School-houses of the School Board, and Mr. Cyrus A. Page, a member of the Common Council. And then, at the end, all these efforts would have gone for nothing but for what seemed to be a providential favor. The narrow escape from failure is thus stated by the City Clerk: "The order was passed by the City Council Nov. 7, 1872, to buy the lot. The order was approved on the morning of Saturday, Nov. 9, 1872, and on that night occurred the *great fire*. It is safe to say that had not the order been passed *that day*, the land would not have been purchased at all."

THE PLAN AND DESIGN, HOW ORIGINATED AND PERFECTED.

The great fire, which came so near being disastrous to the project, turned out to be one of the causes of its ultimate success, by necessitating delay in building. Had the work gone forward with despatch, as intended, the edifice erected would have been without doubt a substantial and costly one, and fully up to the standard of the best in the country; but it would not have been up to the

standard of the best school-houses in the world, as this building is, for the simple reason that the knowledge requisite did not exist in this country. The mass of the pupils in the public schools of Boston had better accommodations than those of any large city in the world; but we had no one school-house equal to the best in the world. The characteristics of the best school-houses in this country were well known to me, and I had some knowledge of school architecture abroad; but it was not until I visited the *Akademische Gymnasium*, in Vienna, at the time of the Universal Exposition of 1873, that I was able to picture in my mind the image of such a building as we wanted in Boston for these two schools. The study there begun was followed up by visits to other first-class high-school buildings, not only in that city of wonderful schools, but in all the principal cities of Germany. In this way a valuable collection of views, plans, and descriptions of the best specimens was obtained.

The following paragraph on this topic is quoted from my report [October, 1873], on the exhibit of the Boston school system at the Vienna Exposition: —

"In respect to school architecture, while we made a better showing than any other American city, we were quite eclipsed by some of the European cities; that is, in some of the foreign cities school-houses have recently been erected which are architecturally and pedagogically superior to anything we have to show. The City of Vienna has individual school buildings vastly better than the best in Boston; but if you take all the school buildings in Vienna, the good and bad together, the average accommodations afforded to all the children of that city are perhaps not equal to the average of the accommodations provided for the children in Boston. What I mean to say is this, that Vienna knows how to build, and has built school edifices which are more durable, more safe, more convenient, more costly, and more beautiful, than any Boston has yet built, or is likely to build, in the near future. The reason of this is, that in Vienna, when a school-house is planned, it is done by the *combined science and wisdom of the most accomplished architects, and the most accomplished pedagogists.* No mere whim of a schoolmaster, and no mere whim of an inexperienced and uneducated architect, is allowed to control the design."

Early in 1874 an attempt was made to get an agreement upon the essentials of a plan to be *recommended* to the City Council, for the School Board had no authority whatever in *determining* what the plan should be. As was to be expected, foreign notions were not at once very highly appreciated. However, after much discussion and many conferences and hearings, the conflicting views of the members of the committees on the two schools, of their principals, and of the Committee on School-houses, were so far harmonized that permission was given me, with certain instructions, to draw up a "Description" of the accommodations to be provided. For designs in conformity with this "Description" the committee on Public Buildings of the City Council offered four premiums of $1,000, $800, $600, and $400.

The competing architects had free use of the collection of foreign illustrations of school architecture above referred to. The four designs thus obtained were not without merit, and the amount paid for them was, in my judgment, well expended. But the best of them was far from being all that could be desired, and yet one of them would no doubt have been adopted, had not a supposed necessity for retrenchment in school expenses prevented an appropriation for a building at that time. The delay thus occasioned afforded a chance for another trial under more favorable auspices. In the mean time an act was passed by the Legislature, providing that no school-house should be built by the City Council until the plans thereof should have been approved by the School Board; and the School Board thereupon made a rule requiring the Superintendent to give his opinion in writing upon every plan proposed before the action of the Board upon the question of the approval of the same; and the City Council created the office of City Architect, choosing Mr. Clough as the first incumbent. These new conditions made success possible.[1] Previously the designs of our school-houses had been made by architects who were not devoted to school architecture as a specialty. Too often the architect having the most talent for wire-pulling, or having the strongest friends

[1] These provisions had been suggested in my report for 1874, as follows: "If there had been, during the last twenty-years, a competent architect in the employ of the city, wholly devoted to this department, and if the School Committee had been invested by law with a veto power in regard to all plans, the result would have been far better than what we now see."

at court, would be selected rather than the one having the best qualifications for designing school-houses. The School Board had no authoritative voice in the matter, and the Superintendent could only advise and solicit and remonstrate. Hence the slow progress; hence the perpetuation of defects after they are discovered and pointed out. But the situation was now materially changed for the better. The chance of getting a bad design was immensely diminished, and the adoption of an undesirable one was impossible without an exposure of its defects, if the Superintendent happened to have the requisite knowledge and firmness. The city architect entered upon his work in a manner worthy of all praise. Four primary and two grammar school-houses were the fruits of his first two years' studies. Of these the Prince School, on Back Bay, was the one which most distinctly marked the new departure in school architecture, which we owe to German pedagogy and Mr. Clough's talent, and his devotion to the duties of his office. The exhibition of the plans of this building at the Philadelphia Exposition has already borne fruit, as was seen in the prize designs exhibited last year in New York. It is to be regretted that circumstances prevented the architect from giving this modest but admirable building the proper æsthetic character. It is especially interesting as being the best study preparatory to the master-piece.

At length, after the lapse of seven years from the time Mr. Z. Jellison introduced into the School Board an order requesting the City Council "to procure a suitable lot upon which to erect a building for the accommodation of the English High School," the City Architect received instructions, in January, 1877, to prepare the design for this double school-house. He took hold of the project with the true art spirit, aiming at perfection and sparing no pains to realize it. He had in hand the best information on the subject to be obtained at home and abroad. The "description" above referred to was taken as the basis of his instructions, but such modifications were made as he and the Superintendent saw fit to agree upon, and they were always in harmony on every point, so that when the latter came to give his official opinion on the completed design as submitted to the School Board, he had nothing to say about it except that it was in all respects satisfactory. The School Board voted its approval of the design in June, 1877, without requesting any

change in its provisions. A copy of the design was taken by me to the Paris Exposition of 1878, as the best new thing in the way of school progress Boston had to show, and it was one of the prominent motives which secured the award of a gold medal by the international jury on secondary education.

THE APPROPRIATIONS AND COST.

The order to build, accompanied with the requisite appropriation, was not reached until nearly five years after the purchase of the lot. This delay was, as has been intimated, primarily due to the great fire and the subsequent financial crisis. But it must be attributed in part to the rather exceptionally conservative views respecting school expenditures held by the two excellent mayors of that period. The incumbent who came into the office of mayor in 1877, the Hon. Frederick O. Prince, taking a different view of the matter, lost no time in declaring himself in favor of a liberal appropriation for the building. I cannot help remarking here, that, in taking this stand, he acted, not only like a filial son of his *alma mater*, the old Latin School, but that he acted in full accord with the noble example afforded by the speech of Mayor Quincy, the younger, at the dedication of the Quincy Grammar School-house in 1848, which you so warmly commended for its boldness, in one of your publications of that time. "As chairman of the 'city fathers,'" said he, "I do not hesitate to stand here and tell the tax-paying community that we have in this manner expended $200,000 of their money, and I am confident the question will not be asked, Why spend so much? Why spend more for popular education in the city of Boston than is expended in the whole of Great Britain?" To appreciate the "boldness" of this stand, it must be recollected that $200,000 for school-houses in Boston then was equivalent to upwards of a million for that object now. That is the sort of "boldness" which has made what is best in the history of Boston. But the world moves, and the metropolis of Great Britain may now be cited as one of the foremost cities in the world in respect to liberality in expenditures for school-houses. It is a curious fact, that foremost among the "city fathers" who supported the mayor in this commendable measure was found the same gentleman, Mr. John E. Fitzgerald, who had been, as member

of the Common Council, the most formidable of the opponents of the purchase of the lot.

The first appropriation for the building, $350,000, was ordered May 25, 1877, and at the same time it was provided that the proceeds of the sale of four old school-houses and sites, already vacated, or soon to be relinquished, by the school department, namely, the Bowditch, old Latin and English High, old Franklin, and Mayhew, should be applied to this purpose. It is worthy of remark that the amount appropriated for the building, in accordance with the estimates of the architect, was not exceeded in carrying out the design, except for additional fire-proofing. The land was bought when prices were at the maximum of inflation, but the contracts for the building were mostly made when prices were at the lowest point, a large amount being thereby saved.

The several appropriations were as follows: —

The lot of land	$280,000
The building	350,000
Fire-proofing roof and floors (additional)	33,000
Heating and ventilation	35,000
Furnishing	50,000
Half the wall, Clarendon-st. Church	800
Placing statuary	2,000
Total	$750,800

Cost of building, not including land and furnishing, $418,000, or $8.25 per square foot actually covered.

THE CONTRACTS AND CONTRACTORS.

While the contracts on the construction of the building, including the heating and ventilating apparatus, were executed under the direction of the City Architect, the Superintendent of Public Buildings, Mr. James C. Tucker, had charge of the furnishing contracts.

The testimony of the City Architect as to the manner in which the contractors on the construction fulfilled their agreements is so creditable to them that it well deserves to be recorded in this connection.

"The construction of the building is thorough in all its parts, and upon examination will be found of good workmanship. The contractors exhibited the greatest pride in the fulfilment of their agreements with the city, and there never was a jar between the architect and the mechanics, either on the building, or in the settlement of accounts."

And what makes this acknowledgment peculiarly honorable to the mechanics is the fact that the architect was faithful and scrupulous to the last degree in demanding all that was "nominated in the bond." This gratifying result, which looks a little like a tendency to the millennium, was perhaps in some degree due to the good schooling of the Boston mechanics. That this was the case in respect to the most important part of the work, — piling and stone foundations, — which was done much under my eye, happens to be within my knowledge. The brother contractors were poor little emigrant boys in the Quincy School on the occasion already referred to; they were of that number of whom Mr. Quincy said, "Nearly half of the boys are not American; their parents are unfitted for the duties of a republic; but these children, educated side by side with our own, will be trained to become worthy citizens of this free country," — a prophecy how well fulfilled in this instance! I was touched at the pride they took in having a hand in this work, and in doing it with perfect thoroughness. And they said to me, "You see in us here what the public school made us."

About twenty contracts entered into the construction of the building, which were awarded to the following parties: —

The piling and stone foundations, — John Cavanagh & Co.
Hammered granite, — F. J. Fuller.
Sandstone trimmings, — Norcross Bros.
Brick masonry, — Norcross Bros.
Terra-cotta, — Sanford E. Loring.
General framing, — Norcross Bros.
Roof coverings, — John Farquhar's Sons.
Carpenter's finishing, — Leander Greeley.
Steam heating, — Frederick Tudor & Co.
Ventilation, — Moses Pond & Co.
Lathing and plastering, — J. H. Davis.

Painting and glazing, — W. J. McPherson.
Furnishing glass, — Hills, Turner & Co.
Plumbing, — Thos. G. Phillips & Co.
Speaking-tubes and bells, — A. H. Beckford.
Gas-fitting, — N. W. Turner & Co.
Marble tiling, — Bowker, Torrey & Co.
Rubber pads for stairs, — Boston Car Spring Co.
Iron staircases, — L. M. Ham & Co.

The contracts for furniture and fittings were as follows: —

Electric clocks, — Howard Watch and Clock Co.
Seats in Assembly Hall, — Gardner & Company.
Settees, — Gardner & Company.
Scholars' desks and chairs (1,064), — A. G. Whitcomb.
Scholars' desks (350), — Lawrence, Wild & Co.
Teachers' desks, — Smith & Company.
Teachers' desks, — O. Hall & Son.
Bookcases, — Smith & Company.
Teachers' chairs, — White, Holman & Co.
Plumbing and heating apparatus of Chemical Laboratory, — F. Tudor & Co. and Thos. Phillips & Co.
Gas-fixtures, — N. W. Turner & Company.
Sash elevators, — Benjamin Brintnall.
Carpeting for offices, — W. G. Harris & Son.
Furniture for offices, — Boyce Brothers.

The specifications for the contracts on the construction prepared by the City Architect were printed in fifteen quarto pamphlets, making a volume of about 500 pages. These have been much in demand by architects in different parts of the country.

DESCRIPTION.

In its general arrangements the block plan consists of a parallelogram, 423 feet long by 220 feet wide, the longest sides, or main buildings, fronting on Warren avenue and Montgomery street, the Latin School occupying the former, and the English High School the latter.

There are two courts within this block, of equal size, the division

between the two being made by the location of a central building, which is connected with the two main street fronts by means of a transverse corridor. These courts, as the plan shows, not only afford the most desirable advantages of light and air, but also serve the purpose of separate play-grounds for the pupils of each school.

Across the easterly end of the block, and connecting its two sides, are located the drill-hall and gymnasium; and across the westerly end, fronting on Dartmouth street, a building, as shown on the plan, is proposed to be erected hereafter, as has been mentioned, for the accommodation of the School Board and its officers.

Each of the street fronts of the main buildings is divided into three pavilions, — one central and two end pavilions, — the central pavilion being more pronounced in its proportions as to width and height. The main buildings have three stories and a basement, the latter being a clear story facing the courts.

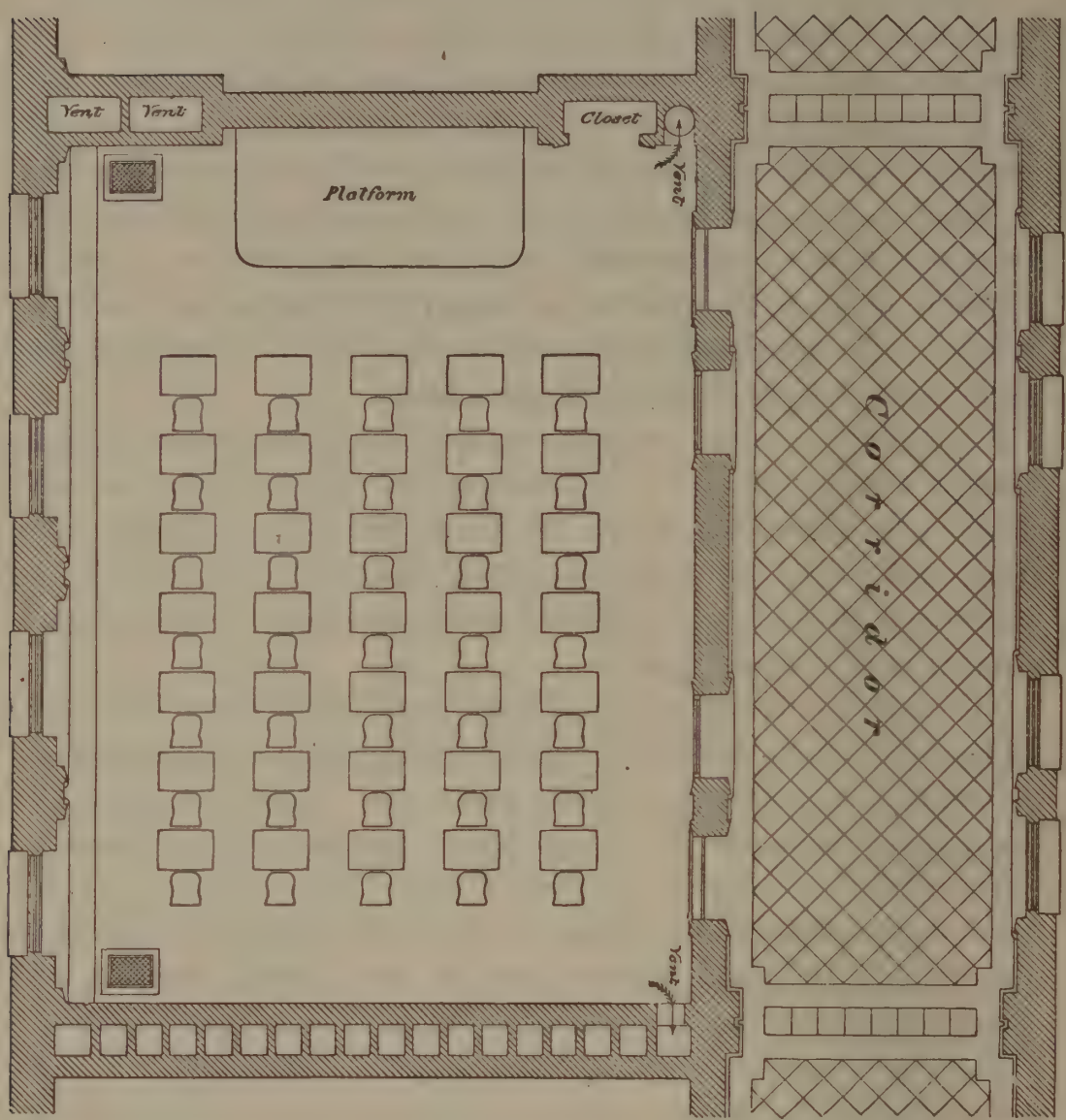
The style is modern renaissance, having all the lines of strength treated architecturally in buff sandstone, and the frieze courses inlaid with terra-cotta, while the back ground is of Philadelphia face brick. The plinth of the street fronts is laid in solid buff sandstone, dressed and relieved with mouldings. The underpinning is of dressed granite.

The exterior ornamentation, the designs for which were furnished by the well-known sculptor, T. H. Bartlett, is more remarkable for its classical elegance than for its profusion. It consists mainly of the terra-cotta heads in the gables of the dormer windows, the terra-cotta frieze courses, the decoration of the friezes on all the piers and buttresses, with festoons of various designs in relief cut in the stone. Especially noteworthy are the festoons of oak and laurel in high relief carved on the spandrels of the grand entrances.

The arrangement of the plan is simple; longitudinal corridors extend the full length of the main buildings and parallel with the street fronts. In the central pavilions, opposite the ends of the transverse corridor, and at its intersections with the longitudinal corridors are placed the two grand entrances, one from each street; these entrances are a "feature" in the design, both internally and externally, ample space being given at the intersections of the grand corridors where they are located for the placing of statuary. There are also four other entrances from the streets, two in each

main building, at the terminations of the longitudinal corridor, one being in each end pavilion.

There are eight staircases, one in each end pavilion, connecting with the entrances at the terminations of the longitudinal corridors,



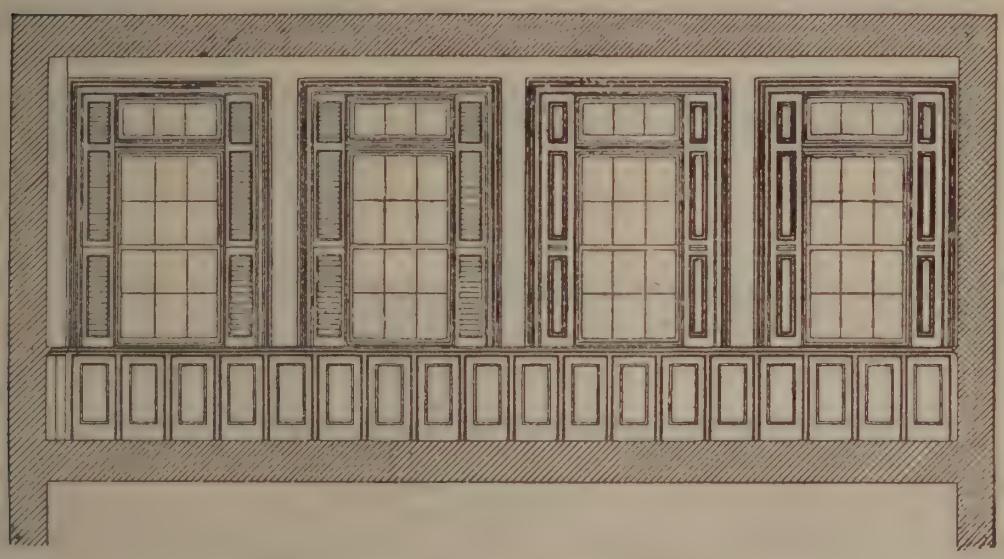
Plan of School Room and Corridor

and two in each of the central pavilions, right and left of the grand entrances respectively.

The drill-hall, another "feature" in the design, is on the street level; it is 130 feet long on the floor, by 62 feet wide, and 30 feet

high; above the galleries, which are at the ends, it is 160 feet long; the seating capacity of floor and galleries is sufficient for 2,500 persons; it has four broad entrances, at the ends from Warren avenue and Montgomery street, at the sides from Clarendon street and the eastern court. The floor is of thick maple plank, laid in a solid bed of concrete; it is finished in natural materials, and is so treated as to get a constructional effect of open timber-work, the wood being of hard-pine, shellacked and varnished, and the interior walls of Philadelphia face brick, laid in bright red mortar, and trimmed with buff sandstone.

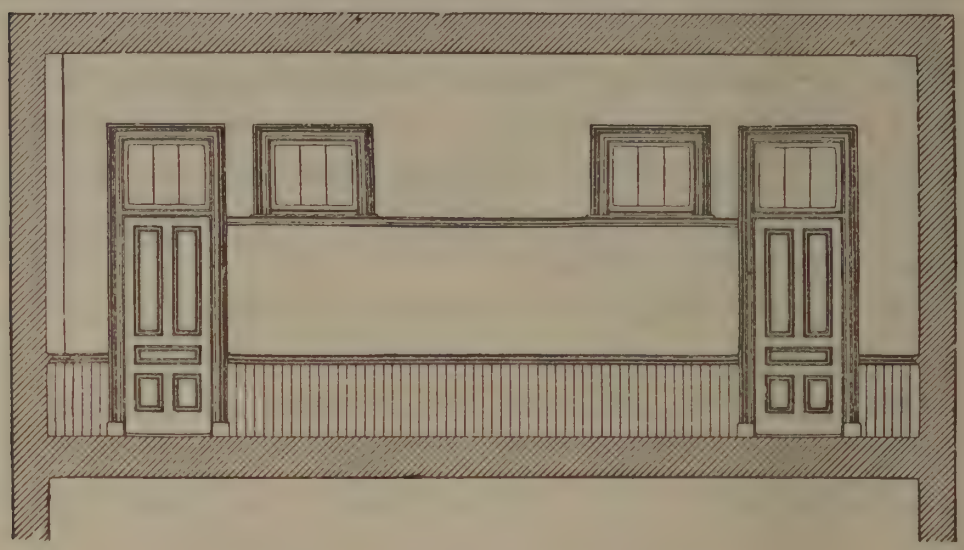
There are 48 school-rooms, 20 being on the first and second floors respectively, and 8 on the third floor; 12 receive their light from the courts; the remaining 36 occupy the street fronts. The typical school-room of this building is intended for 35 pupils, but will accommodate 40 or more, according to the mode of seating and the size of the pupils; it is 32 feet long and 24 feet wide, and 14 feet high; it is lighted by 4 windows, 9 feet 6 inches by 4 feet



Window side of School Room.

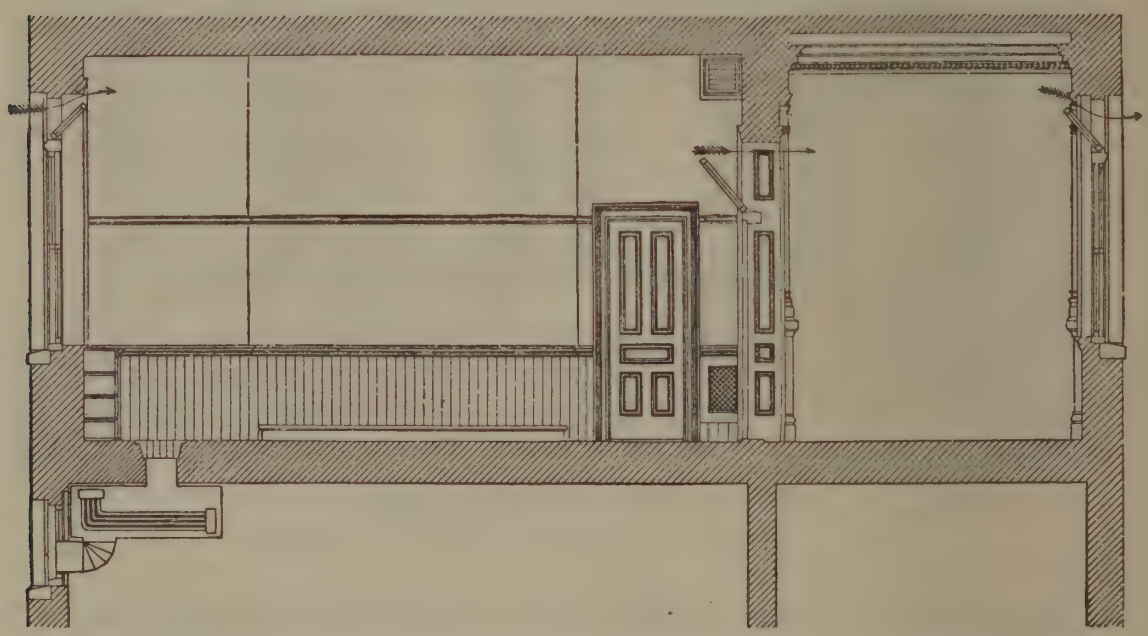
6 inches, placed on the longer side 6 inches from the ceiling and 4 feet from the floor, and equally spaced, with transom sashes hung, as shown in the cut, above the sliding sashes; it has, on the side opposite the windows, two doors opening from the corridor; over the doors are top-lights for ventilation, and between them two high

lights hung on hinges. The pupils face the platform at one end of the room and receive the light on their left. Under the windows are cabinets for coats and caps, there being no separate rooms for this



Corridor side of School Room.

purpose. There is a closet sunk into the end wall, where the platform is, for a teacher's wardrobe. This description applies to most



Transverse section of School Room and Corridor.

of the rooms, and where there is a variation from it the difference is not essential.

The assembly halls are on the third floor, in the central pavilions, are 82 feet long by 62 feet wide and 25 feet high, each having a seating capacity for 850 pupils, with the amphitheatre arrangement.

The library rooms are on the first floor, on the right and left from the transverse corridor in the central building, each being 54 feet long and 32 feet wide, with octagon ends to catch the light at different angles. They are furnished with bookcases against the wall on all sides, excepting the door spaces, made of light oak, about 6 feet high, with glass doors. The windows come down to the top of the bookcases. The floor is of Italian marble tiles, in white and slate color. The walls are of a reddish-brown color, with light trimmings. The top of the cases is ornamented with busts, and the walls with valuable pictures and engravings.

Over the libraries, and of the same size and shape, on the second floor, are the lecture halls for the natural sciences. Each of these has two conveniently connected rooms, one for physical apparatus and the other for specimens of natural history.

Near the principal entrances, on the first floor in the central building, there are for each school a teacher's conference room, with an adjoining reception room; a head-master's office and a janitor's room; on the second floor adjacent to the transverse corridor are 2 suites of apartments, each having 4 rooms, for janitors' dwellings, each suite being connected with the basement by a separate staircase.

In the central pavilions, at convenient locations on each floor, there are ample dressing-rooms for the accommodation of the teachers. The water-closets and urinals for the pupils are located in four sections winged out from the principal staircases in the central pavilions, and are arranged in tiers, there being two stories of closets to each story of the building, one of which is entered at the corridor level, and the other from the half-landing of the staircase above. There are six of these tiers in each section, which are connected by a spiral staircase in a round tower at the exterior angle running from the basement to the roof of the building, the top of which is surmounted by a large ventilator. By other means in addition to this the closets are completely ventilated. There are two spacious drawing-rooms for each school, on the third floor, one for model drawing and the other for copy drawing, both having

side and sky lights, the arrangements of which were made under the direction of the city Director of Drawing, Prof. Walter Smith. Connected with each of these drawing-rooms, at either end, is a room for the safe-keeping of the models and copies.

In connection with the drill-hall there are two rooms for the military officers, and an armorer's room, furnished with a work-bench and the requisite tools.

The extensive basement, besides the space necessary for the steam boilers and the storage of fuel, affords a covered play-ground for the pupils. A part of the English High School basement has been fitted up in good taste, and with every desirable convenience for the occupancy of one of the branches of the Public Library. It is to be hoped that one or two of the basement rooms may be utilized as a refectory where the pupils may obtain a wholesome lunch at a moderate price.

No chemical laboratory was supposed to be needed by the Latin School, and hence none has been provided; but the provisions for instruction in chemistry on the English High School side are believed to be as near perfection as has yet been reached, having regard to the objects and grade of the institution. The portion of the block appropriated to this purpose is architecturally a detached building, located at the east end of the High School building, and facing Montgomery street, and between it and the southerly end of the drill-hall, being separated from the rest of the edifice by fire-proof walls, as far as convenience of access would allow. The general character of this building and its ventilation were designed by the city architect. Credit for excellence in other respects belongs to Professor C. J. Lincoln, instructor in chemistry in the English High School, who kindly furnished the following description of this unique combination of contrivances, which must be seen to be fully appreciated.

The lower floor is occupied by a lecture room 35 feet by 40, and capable of seating about 100 pupils. The room is constructed with rapidly rising tiers of benches, and is fitted with a lecture-desk and the ordinary appliances of a chemical lecture-room.

On the second floor are the laboratory and accessory rooms. The former is of a general rectangular shape 35×30, with an alcove 27×7, and is surmounted by a dome-like roof, from the centre of

which rises a short steeple or cupola. Of the interior arrangements the working benches of the pupils are the chief feature. These occupy the middle area of the room, and will accommodate 44 boys at any one time. They are made of pine, grained, with tops covered by white glazed tiles, contain the usual gas and water piping, and are surmounted by shelves for reagent bottles. Each pupil occupies a space of 2 ft. 10 in. in length, and in this distance are constructed the drawers and closets for four separate sets of apparatus, thus furnishing storage for 176 sets in all. The old-fashioned cast-iron sink, which was so made as to serve as a pneumatic trough, has been rejected, and earthenware bowls, sunk to the level of the benches, are substituted, one for every two boys. The ventilation of the room is accomplished by means of a large wrought-iron cylinder, connecting with the heating apparatus and supported in a flue which occupies one corner of the room, and conducts to the cupola. This cylinder has been found to heat the air so as to produce a current sufficient not only to ventilate the laboratory, but to prevent noxious fumes from circulating through the corridors and rooms of the building. One side of the room is occupied by a "hood" or "fume chamber," which connects with the ventilating flue, and is employed for the more noxious experiments. A Richards' jet aspirator bellows has been constructed for general use, and Richards' jet aspirator pumps for rapid filtration have been attached to some of the desks.

A variety of steam baths to replace the old water-bath, for evaporation purposes, have been arranged, and also a drying chamber heated with a steam coil.

Connecting with the laboratory are two small side rooms. One is for a balance and storage of apparatus, and can be darkened for spectroscopic experiments. The other is a preparing room, but is fitted with working desks and drawers, and is used also as a store-room for chemicals.

It is not claimed that there is much that is original in the designs of the various articles of furniture and apparatus of the laboratory, but that an attempt was made to ascertain and adopt the best forms wherever they could be found, while the chief aim of the designer was convenience and ease in use. In fact, the

latter, together with the problem of what is needed for an institution of the grade of a high school was kept constantly in mind in all its arrangements, much more than any ambition to have a completely equipped laboratory, which might be excellent for a technical school, but largely useless to this school.

Practically the buildings are fire-proof throughout; the corridors are all constructed with iron beams and brick arches, and laid with a finished floor of black and white square Italian marble tiles; the under sides of the arches over the corridors are plastered upon the bricks, and the beams covered with a heavy coating of Keen's cement upon wire net-work, — these corridors, in themselves, dividing the whole block into four fire-proof sections. The several apartments are separated by massive brick walls, and all the floors and the spaces between the furrings upon the walls are filled with fire-proofing; the staircases are wrought of ornamental iron work, built into the brick masonry, solid.

The heating and ventilation of the building are accomplished on the system of indirect steam, by admitting fresh air against the heated coils in enclosed iron chambers in the basement, which is conducted from them into the rooms, against the windows or cold surface; the quantity of fresh heated air admitted in each room is sufficient to supply each pupil 8 cubic feet per minute, the same, when vitiated, being exhausted on the opposite side of the room from where it is admitted, through ventiducts of equal capacity, which continue direct to the roof; in these ventiducts are inserted steam-pipes to rarefy the air and keep up the ventilation. As an additional means of ventilation the corridors are made use of by a system of top-lights over the doors and windows of the rooms and the windows of the corridors.

The heat is supplied by 8 sixteen-foot steam tubular boilers, arranged to work on sections of two boilers to a section. These 4 sections are grouped in the basement of the central building.

With the exception of the libraries the walls wear the natural whiteness of the skim coat. After the requisite seasoning they are to be appropriately tinted.

The floors and platforms of the rooms, with the exceptions already mentioned, are of Southern-hard pine, while the standing

work is of the best white-pine, grained and varnished, with the exception of the corridors, where it is painted in parti-color.

Both grand vestibules, at the intersections of the transverse with the longitudinal corridors, are decorated with statuary. On the Latin-School side stands the fine marble statue by Richard S. Greenough, a Latin-School boy, which was procured by the graduates of the school to honor those who had honored her, and especially to commemorate those who had fallen in defending their country. This statue represents the *Alma Mater* of the school, resting on a shield which bears the names of the dead heroes, and extending a laurel crown to those who returned from the war. On marble tablets, on either side of the vestibule, are engraved the names of all the scholars who served with the national forces without losing their lives. This statue, excellent alike as a work of art and as an inspiration, was dedicated in December, 1870, with an oration by William M. Evarts and a poem by William Everett, both graduates of the school. The cost, in its present position, has been $8,000, the city paying $1,000 for placing it in this building.

In the grand vestibule of the English High School stands an extremely beautiful group in marble, by Benzoni, of Rome. The subject is, "Flight from Pompeii." The pedestal, octagon in form, is of rare African marble, of a dark variegated color, with 8 panels of white marble, representing, in bas-relief, dancing girls. For this costly piece of statuary the school is indebted to the generosity of a graduate of the school, Henry P. Kidder, a wealthy and public-spirited banker of Boston.

FURNITURE AND FITTINGS.

The school-rooms are furnished on three sides with the usual wall black-board, properly adjusted as to height from the floor, and width, and provided with chalk-receivers.

The closets for coats and hats are placed in the wall under the windows, the doors taking the place of wainscoting on the window side of the room. Each closet is divided into two transverse sections, one section being allowed each pupil. There is also for each room an umbrella stand, and a movable hat and coat rack in the corridor.

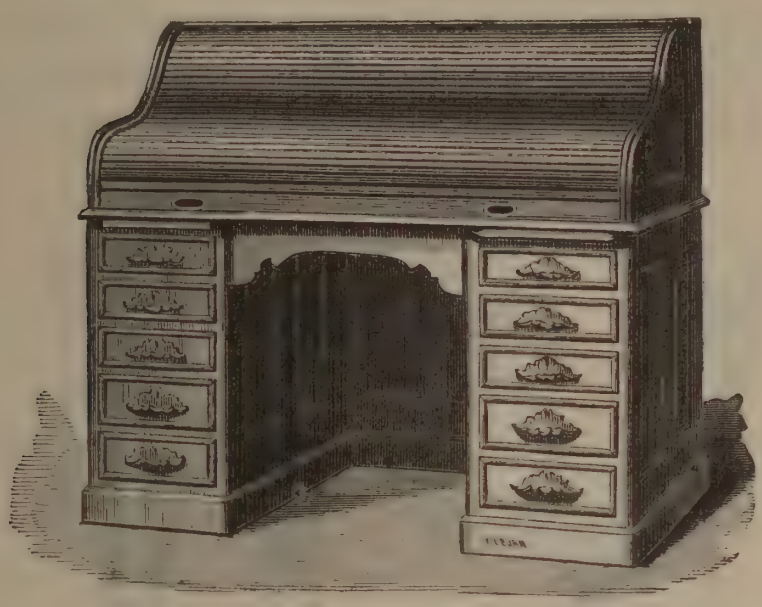
The time is furnished in all the rooms by electric dials connected with one central clock. Of this system of dials the makers say, "This system of driving electric dials by one central clock was not invented by us, but the mechanism or machinery by which we do it is original. As you well know, the standard clock is wound once a week, and is driven by a weight; the electric dials, of which there are over 50 in the building, are driven by electricity, and, to insure the performance, it is only necessary to keep the battery in order. We claim for this system two advantages: first, uniform time throughout the building; and, secondly, there is only one clock to be wound."

The school-rooms are not yet all furnished; such as are, are provided with a handsome black-walnut bookcase, of the Eastlake pattern, four feet long, eight feet high, with closets and drawers in the lower part. This is rather in the way, and is hardly in keeping with the finish of the rooms; and, besides, it is quite expensive. I should have preferred an inexpensive case, made to harmonize with the finish of the room, and placed above the line of the wainscoting, in one corner, out of the way.

The teachers' desks are of oak, with drawers on either side. The teachers' chairs are of the Queen-Anne pattern, having black-

walnut frames and cane seats. The head-masters' offices are furnished with black-walnut roll desks of the pattern shown in the

cuts. The libraries, lecture-rooms, reception-rooms, etc., have the usual furniture. The drawing-rooms are as yet but partially fur-



nished. The assembly halls are seated with individual chairs of perforated wood and iron frames, fastened to the floor.

On the platform of each assembly hall is a grand piano.

The windows, to the number of about 500, are furnished with Brintnall's patent sash-elevator, which saves the sash and glass, and does away with the pole and hook formerly used for opening and closing windows, and at the same time is always ready for use when wanted. The operation is like that of raising and lowering a flag. A brass pulley is fastened in the centre of the top of the window-frame, a cord is rove through it, one end being made fast to the bottom of the upper sash by a screw-eye, and the other end furnished with a hard-rubber ring, left to hang down to the bottom of the lower sash; pulling upon this cord shuts the window. For opening, there is simply a cord rove through a hole in the centre of the top of the upper sash, and the end knotted, the other end coming down within reach, and furnished with the rubber ring.

Gas fixtures of tasteful designs are put up in the assembly halls, vestibules, corridors, and offices, at an expense of $3,200.

The requisite gymnastic furnishings have not yet been procured.

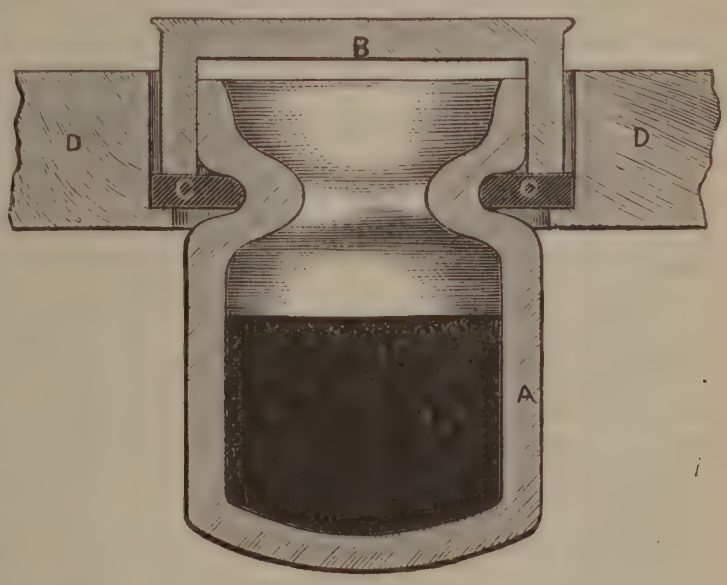
The most important article of school furniture is the scholar's desk and seat. You are familiar with the history of the progress that has been made in this direction. The chapter on school furniture, in your "School Architecture," contains all the science of school seating which was known at the time of its publication, and, if I am not mistaken, iron supports of school desks were first suggested by you.

A part of the school-rooms has not been seated. The whole number of chairs and desks already furnished is 1,114, all being single desks. Of these 1,064 are of the well-known Boston High School pattern (cut above), which has been perfected by more than thirty years of experience. It is my belief that there is no combination superior to this. The desk, which is of cherry, shellacked and varnished, is 26 inches long; the width of the top is 20 inches, the fall lid being 15 inches wide and the flat 5 inches, at the back of which is a back board rising three-fourths of an inch, just behind the hollow for pens and pencils. The slope of the fall is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The fall is provided with an iron contrivance to prevent it from opening too far, thereby straining the hinges and hitting the head of the pupil in front; and noise in shutting down is prevented by two solid rubber pins in the corners of the desk. There is a hollow inside for pens and pencils. The former brace to the iron stands of the desk is replaced by flanges or ears at the top of the stand, 5 inches long,

and firmly screwed to the bottom of the desk. The chair is of maple, and, like the desk, is shellacked and varnished. The chairs and desks are of one size, but the iron stands are of two heights, 650 being of size or height No. 1, and the rest of size No. 2. The castings were painted green and bronzed with "gold" bronze. This furniture is of the best materials and workmanship, and will last a century with fair usage. It was furnished by A. G. Whitcomb, of Boston, who is at present worthily occupying the position in this line which Samuel Wales, Jr., occupied thirty years ago, and which Joseph L. Ross occupied more recently.

The rest of the desks and chairs, 350, are of another pattern, furnished by Messrs. Lawrence, Wild & Co., and put in rather as an experiment. The desk, exclusive of the iron support, which is rather clumsy, does not differ, as to size and shape, from the "Boston" pattern. The chair or seat is very different, having *two* iron supports similar to those of the desk. It is made of hard-wood slats, 2 inches wide and about 2 feet long, 6 for the seat and 7 for the back. The slats run longitudinally, and, when not in use, the seat may be turned up, — a contrivance of little use when the seat and desk are for a single pupil.

All the desks are furnished with a glass ink-well, invented by A. D. Albee, and named the "Best," which has given the greatest satisfaction in other Boston schools. The following description and the accompanying sectional view will show its peculiar construction: —



The well, *A*, is composed of glass, and has a narrow neck, around which is placed the rubber ring, *C*, whose office is threefold: to support the well in the desk; to act as a cushion, on which the glass cover, *B*, rests; to prevent ink from getting inside the desk in case of accidental spilling of ink on the desk. The cover, *B*, is a glass cap, made to fit into the hole in the desk-top, projecting above it enough to allow its easy removal by the fingers, but not enough to be knocked out of position by accident. *D* represents the wood-work of the desk, showing the ink-well in position.

CHARACTERISTICS.

It remains now to specify with distinctness the leading characteristics of this edifice, which in their combination constitute its superiority over other school buildings heretofore erected in this country, and render it so interesting as a study both by school-men and architects.

1. A mere glance at the plan reveals at once to the eye of the expert the capital peculiarity of this block, which of itself renders it unique in American school architecture, namely, its arrangement around interior courts. This, I believe, is the first instance of the realization of this court plan or idea on a considerable scale in any school-building in this country. The most serious defects in our large school-houses have resulted from the ignorance or disregard of this idea by our architects. This idea is distinctly foreign in its application to school-houses. It is Mr. Clough's great merit that he is the first to give it a practical application in this country. The principle may be thus stated: *So plan the building that it shall be in no part wider than the width of a school-room with the width of the corridor added.* We have college and other educational buildings with wings at right angles to each other, but not planned in accordance with this principle. The superiority of this *court plan* over what may be called the *solid plan*, which has hitherto prevailed, is found more especially in the advantages it affords for light and air. So important do I consider this idea in school-house building, that I doubt whether there can be a first-class school-house of any considerable size in which it is not applied. The disadvantages of the solid plan may be appreciated by comparing our two most conspicuous examples of it, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and our Girls' High School, with this block.

2. The perfection of the school-rooms is another of the more important characteristics. It has been said that the rooms are not large enough. One might as well say that a bushel measure is not as large as it should be. The rooms are as large as they need be *for the objects in view in planning them;* and in fact a margin was allowed for a change of views with a change of management. The rooms are intended for the most ample accommodations for 35 pupils of adult or nearly adult size.

But they will accommodate perfectly well *forty-two* or *forty-nine* pupils of the lower classes, if not extravagantly seated, as to distance. There are strong objections to rooms of too large size besides the cost of construction and of heating. I would not have one of the rooms one foot larger than it is. The highest pedagogical authority has decided that a school-room for a high school should not exceed 27 feet in length or 20 feet in width, the story being 14 feet in the clear, — and this for 49 pupils of the highest class. The King William's Gymnasium, in Berlin, one of the grandest school-buildings in the world, in the building of which the highest authorities in architecture and pedagogy coöperated, provides for the pupils of the highest class, 18 or 20 years of age, 10.6 square feet of floor per pupil. The rooms in our building furnish 20.6 square feet to a pupil, very nearly double that of the model Prussian edifice. To adopt an extravagant mode of seating, and then plan a building in conformity with it, would be a preposterous proceeding. If it is necessary to place 42 or 49 boys in one of these rooms, this can be done if the desks are not unnecessarily large and placed at an unnecessary distance apart. The desk at which I am writing, and have written and studied for ten years, is 21×16 inches. On a floor 32×24 feet 48 desks of this size could be placed, leaving 13 feet for aisles, and 13 feet of space for the teacher's platform, and spaces in front and rear of the desks. My conclusion, then, is that the school-rooms of this edifice, taken as a whole, considering their size, proportions, ventilation, and lighting, place it without a rival in this respect among school-houses of its class.

3. The omission of the clothes-room in connection with the school-rooms. On the first occupancy of the building it was all at once discovered that the school-rooms were not provided with the room attached to them, for coats and hats, which are now so common in our modern school-houses. And the cry was raised that somebody had blundered. Everybody concerned hastened to say, It is not I. It seems to have been wholly forgotten that seven years before, in those conferences about the plan to which I have alluded, when there was a committee of twenty-one members on each of the schools to be accommodated, this matter was considered in every light of which it is capable, and that the decision reached was to

dispense with the separate clothes-room. Those forty-two gentlemen were nominally responsible for that decision, but the real responsibility belongs to me. It was my proposition, and my arguments convinced the forty-two judges. There is not room to repeat the arguments here, but I claim that the omission of the coat-room is a distinct merit in the plan, considering the project as a whole. In saying this, however, I do not mean to be understood as saying that it would be better to omit this provision in all school-houses. What I maintain is that it was the right thing to do in this project. The particular provision made for the accommodation of hats and coats, as already described, was not my invention. It is an original and ingenious device, and may perhaps prove to have been the best contrivance. But this is merely a matter of a little carpentering, which may be altered, and is not at all a part of the solid and permanent structure. Adequate seating for the intended number of pupils might be so contrived as to leave room enough for convenient and sufficient closets at the rear end of the room, or on the side opposite the windows. This suggestion involves the question of black-boards. It seems to be taken for granted with us that every school-room must be lined with black-boards. We have come to adopt our teaching processes to this black-board theory. There are the black-boards, and the teacher takes it for granted that he is not teaching well unless he turns out simultaneous black-board work by the acre. This is a mere fashion. The black-board is indispensable, and so is oral teaching; but there may be an excess of chalk as well as of talk. The crayon must not usurp the place of pencil and pen. At any rate two sides of a school-room are enough to cover with black-boards, and I am by no means certain that the German plan of one or two good portable black-boards is not better than the American plan of lining the walls. And thus the question of clothes-rooms touches even the question of methods of teaching. And so every contrivance in the design of a school-house should be determined upon consideration of all its relations.

4. The hall for military drill. This is not a foreign idea. This is the only one, connected with a public school, that has come to my knowledge. Some of its numerous merits, architecturally considered, have been referred to. Pedagogically I regard it as a

great acquisition. I hope the example will be imitated wherever the expense can be afforded. A secondary but not unimportant consideration in favor of such a hall is, that it can easily be converted into a grand assembly hall for public occasions.

5. The gymnasium. Long ago it was made a standing rule in Germany, that no considerable school-house should be built without having a room for gymnastics. In this country, as yet, this feature has been introduced only in very exceptional instances. This hall is larger, I think, than the great Turnhalle of the city of Berlin. But I would not claim credit for its size, which is really larger than is necessary, and was made so large simply because, under the circumstances, it cost no more than a smaller one would. But a sufficient separate room set apart for gymnastic exercises is so exceptional a provision in our school architecture that this feature is entitled to claim recognition as an important characteristic.

6. The chemical building, both in respect to its detached location, and to the completeness of its fittings and equipments, and its adaptation to the wants of such a school.

7. The character of the lecture-rooms for natural science, each with two cabinets attached, one for physical apparatus and the other for natural-history collections.

8. The libraries, both in respect to their æsthetic character and their adaptation to the purpose.

9. The ample provision for conference-rooms for teachers, and offices for the head-masters and janitors.

10. The unique and successful provisions for water-closets and urinals on each floor of the building. The practicability and convenience of such an arrangement were first made evident to me in visiting foreign schools. The system by which practical application of the idea is here made is quite superior to any other within my knowledge.

11. The treatment of the assembly halls. I do not refer to the amphitheatre plan, and the individual theatre seating. My æsthetic feeling inclines me to prefer a level floor with straight oaken benches of a good pattern. But their location on the upper floor of the central pavilions made it practicable to give them the requisite size, symmetry, proportion, and lighting. They are no doubt the best models yet seen in this country, and practically leave nothing

to desire. In respect to ornamentation they are yet unfinished. The walls and ceiling will in time be appropriately frescoed, and the friezes decorated with sculptured reliefs. But the time has not arrived when we can dream of rivalling Vienna in the artistic treatment of school halls. It will probably be some time yet before America will be able to boast of a school or college hall equal in its artistic character to that of the Akademische Gymnasium.

12. The drawing rooms, of the two descriptions, all spacious, and having every desirable quality, each being provided with two adjoining rooms, one on either end, of ample size for the safe keeping of medals, copies, etc.

13. The fire-proofing, a characteristic of immense importance, and never before attempted to the same extent in a school-house in this country.

14. The iron staircases, in respect not only to their fire-proof material, and rubber-padded steps, but in respect to their spaciousness, being nowhere less than six feet wide, and number and convenient arrangements.

15. The perfection of the lighting of every part of the vast block, and the complete success of the system of heating and ventilation.

16. The composition of the design, the harmonious, symmetrical, and convenient arrangement of all its parts,—an arrangement which combines, in a most remarkable degree, both æsthetic and pedagogical requirements. Herein, in my judgment, the genius of the architect is most signally displayed.

THE ENDS IN VIEW.

In elaborating this project regard was had, not only to the existing organization of the High-School instruction of the city, but also to its future development in the right direction. The ideal to be aimed at in the future development was much considered by me in connection with this design, and this chapter of the memoirs of my superintendency would be incomplete without some indication of what that ideal was.

It was assumed as a fundamental principle, that adequate secondary instruction in all its branches — that which lies between the

limits of the elementary school and the college — should be furnished to pupils of both sexes, at the public expense. This principle has been long practically realized in Boston; and everywhere throughout the civilized world the general drift of public sentiment is in the same direction. It is essentially a democratic principle, and its adoption marks the progress of social and political equality. In providing, in accordance with this principle, for the prospective as well as the immediate wants of a great city the *size* of the building should be determined by the number of pupils which can be managed most economically, with due regard to efficiency, in one establishment, and not by the exigency, fancied or real, of a particular conjuncture. Such was the consideration which determined the size of each of the two school-houses comprised in the block, eight hundred pupils being assumed as the maximum number for such schools.

It was further assumed that separate education of the sexes, and not coeducation in this grade of the city schools, is the normal finality to which all civilization tends; and therefore all the arrangements of the design had regard to the best accommodation of one sex only. It is obviously not well adapted to the accommodation of both sexes.

Again; it was taken for granted, that a complete organization of secondary instruction for a great city requires a sufficient number of two descriptions, at least, of schools for either sex; namely, the classical, the non-classical, corresponding to the German gymnasium and real school, respectively. Our four central schools, taken together, constitute a complete type of the ideal system in my mind; namely, for the classical course, the Boys' Latin and the Girls' Latin; and for the non-classical course, the English High and the Girls' High. The two central girls' schools are at present well accommodated in the grand building on Newton street; but ultimately, no doubt, it will be necessary to provide separate accommodations for these schools, and I trust that, in due time, the Girls' Latin School will be provided with a building to match that of the Latin School for boys. The realization of my ideal would then require in the future, more or less distant, the gradual development of the six mixed high schools in the outlying districts into schools of the types of the central schools, by the application of the principle

of specialization, — one of the essential principles of educational progress, — as fast as considerations of economy will permit, and increasing populations may demand. It will be seen, therefore, that my aim was not, as has been erroneously supposed by some, to prepare the way for merging the outlying schools, or any one of them, into the central schools, but to retain and develop them after the central pattern.

Yours, etc.,

JOHN D. PHILBRICK.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATISTICS

OF THE

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

SEPTEMBER, 1881.

SCHOOL CENSUS.

May, 1881.

Number of children in Boston between the ages of 5 and 15, 61,056
Number attending public schools..... 47,732
" " private schools..... 6,922

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries of officers:..... $52,470 00
" " teachers.....1,112,932 69

Incidental Expenses.

By Committee on Public Buildings 145,913 55
By School Committee 248,361 27
School-houses and lots 215,359 04

SUMMARY.

June, 1881.

General Schools.	No. Schools.	No. of Teachers.	Average No. Pupils Belonging.	Average Attendance.	Average Absence.	Per cent. of Attendance.	No. at date.
Normal	1	4	70	69	1	98.	69
Latin and High	10	88	1,859	1,733	126	93.2	1,739
Grammar	50	624	26,433	23,221	3,212	87.9	25,072
Primary	418	418	22,808	18,923	3,885	83.	22,824
Totals	479	1,134	51,170	43,946	7,224	85.8	49,704

Special Schools.	No. Schools.	No. of Teachers.	Average No. Pupils Belonging.	Average Attendance.	Average Absence.	Per cent. of Attendance.	No. at date.
Horace Mann	1	9	78	63	15	80.	79
Licensed Minors	2	2	62	50	12	80.	60
Evening High	1	9	615	182	. .	. .	. .
Evening	17	106	2,022	1,129	. .	. .	. .
Evening Drawing	6	16	376	277	. .	. .	. .
Totals	27	142	3,153	1,701	. .	. .	. .

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

	SCHOOLS.			TEACHERS.		
	Houses.	Rooms.	Seats.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Normal School	.....	3	150	1	2	3
Latin School	1	47	1,645	12	.....	12
English High School				14	.....	14
Girls' High School	1	9	892	2	16	18
Girls' Latin School				1	4	5
Roxbury High School	1	6	212	2	4	6
Dorchester High School	1	6	205	1	3	4
Charlestown High School	1	9	300	1	5	6
West Roxbury High School	1	1	96	1	2	3
Brighton High School	1	1	81	1	2	3
East Boston High School	1	.....	82	1	2	3
Grammar Schools	50	558	30,267	88	505	593
Primary Schools	100	448	22,247	.....	418	418
Totals	158	1,088	56,177	125	963	1,088

SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

Schools.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Horace Mann School	.....	9	9
Licensed Minors' School	.....	2	2
Evening Schools	49	66	115
Evening Drawing Schools	13	3	16
French: High Schools	3	2	5
German: High Schools	2	.....	2
Sciences: Roxbury and West Roxbury High Schools	.....	1	1
Music: High, Grammar, and Primary Schools	4	.....	4
Illustrative Drawing, Normal School	.....	1	1
Drawing: High Schools	1	.....	1
Sewing	.....	28	28
Laboratory Assistant: Girls' High School	.....	1	1
Gymnastics: Girls' High School	.....	1	1
Gymnastics: Girls' Latin School	.....	1	1
Military Drill: High Schools	1	.....	1
Totals	73	115	188

NORMAL AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

Semi-Annual Returns to June, 1881.

Schools.	Average whole Number.			Average Attendance.			Average Absence.	Per cent. of Attendance.	Head Masters.	Masters.	Junior Masters.	Asst. Principals.	First Assistants.	Second Assist's.	Third Assist's.	Fourth Assist's.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.										
Normal	. . .	70	70	. .	69	69	1	98.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Latin	313	. . .	313	299	. .	299	14	96.	1	3	8	.	.	.	.	.
Girls' Latin	. . .	128	128	. .	118	118	10	92.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	2
English High	339	. . .	339	317	. .	317	22	94.	1	7	6	.	.	.	.	.
Girls' High	. . .	497	497	. .	451	451	46	91.	1	.	1	1	1	3	3	5
Roxbury High	83	96	179	78	88	166	13	94.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	2
Dorchester High	39	55	94	36	50	86	8	91.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	2
Charlestown High	51	79	130	50	74	124	6	95.	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	2
West Roxbury High	24	38	62	23	35	58	4	94.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Brighton High	15	31	46	15	30	45	1	97.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
East Boston High	34	37	71	33	36	69	2	97.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Totals	898	1,031	1,929	851	951	1,802	127	93.	5	16	15	1	5	6	10	19

CLASSIFICATIONS AND AGES, JUNE, 1881.

	First year class.	Second year class.	Third year class.	Fourth year class.	Fifth year class.	Sixth year class.	Out of course class.	Whole number at date.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	18 years and over.
Normal	38	31	....	....	....	....	....	69	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	69
Latin	27	28	33	52	61	48	47	296	2	9	28	64	66	49	38	40
Girls' Latin	....	12	22	25	37	30	....	126	....	4	9	20	27	28	18	20
English High	126	103	84	2	....	....	....	315	....	....	4	41	81	88	47	54
Girls' High	203	97	102	46	....	....	....	448	....	....	...	14	51	89	105	189
Roxbury High	93	47	25	....	....	....	....	165	....	....	...	13	32	58	39	23
Dorchester High	38	24	26	....	....	....	....	88	....	....	...	1	6	27	28	26
Charlestown High	53	31	36	8	....	....	....	128	....	....	...	1	7	44	22	54
West Roxbury High	25	21	13	....	....	....	....	59	....	....	...	2	7	19	10	21
Brighton High	20	9	15	....	....	....	....	44	....	....	1	5	7	11	9	11
East Boston High	44	26	....	....	....	....	....	70	....	....	...	3	16	23	15	13
Totals	667	429	356	133	98	78	47	1,808	2	13	42	164	300	436	331	520
Percentages	36.8	23.7	19.6	7.4	5.5	4.4	2.6	100	.1	.7	2.2	9.	16.5	24.1	18.2	29.2

NORMAL AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

Number of Pupils to a Teacher, excluding Principals, June, 1881.

Schools.	No. of Reg. Teachers.	Average No. of Pupils.	Av'ge No. of Pupils to a Regular Teacher.
Normal	2	70	35.0
Latin	11	313	28.4
Girls' Latin	4	128	32.0
English High	13	339	26.0
Girls' High	17	497	29.2
Roxbury High	5	179	35.8
Dorchester High	3	94	31.3
Charlestown High	5	130	26.0
West Roxbury High	2	62	31.0
Brighton High	2	46	23.0
East Boston High	2	71	35.5
Totals	66	1,929	29.2

Graduates, June, 1881.

Schools.	Regular course.	Two years' course.	Three years' course.	Four years' course.	Total.
Normal	38	.....	.....	.....	38
Latin	27	.....	.....	.....	27
Girls' Latin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
English High	.....	58	69	.....	127
Girls' High	.....	66	92	37	195
Roxbury High	.....	42	25	.....	67
Dorchester High	.....	21	24	.....	45
Charlestown High	.....	25	33	6	64
West Roxbury High	.....	21	13	.....	34
Brighton High	.....	9	14	.....	23
East Boston High	.....	25	.....	.....	25
Totals	65	267	270	43	645

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Semi-Annual Returns to June, 1881.

Schools.	Average whole Number.			Average Attendance.			Average Absence.	Per cent. of Attendance.	Masters.	Sub-Masters.	2d Sub-Masters.	1st Assistants.	2d Assistants.	3d Assistants.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.								
Adams	373	166	539	319	134	453	86	86.	1	1	.	1	1	9
Allston	181	182	363	151	144	295	68	80.	1	.	.	1	2	5
Andrew	369	276	645	288	204	492	153	76.	1	1	.	2	2	7
Bennett	152	154	306	136	133	269	37	88.	1	.	.	1	1	4
Bigelow	762	. . .	762	710	. . .	710	52	93.	1	1	1	1	1	11
Bowditch	. . .	304	304	. . .	257	257	47	85.	1	.	.	1	1	6
Bowdoin	. . .	403	403	. . .	348	348	55	86.	1	.	.	2	1	6
Brimmer	653	. . .	653	595	. . .	595	58	91.	1	1	1	1	1	10
Bunker Hill	302	353	655	276	318	594	61	91.	1	1	.	2	2	8
Central	305	. . .	305	270	. . .	270	35	89.	1	.	.	1	1	4
Chapman	309	326	635	270	282	552	83	87.	1	1	.	2	2	7
Charles Sumner	108	95	203	94	79	173	30	85.	.	1	.	.	1	3
Comins	365	476	841	333	421	754	87	90.	1	1	.	3	2	11
Dearborn	419	419	838	359	352	711	127	85.	1	1	.	2	3	12
Dillaway	. . .	392	392	. . .	340	340	52	87.	1	.	.	2	1	5
Dorchester-Everett	225	228	453	197	197	394	59	87.	1	.	1	1	1	6
Dudley	523	. . .	523	472	. . .	472	51	90.	1	1	.	1	1	7
Dwight	619	. . .	619	573	. . .	573	46	93.	1	1	1	1	1	9
Eliot	913	. . .	913	800	. . .	800	113	88.	1	1	2	1	1	13
Emerson	318	272	590	281	235	516	74	89.	1	1	.	2	2	8
Everett	. . .	682	682	. . .	605	605	77	89.	1	.	.	2	3	9
Franklin[1]	17	725	742	15	635	650	92	88.	1	.	.	2	3	10
Frothingham	263	287	550	234	249	483	67	88.	1	1	.	1	1	9
Gaston	. . .	428	428	. . .	383	383	45	89.	1	.	.	2	1	6
Gibson	112	135	247	96	108	204	43	83.	.	1	.	.	2	4
Hancock	. . .	594	594	. . .	486	486	108	82.	1	.	.	2	2	9
Harris	102	140	242	90	118	208	34	86.	.	1	.	.	1	4
Harvard	275	292	567	239	250	489	78	86.	1	1	.	1	1	9

[1] Including mixed ungraded class.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. — *Continued.*

Schools.	Average whole Number.			Average Attendance.			Average Absence.	Per cent. of Attendance.	Masters.	Sub-masters.	2d Sub-masters.	1st Assistants.	2d Assistants.	3d Assistants.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.								
Hillside	. . .	321	321	. . .	266	266	55	83.	1	.	.	1	1	4
Lawrence	830	. . .	830	783	. . .	783	47	94.	1	1	2	1	1	12
Lewis	322	331	653	289	290	579	74	88.	1	1	.	2	2	8
Lincoln	702	. . .	702	649	. . .	649	53	92.	1	1	1	1	1	10
Lowell	279	227	506	239	195	434	72	86.	1	1	.	1	1	7
Lyman	408	181	589	359	155	514	75	87.	1	1	.	2	2	7
Mather	158	157	315	133	126	259	56	82.	1	.	.	1	1	4
Minot	127	127	254	115	111	226	28	89.	.	1	.	.	1	4
Mt. Vernon	74	74	148	67	64	137	17	89.	.	.	1	.	.	4
Norcross	. . .	681	681	. . .	628	628	53	92.	1	.	.	2	3	9
Phillips	732	. . .	732	652	. . .	652	80	89.	1	1	1	1	1	11
Prescott	215	233	448	198	210	408	40	91.	1	.	1	1	1	6
Prince	135	181	316	105	136	241	75	76.	1	.	.	1	1	4
Quincy	506	. . .	506	455	. . .	455	51	90.	1	1	1	1	1	8
Rice	625	. . .	625	545	. . .	545	80	87.	1	1	1	1	1	8
Sherwin	414	436	850	376	393	769	81	90.	1	1	.	2	3	11
Shurtleff	. . .	667	667	. . .	578	578	89	86.	1	.	.	2	3	8
Stoughton	120	127	247	106	105	211	36	86.	.	1	.	.	1	4
Tileston	34	42	76	29	33	62	14	82.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Warren	297	335	632	271	298	569	63	90.	1	1	.	2	2	8
Wells	. . .	523	523	. . .	455	455	68	87.	1	.	.	2	1	8
Winthrop	. . .	818	818	. . .	731	731	77	89.	1	.	.	2	4	11
Totals	13,643	12,790	26,433	12,169	11,053	23,221	3,212	87.9	43	29	14	65	74	368

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Number of Pupils in each Class, Whole Number, and Ages, June, 1881.

Schools.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Fifth Class.	Sixth Class.	Ungraded Class.	Whole number.	Under eight years.	Eight years.	Nine years.	Ten years.	Eleven years.	Twelve years.	Thirteen years.	Fourteen years.	Fifteen years and over.
Adams	29	90	68	91	103	114	...	495	1	10	60	66	87	75	69	65	62
Allston	27	35	49	105	93	49	...	358	1	5	13	40	38	59	72	52	78
Andrew	30	57	47	107	206	192	...	639	...	6	42	110	103	127	119	55	77
Bennett	14	18	49	57	55	108	...	301	...	2	27	52	46	55	52	35	32
Bigelow	41	41	87	181	193	175	...	718	...	21	90	120	145	109	134	54	45
Bowditch	15	18	29	72	71	93	...	258	...	14	31	35	53	61	57	33	14
Bowdoin	31	37	86	90	87	63	...	394	6	4	34	62	62	70	69	39	48
Brimmer	36	45	84	90	142	187	39	623	...	11	45	101	148	106	90	61	61
Bunker Hill	38	48	89	93	152	146	47	613	...	8	44	108	122	99	102	76	54
Central	18	28	44	48	87	66	...	291	...	4	26	37	45	52	57	39	31
Chapman	35	44	107	110	165	167	...	628	...	24	62	56	107	104	84	99	92
Charles Sumner	8	17	25	39	47	48	...	184	...	...	7	27	32	43	30	31	14
Comins	31	59	128	179	198	185	...	780	...	5	49	133	151	167	103	91	81
Dearborn	36	80	75	92	205	297	...	785	...	7	36	115	176	164	128	95	64
Dillaway	30	48	44	56	93	106	...	377	...	8	37	52	72	58	41	61	48
Dorchester-Everett	22	40	73	84	101	99	...	419	...	1	30	62	74	81	57	46	68
Dudley	39	50	97	98	112	113	...	509	...	4	40	81	87	101	88	65	43
Dwight	45	83	73	91	103	159	30	584	...	3	40	101	101	93	89	86	71
Eliot	28	31	153	100	194	272	95	873	3	21	114	144	155	156	127	108	45
Emerson	35	59	85	114	116	148	...	557	...	7	35	79	87	100	96	64	89
Everett	42	84	88	120	136	145	...	615	...	8	39	74	100	111	84	74	125
Franklin	42	132	74	134	129	89	33	633	1	7	36	91	109	85	107	85	112

Gaston	29	40	46	99	104	96	...	414	...	5	38	43	77	74	60	53	64
Gibson	15	30	23	44	59	66	...	237	...	2	18	42	42	42	35	32	24
Hancock	34	32	33	77	187	108	109	580	...	30	61	97	117	91	78	55	51
Harris	23	20	39	51	53	53	...	239	...	11	26	36	46	36	26	36	22
Harvard	33	49	100	100	144	98	17	541	...	3	39	70	105	115	94	62	53
Hillside	23	38	63	58	72	54	...	308	...	2	23	36	53	57	56	37	44
Lawrence	31	88	136	126	193	158	44	776	...	10	73	157	147	162	129	68	30
Lewis	48	99	108	106	112	160	...	633	...	9	46	87	116	101	94	56	124
Lincoln	44	45	99	144	139	153	46	670	...	11	60	117	123	120	122	70	47
Lowell	32	49	101	101	154	56	...	493	...	1	40	67	91	106	76	63	49
Lyman	28	48	53	74	145	155	40	543	...	12	40	85	81	100	100	63	62
Mather	18	27	45	58	111	59	...	318	...	3	16	43	49	55	66	39	47
Minot	14	44	49	50	48	50	...	245	...	8	26	28	48	29	42	25	39
Mt. Vernon	15	18	20	24	31	32	...	140	...	3	12	27	28	22	27	12	9
Norcross	35	88	92	80	181	155	...	631	...	13	57	90	138	116	98	72	47
Phillips	27	44	80	140	157	206	37	691	1	16	87	111	134	138	95	53	56
Prescott	34	48	46	90	105	106	...	429	...	...	14	55		84	55	52	72
Prince	21	36	49	50	61	94	...	311	1	12	38	56	47	63	44	35	15
Quincy	34	30	66	73	118	138	...	459	...	11	59	91	82	73	74	43	26
Rice	36	49	98	163	119	123	31	619	...	13	58	101	131	92	114	54	56
Sherwin	34	96	72	190	182	220	...	794	...	10	55	119	158	139	128	97	88
Shurtleff	51	47	94	91	190	149	...	622	3	20	76	88	111	88	89	77	70
Stoughton	20	17	47	50	50	63	...	247	...	5	25	37	42	26	50	29	33
Tileston	11	6	10	11	20	12	...	70	...	1	9	7	11	14	11	8	9
Warren	40	42	89	105	140	196	...	612	...	6	52	83	120	103	114	78	56
Wells	42	38	87	90	96	98	34	485	1	9	39	75	81	80	88	51	61
Winthrop	54	96	88	152	203	152	30	775	...	11	61	125	157	112	117	86	106
Totals	1,527	2,445	3,560	4,646	6,061	6,168	665	25,072	19	422	2,129	3,805	4,643	4,405	4,030	2,873	2,746
Percentages	6.1	9.8	14.3	18.2	24.3	24.6	2.7	100	.07	1.7	8.5	15.2	18.6	17.5	16.07	11.46	10.9

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Number of Pupils to a Teacher, excluding Principals, June, 1881.

Schools.	No. of Teachers.	Average No. of Pupils.	No. of Pupils to a Teacher.	Schools.	No. of Teachers.	Average No. of Pupils.	No. of Pupils to a Teacher.
Adams.....	12	539	44.9	Harris	5	242	48.4
Allston	8	363	45.4	Harvard ...	12	567	47.2
Andrew.....	12	645	53.7	Hillside	6	321	53.5
Bennett	6	306	51.	Lawrence ..	17	830	48.7
Bigelow	15	762	50.8	Lewis.....	13	653	50.2
Bowditch ...	8	304	38.	Lincoln	14	702	50.1
Bowdoin....	9	403	44.8	Lowell.....	10	506	50.6
Brimmer....	14	653	46.6	Lyman	12	589	49.
Bunker Hill.	13	655	50.4	Mather	6	315	52.5
Central	6	305	50.8	Minot	5	254	50.8
Chapman ...	12	635	52.9	Mt. Vernon.	4	148	37.
Chas. Sumner	4	203	50.7	Norcross...	14	681	48.6
Comins	17	841	49.4	Phillips	15	732	48.8
Dearborn ...	18	838	46.5	Prescott....	9	448	49.7
Dillaway ...	8	392	49.	Prince	6	316	52.6
Dor.-Everett	9	453	50.3	Quincy.....	12	506	42.1
Dudley	10	523	52.3	Rice	12	625	52.
Dwight.....	13	619	47.6	Sherwin....	17	850	50.
Eliot	18	913	50.7	Shurtleff....	13	667	51.3
Emerson....	13	590	45.3	Stoughton..	5	247	49.4
Everett	14	682	48.7	Tileston....	[1]2	76	38.
Franklin....	15	742	49.8	Warren	13	632	48.6
Frothingham	12	550	45.8	Wells.....	11	523	47.5
Gaston	9	428	47.5	Winthrop ..	17	818	48.1
Gibson	6	247	41.1				
Hancock ...	13	594	45.7	Totals	544	26,433	48.6

[1] Principal included.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Graduates, June, 1881.

Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Adams	21	5	26	Harris	10	13	23
Allston	8	15	23	Harvard	9	16	25
Andrew	19	11	30	Hillside	..	23	23
Bennett	7	6	13	Lawrence	28	..	28
Bigelow	40	..	40	Lewis	20	28	48
Bowditch	..	15	15	Lincoln	44	..	44
Bowdoin	..	17	17	Lowell	12	18	30
Brimmer	36	..	36	Lyman	16	10	26
Bunker Hill	18	20	38	Mather	5	13	18
Central	18	..	18	Minot	6	8	14
Chapman	19	16	35	Mt. Vernon	5	7	12
Charles Sumner	3	5	8	Norcross	..	32	32
Comins	13	18	31	Phillips	25	..	25
Dearborn	16	16	32	Prescott	11	22	33
Dillaway	..	28	28	Prince	5	16	21
Dor.-Everett	8	14	22	Quincy	29	..	29
Dudley	24	..	24	Rice	35	..	35
Dwight	44	..	44	Sherwin	11	24	35
Eliot	28	..	28	Shurtleff	..	51	51
Emerson	11	21	32	Stoughton	12	8	20
Everett	..	42	42	Tileston	2	6	8
Franklin	..	41	41	Warren	21	18	39
Frothingham	9	19	28	Wells	..	24	24
Gaston	..	29	29	Winthrop	..	51	51
Gibson	6	9	15				
Hancock	..	22	22	Totals	654	757	1,411

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Semi-Annual Returns to June, 1881.

Districts.	Teachers.	Average whole Number.			Average Attendance.			Average Absence.	Per cent. of Attendance.	Under 8 years.	Over 8 years.	Whole No. at date.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.					
Adams	6	266	110	376	211	82	293	83	77.9	217	165	382
Allston	6	157	144	301	131	116	247	54	82.	191	125	316
Andrew	10	273	264	537	231	214	445	92	82.8	298	236	534
Bennett	5	127	116	243	103	90	193	50	79.4	169	102	271
Bigelow	12	390	271	661	347	234	581	80	87.8	381	286	667
Bowditch	10	263	206	469	226	171	397	72	84.6	294	192	486
Bowdoin	12	322	311	633	275	249	524	109	82.7	364	263	627
Brimmer	8	193	227	420	168	196	364	56	86 6	193	202	395
Bunker Hill	11	304	322	626	261	268	529	97	84.5	304	315	619
Central	4	101	87	188	72	59	131	57	69.6	102	88	190
Chapman	10	328	233	561	284	189	473	88	84.3	350	236	586
Charles Sumner	4	127	109	236	103	86	189	47	80.	123	127	250
Comins	19	548	569	1,117	474	460	934	183	83.6	603	515	1,118
Dearborn	18	515	501	1,016	411	373	784	232	77.1	518	525	1,043
Dor.-Everett	8	240	202	442	181	146	327	115	73.9	244	188	432
Dudley	11	327	256	583	267	203	470	113	80.6	296	302	598
Dwight	7	178	206	384	149	168	317	67	82.5	218	162	380
Eliot	10	372	125	497	323	105	428	69	86.1	344	154	498
Emerson	9	281	192	473	238	154	392	81	82.8	235	248	483
Everett	12	323	327	650	283	273	556	94	85.5	275	362	637
Franklin	13	359	362	721	311	305	616	105	85.4	373	349	722
Frothingham	8	229	232	461	198	191	389	72	84.3	230	235	465
Gaston	10	269	263	532	237	221	458	74	86.	266	275	541
Gibson	6	136	111	247	108	87	195	52	78 9	141	131	272
Hancock	13	395	317	712	354	274	628	84	88.2	487	234	721
Harris	3	94	68	162	73	44	117	45	72.2	100	69	169
Harvard	13	355	368	723	296	308	604	119	83.5	362	358	720

PRIMARY SCHOOLS. — *Continued.*

Districts.	Teachers.	Average whole Number.			Average Attendance.			Average Absence.	Per cent. of Attendance.	Under 8 years.	Over 8 years.	Whole No. at date.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.					
Hillside . . .	4	97	94	191	73	70	143	48	74.8	105	90	195
Lawrence . .	22	948	257	1,205	852	225	1,077	128	89.3	624	568	1,192
Lewis	10	256	292	548	204	213	417	131	76.	296	261	557
Lincoln . . .	6	247	113	360	212	90	302	58	83.8	190	177	367
Lowell	11	350	302	652	294	251	545	107	83.5	365	294	659
Lyman	6	239	99	338	208	84	292	46	86.3	192	161	353
Mather	6	166	181	347	124	132	256	91	73.7	177	146	323
Minot	4	99	78	177	86	63	149	28	84.1	115	71	186
Mount Vernon	3	61	62	123	52	52	104	19	84.5	75	58	133
Norcross . . .	7	. . .	372	372	. . .	339	339	33	91.1	227	152	379
Phillips . . .	4	129	84	213	108	66	174	39	81.6	114	98	212
Prescott . . .	8	253	209	462	222	176	398	64	86.1	227	232	459
Prince	3	62	63	125	39	39	78	47	62.4	72	50	122
Quincy	7	251	163	414	220	134	354	60	85.5	242	168	410
Rice	8	251	219	470	185	149	334	136	71.	255	228	483
Sherwin . . .	15	429	384	813	371	322	693	120	85.2	424	369	793
Shurtleff . . .	8	233	198	431	203	165	368	63	85.3	252	165	417
Stoughton . .	3	83	82	165	66	61	127	38	76.9	109	66	175
Tileston . . .	1	30	23	53	24	16	40	13	75.4	32	23	55
Warren . . .	7	245	203	448	199	163	362	86	80.8	189	202	391
Wells	11	312	281	593	270	237	507	86	85.4	328	189	517
Winthrop . .	6	183	154	337	157	126	283	54	83.9	194	130	324
Totals . . .	418	12,396	10,412	22,808	10,484	8,439	18,923	3,885	83.	12,482	10,342	22,824

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Number of Pupils in each Class, Whole Number, and Ages, June, 1881.

Districts.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Whole Number.	Five years and under.	Six years.	Seven years.	Eight years.	Nine years and over.
Adams	94	119	169	382	41	79	97	77	88
Allston	84	118	114	316	34	71	86	68	57
Andrew	105	170	259	534	74	89	135	115	121
Bennett	51	90	130	271	36	57	76	53	49
Bigelow	219	184	264	667	52	156	173	165	121
Bowditch	92	168	226	486	69	119	106	97	95
Bowdoin	155	174	298	627	79	137	148	113	150
Brimmer	95	112	188	395	20	50	122	111	92
Bunker Hill	120	229	270	619	58	125	121	154	161
Central	39	56	95	190	22	37	43	32	56
Chapman	159	155	272	586	70	119	161	107	129
Chas. Sumner	50	90	110	250	30	42	51	50	77
Comins	355	322	441	1,118	120	228	255	238	277
Dearborn	264	271	508	1,043	116	177	225	199	326
Dor.-Everett	91	99	242	432	52	83	89	104	104
Dudley	185	122	291	598	51	111	134	151	151
Dwight	112	111	157	380	33	79	106	64	98
Eliot	105	165	228	498	90	120	134	101	53
Emerson	108	155	220	483	38	78	102	119	146
Everett	195	201	241	637	40	107	128	162	200
Franklin	215	215	292	722	61	139	173	164	185
Frothingham	124	179	162	465	29	87	114	123	112
Gaston	108	220	213	541	71	82	113	144	131
Gibson	62	81	129	272	30	55	55	66	66
Hancock	156	215	350	721	96	183	206	139	97
Harris	25	72	72	169	22	34	44	37	32
Harvard	160	205	355	720	44	142	170	177	187
Hillside	46	71	78	195	17	40	48	46	44

PRIMARY SCHOOLS. — *Continued.*

Districts.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Whole Number.	Five years and under.	Six years.	Seven years.	Eight years.	Nine years and over.
Lawrence	300	317	575	1,192	135	231	258	293	275
Lewis	156	118	283	557	58	108	130	148	113
Lincoln	101	117	149	367	57	58	75	86	91
Lowell	169	212	278	659	74	133	158	148	146
Lyman	103	104	146	353	33	77	82	73	88
Mather	48	142	133	323	54	58	65	67	79
Minot	49	52	85	186	39	45	31	38	33
Mt. Vernon	34	46	53	133	15	33	27	33	25
Norcross	95	93	191	379	59	71	85	78	86
Phillips	36	79	97	212	30	41	43	45	53
Prescott	115	141	203	459	39	88	100	94	138
Prince	29	43	50	122	4	29	39	37	13
Quincy	97	158	155	410	70	75	97	76	92
Rice	107	224	152	483	27	103	125	114	114
Sherwin	204	205	384	793	66	175	182	157	213
Shurtleff	108	111	198	417	54	92	106	94	71
Stoughton	55	30	90	175	24	39	46	38	28
Tileston	17	15	23	55	5	13	14	15	8
Warren	108	112	171	391	44	73	72	92	110
Wells	145	208	164	517	83	103	142	102	87
Winthrop	92	108	124	324	31	83	80	72	58
Totals	5,742	7,004	10,078	22,824	2,496	4,554	5,372	5,076	5,326
Percentages	25.2	30.7	44.1	100	11.	20.	23.5	22.2	23.3

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Number of Pupils to a Teacher, June, 1881.

Districts.	No. of Teachers.	Av. whole No. of Pupils.	No. of Pupils to a Teacher.	Districts.	No. of Teachers.	Av. whole No. of Pupils.	No. of Pupils to a Teacher.
Adams	6	376	62.6	Harvard ...	13	723	55.6
Allston	6	301	50.1	Hillside	4	191	47.7
Andrew.....	10	537	53.7	Lawrence ..	22	1,205	54.7
Bennett	5	243	48.6	Lewis.....	10	548	54.8
Bigelow	12	661	55.	Lincoln	6	360	60.
Bowditch...	10	469	46.9	Lowell.....	11	652	59.2
Bowdoin ...	12	633	52.7	Lyman.....	6	338	56.3
Brimmer ...	8	420	52.5	Mather	6	347	57. 8
Bunker Hill.	11	626	56.9	Minot.....	4	177	44.2
Central	4	188	47.	Mt. Vernon	3	123	41.
Chapman ...	10	561	56.1	Norcross...	7	372	53.1
Ch's Sumner	4	236	59.	Phillips	4	213	53.2
Comins.....	19	1,117	58.8	Prescott ...	8	462	57.7
Dearborn ..	18	1,016	56.4	Prince	3	125	41.6
Dor.-Everett	8	442	55.2	Quincy	7	414	59.1
Dudley.....	11	583	53.	Rice	8	470	58.7
Dwight.....	7	384	54.8	Sherwin ...	15	813	54.2
Eliot.....	10	497	49.7	Shurtleff...	8	431	53.8
Emerson ...	9	473	52.5	Stoughton..	3	165	55.
Everett.....	12	650	54.1	Tileston....	1	53	53.
Franklin ...	13	721	55.4	Warren	7	448	64.
Frothingham	8	461	57.6	Wells.....	11	593	53.9
Gaston	10	532	53.2	Winthrop ..	6	337	56.1
Gibson	6	247	41.1				
Hancock....	13	712	54.7	Totals	418	22,808	54.6
Harris	3	162	54.				

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Number of Pupils promoted to Grammar Schools, June, 1881.

Districts.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Districts.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Adams	44	20	64	Harris	16	7	23
Allston	42	34	76	Harvard	55	85	140
Andrew	44	56	100	Hillside	20	26	46
Bennett	22	25	47	Lawrence	209	83	292
Bigelow	93	54	147	Lewis	80	87	167
Bowditch	58	37	95	Lincoln	71	27	98
Bowdoin	56	42	98	Lowell	72	57	129
Brimmer	57	56	113	Lyman	44	23	67
Bunker Hill	37	54	91	Mather	25	26	51
Central	38	25	63	Minot	22	25	47
Chapman	62	57	119	Mt. Vernon	16	17	33
Charles Sumner	20	25	45	Norcross	..	90	90
Comins	104	124	228	Phillips	18	18	36
Dearborn	95	123	218	Prescott	38	40	78
Dor.-Everett	56	38	94	Prince	11	12	23
Dudley	71	58	129	Quincy	76	28	104
Dwight	31	63	94	Rice	62	60	122
Eliot	54	23	77	Sherwin	90	92	182
Emerson	55	49	104	Shurtleff	46	8	54
Everett	95	92	187	Stoughton	14	26	40
Franklin	64	76	140	Tileston	10	7	17
Frothingham	42	48	90	Warren	48	36	84
Gaston	55	85	140	Wells	59	62	121
Gibson	36	26	62	Winthrop	28	59	87
Hancock	63	61	124				
				Total	2,524	2,352	4,876

EVENING SCHOOLS.

November, 1880. — March, 1881.

Schools.	Number of Sessions.	Whole No. Registered.	Average No. Belonging.	Average Attendance.			Av. No. Teachers, including Principal.	Av. No. Pupils to a Teacher, exc. Principal.
				Males.	Females.	Total.		
High	100	915	615	130	52	182	9	23
Anderson Street	83	189	114	42	17	59	6	12
Bigelow School, S.B.	97	594	184	99	34	133	12	12
Blossom Street	101	304	187	85	47	132	11	13
Brighton	76	113	53	28	3	31	3	15
Comins School, Rox.	101	248	106	49	21	70	7	12
Dearborn School, Rox.	98	402	181	69	23	92	8	13
Dorchester	72	115	45	25	2	27	3	13
Lyman School, E.B.	99	372	195	41	13	54	6	11
Hudson Street	99	279	72	33	16	49	5	12
Central School, J.P.	72	89	32	16	. .	16	3	8
Lincoln School, S.B.	98	164	68	26	20	46	5	11
Neponset	69	80	43	14	5	19	3	9
Eliot School-house	100	613	198	62	38	100	8	14
Old Franklin School	82	480	211	78	25	103	8	15
Warren School, Ch'n	98	271	119	57	11	68	6	14
Warrenton-st. Chapel	62	320	116	28	39	67	6	13
Washington Village	90	286	98	51	2	63	6	13
Totals	1,597	5,834	2,637	933	378	1,311	115	13

DRAWING.

Schools.	Number of Sessions.	Whole No. Registered.	Average No. Belonging.	Average Attendance.			Average No. Teachers, including Principal.	Av. No. Pupils to a Teacher, exc. Principal.
				Males.	Females.	Total.		
Appleton Street	64	133	93	45	23	68	3	34
Charlestown	64	120	85	49	7	56	3	28
East Boston	64	82	48	28	7	35	2	35
Roslindale	64	41	26	16	5	21	2	21
Roxbury	64	125	61	34	12	46	3	23
Tennyson Street	64	121	63	51	. .	51	3	26
Totals	384	622	376	223	54	277	16	27.7

CLASSIFICATION AND AGES, JUNE, 1881.

Normal, Latin, and High Schools.

	Under 11 yrs.		11 years.		12 years.		13 years.		14 years.		15 years.		16 years.		17 years.		18 years.		Over 18 years.		Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Normal.																							
Graduating Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	38	38
Past-graduate Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	31	31
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	..	69	69
Latin.																							
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	7	..	15	..	27	..	27
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	12	..	6	..	5	..	28	..	28
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	12	..	10	..	..	..	1	..	33	..	33
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	13	..	15	..	14	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	52	..	52
5th "	..	..	1	..	4	..	7	..	25	..	20	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	61
6th "	..	..	1	..	5	..	17	..	14	..	8	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	48
Out of course	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	10	..	13	..	15	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	47	..	47
Totals	..	..	2	..	9	..	28	..	64	..	66	..	49	..	38	..	18	..	22	..	296	..	296

HIGH SCHOOLS.—*Continued.*

	Under 11 yrs.		11 years.		12 years.		13 years.		14 years.		15 years.		16 years.		17 years.		18 years.		Over 18 years.		Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Girls' Latin.																							
2d Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	7	..	12	12
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	10	..	6	..	1	..	22	22
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	..	10	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	25	25
5th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	..	13	..	12	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	37	37
6th "	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	7	..	11	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	30
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	9	..	20	..	27	..	28	..	18	..	12	..	8	..	126	126
English High.																							
1st year Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	34	..	52	..	29	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	126	..	126
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	24	..	28	..	21	..	5	..	..	..	86	..	86
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	25	..	15	..	19	..	14	..	75	..	75
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
Special Class A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	4	..	7	..	..	..	17	..	17
Special Class B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	9	..	9
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	41	..	81	..	88	..	47	..	38	..	16	..	315	..	315

Girls' High.																								
1st year Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	45	..	66	..	42	..	32	..	5	..	203	203
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	16	..	37	..	24	..	13	..	97	97
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	23	..	44	..	28	..	102	102
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	20	..	23	..	46	46
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	51	..	89	..	105	..	120	..	69	..	448	448
Roxbury High.																								
1st year Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	15	12	13	26	5	6	1	3	..	..	42	51	93
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	5	9	8	10	2	5	..	2	19	28	47
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	6	4	1	1	5	3	16	9	25
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	18	14	22	36	19	20	4	9	5	5	77	88	165
Dorchester High.																								
1st year Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	12	5	7	9	..	..	..	..	20	18	38
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	6	4	3	5	1	2	..	1	11	13	24
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	3	2	16	4	22	26
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	18	9	11	17	2	5	2	17	35	53	88
Charlestown High.																								
1st year Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	2	14	20	2	8	1	..	..	..	22	31	53
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	3	3	4	9	1	3	14	17	31
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	3	9	5	11	11	25	36
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	5	3	5	8
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	2	21	23	7	15	9	18	8	19	50	78	128

CLASSIFICATION, ETC. — *Continued.*

	Under 11 yrs.		*11 years.*		*1 years.*		*13 years.*		*14 years.*		*15 years.*		*16 years.*		*17 years.*		*18 yenrs.*		*Over 18 years.*		*Totals.*		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Brighton High.																							
1st year Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	3	3	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	9	11	20
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	1	..	1	..	..	3	6	9
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	1	3	1	4	2	13	15
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	3	4	1	10	4	5	1	4	1	5	14	30	44
West Roxbury High.																							
1st year Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	5	9	..	2	1	2	..	..	11	14	25
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	2	2	4	..	4	..	4	6	15	21
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	2	1	4	5	8	13
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	1	8	11	2	8	4	8	1	8	22	37	59
East Boston High.																							
1st year Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	8	3	9	10	3	4	..	3	1	..	24	20	44
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	4	..	2	6	..	1	1	7	10	16	26
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	11	5	13	10	5	10	..	4	2	7	34	36	70

CLASSIFICATION AND AGES, JUNE, 1881.

Grammar Schools.

	Under 8 years.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years.		13 years.		14 years.		15 years.		16 years.		17 years and over.		Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Adams School.																									
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	1	11	4	1	1	1	1	22	7	29
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	14	2	21	9	16	4	5	7	3	3	63	27	90
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	1	13	11	12	7	9	6	..	2	..	1	..	..	40	28	68
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	2	24	9	19	6	13	4	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	65	26	91
5th "	..	..	1	1	18	7	20	8	15	6	8	5	9	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	73	30	103
6th "	1	..	3	5	23	9	17	13	22	5	4	3	2	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	39	114
Totals	1	..	4	6	41	19	43	23	66	21	48	27	51	18	46	19	29	10	6	9	4	4	338	157	495
Allston School.																									
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	4	3	3	2	..	10	10	17	27
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	4	7	3	2	4	6	1	1	13	22	35
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	5	6	5	7	2	6	1	7	..	4	19	30	49
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	6	19	8	14	17	12	8	9	2	3	1	..	..	62	43	105
5th "	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	8	12	8	16	11	10	10	2	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	48	45	93
6th "	..	1	..	5	5	7	12	10	4	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	24	49
Totals	..	1	..	5	5	8	21	19	23	15	40	19	33	39	25	27	18	17	11	16	1	15	177	181	358

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. — *Continued.*

	Under 8 years.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years.		13 years.		14 years.		15 years.		16 years.		17 years and over.		Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Andrew School.																									
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	10	8	6	2	19	11	30
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	10	8	7	15	2	2	..	..	29	28	57
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	2	11	11	7	3	1	3	1	1	..	..	27	20	47
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	18	22	16	20	10	5	4	2	..	..	..	..	52	55	107
5th "	..	..	1	..	1	2	13	29	32	21	39	15	22	17	5	3	..	3	1	1	1	..	115	91	206
6th "	..	..	1	4	21	18	46	22	29	9	16	10	7	2	2	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	126	66	192
Totals	..	..	2	4	22	20	59	51	67	36	78	49	66	53	36	19	16	25	14	12	8	2	368	271	639
Bennett School.																									
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	1	2	4	..	1	..	1	7	7	14
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	3	2	..	2	3	1	2	..	1	8	10	18
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	10	3	8	7	2	6	2	1	..	1	26	23	49
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	11	8	7	12	6	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	30	27	57
5th "	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	5	7	11	5	8	5	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	29	55
6th "	..	..	..	2	15	11	17	23	11	10	6	7	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	55	108
Totals	..	..	..	2	16	11	24	28	24	22	26	29	30	22	21	14	6	16	3	4	..	3	150	151	301

Bigelow School.																										
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	9	..	20	..	6	..	..	..	41	..	41
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	15	..	11	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	41	..	41
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	13	..	42	..	20	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	87	..	87
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	52	..	52	..	56	..	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	181	..	181
5th "	..	..	..	..	21	..	58	..	65	..	31	..	15	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	193	..	193
6th "	..	..	21	..	69	..	54	..	24	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	175	..	175
Totals	..	..	21	..	90	..	120	..	145	..	109	..	134	..	54	..	37	..	8	..	..	..	718	..	718
Bowditch School.																										
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	15	15
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	18	18
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	15	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	29
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	14	..	31	..	13	..	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	72	72
5th "	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	12	..	23	..	14	..	13	..	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	71	71
6th "	..	..	..	14	..	26	..	21	..	14	..	8	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	93
Totals	..	..	..	14	..	31	..	35	..	53	..	61	..	57	..	33	..	12	..	1	..	1	..	298	298

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. — *Continued.*

	Under 8 years.		*8 years.*		*9 years.*		*10 years.*		*11 years.*		*12 years.*		*13 years.*		*14 years.*		*15 years.*		*16 years.*		*17 years and over.*		*Totals.*		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Bowdoin School.																									
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	..	10	..	9	..	3	..	31	31
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	9	..	11	..	9	..	5	..	..	..	37	37
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	24	..	29	..	16	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	86	86
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	..	28	..	24	..	17	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	90	90
5th "	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	29	..	22	..	15	..	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	87
6th "	..	6	..	4	..	23	..	20	..	5	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	63
Totals	..	6	..	4	..	34	..	62	..	62	..	70	..	69	..	39	..	29	..	16	..	3	..	394	394
Brimmer School.																									
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	12	..	14	..	6	..	1	..	36	..	36
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	12	..	9	..	14	..	3	..	..	..	45	..	45
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	18	..	29	..	21	..	10	..	2	..	1	..	84	..	84
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	19	..	32	..	24	..	6	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	90	..	90
5th "	..	..	1	..	3	..	31	..	57	..	22	..	13	..	12	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	142	..	142
6th "	..	..	4	..	36	..	56	..	59	..	22	..	8	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	187	..	187
Ungraded Class	..	..	6	..	6	..	10	..	9	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	39
Totals	..	..	11	..	45	..	101	..	148	..	106	..	90	..	61	..	48	..	11	..	2	..	623	..	623

Bunker Hill School.																								
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	5	2	8	10	2	4	..	..	18	20	38
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	5	5	9	7	8	10	..	..	..	..	25	23	48
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	7	9	5	14	12	10	18	2	6	..	..	..	..	40	49	89
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	11	9	7	15	12	12	12	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	47	46	93
5th "	..	..	..	1	2	10	11	14	21	22	20	18	15	10	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	73	79	152
6th "	..	..	2	5	15	16	22	35	11	23	7	5	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	87	146
Ungraded Class	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	7	6	7	1	8	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	24	47
Totals	..	..	2	6	18	26	48	60	54	68	47	52	54	48	40	36	20	28	2	4	..	..	285	328	613
Central School.																									
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	5	..	4	..	1	..	18	..	18
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	9	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	28	..	28
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	17	..	13	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	44	..	44
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	11	..	12	..	9	..	9	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	48	..	48
5th "	..	..	1	..	6	..	19	..	24	..	20	..	13	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	87	..	87
6th "	..	..	3	..	20	..	15	..	10	..	11	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	66	..	66
Totals	..	..	4	..	26	..	37	..	45	..	52	..	57	..	39	..	18	..	11	..	2	..	291	..	291

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. — *Continued.*

	Under 8 years.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years.		13 years.		14 years.		15 years.		16 years.		17 years and over.		Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Chapman School.																									
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	8	6	4	5	2	5	19	16	35
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	8	7	11	4	3	6	..	1	23	21	44
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	2	15	12	22	21	6	14	3	4	..	1	52	55	107
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	18	18	13	20	6	15	4	3	..	..	..	..	48	62	110
5th "	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	15	31	33	23	20	7	7	11	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	81	84	165
6th "	..	..	13	11	26	34	12	21	17	12	12	5	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	86	167
Totals	..	..	13	11	26	36	20	36	55	52	59	45	39	45	50	49	30	27	10	16	2	7	304	324	628
Charles Sumner School.																									
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	2	..	1	3	5	8
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	7	2	2	2	..	1	..	..	11	6	17
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	4	5	3	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	9	16	25
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	8	10	3	4	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	18	21	39
5th "	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	6	6	8	8	8	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	18	47
6th "	..	..	..	..	3	3	13	8	6	6	4	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	20	48
Totals	..	..	..	..	3	4	18	9	13	19	22	21	17	13	20	11	5	5	..	3	..	1	98	86	184

Comins School.																									
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	5	2	8	3	2	..	1	13	18	31
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	2	2	11	12	6	9	4	6	..	2	27	32	59
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	2	11	18	8	17	11	20	11	14	2	8	..	..	49	79	128
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	7	20	15	29	33	14	31	9	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	82	97	179
5th "	..	..	..	..	5	7	22	29	30	31	24	22	13	7	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	100	98	198
6th "	..	..	1	4	11	25	19	45	21	27	11	14	..	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	121	185
Totals	..	..	1	4	16	33	52	81	76	75	79	88	40	63	43	48	19	34	9	16	..	3	335	445	780
Dearborn School.																									
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	4	4	4	8	2	4	..	..	20	16	36
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	9	16	13	7	17	2	6	..	..	33	47	80
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	6	7	11	16	8	15	2	5	..	..	..	..	31	44	75
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	6	15	14	11	11	10	11	..	3	..	..	..	..	47	45	92
5th "	..	..	..	..	3	..	8	12	31	30	30	43	15	20	4	5	2	..	1	1	..	..	94	111	205
6th "	..	..	4	3	22	11	53	42	51	42	19	24	8	13	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	137	297
Totals	..	..	4	3	25	11	61	54	97	79	74	90	59	69	45	50	15	33	5	11	..	..	385	400	785

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. — *Continued.*

	Under 8 years.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years.		13 years.		14 years.		15 years.		16 years.		17 years and over.		Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Dillaway School.																									
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	7	..	9	..	4	..	7	..	30	30
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	5	..	20	..	13	..	4	..	..	..	48	48
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	11	..	23	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	44	44
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	15	..	22	..	8	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	56	56
5th "	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	20	..	29	..	17	..	12	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	93	93
6th "	..	..	..	7	..	30	..	29	..	28	..	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	106
Totals	..	..	..	8	..	37	..	52	..	72	..	58	..	41	..	61	..	33	..	8	..	7	..	377	377
Dorchester-Everett School.																									
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	5	1	2	2	7	8	14	22
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	5	11	2	4	3	9	..	1	12	28	40
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	8	2	12	5	9	5	6	12	2	5	..	3	41	32	73
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	9	3	14	12	10	15	5	7	1	..	..	..	..	1	41	43	84
5th "	..	..	..	..	..	2	15	7	19	14	17	17	3	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	46	101
6th "	..	..	..	1	15	13	14	19	13	12	6	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	50	99
Totals	..	..	..	1	15	15	31	31	45	29	45	36	29	28	22	24	11	21	6	16	2	12	206	213	419

Dudley School.																														
1st Class							1		1				6		11		10		8		2		39		39
2d "											5		12		20		13						50		50
3d "							2		11		31		26		19		7		1				97		97
4th "					2		7		23		30		22		12		2						98		98
5th "			1		8		34		32		22		13		2								112		112
6th "			3		30		37		20		13		9		1								113		113
Totals			4		40		81		87		101		88		65		32		9		2		509		509
Dwight School.																														
1st Class											1				18		15		11				45		45
2d "											4		15		31		29		3		1		83		83
3d "							2		6		14		23		20		7				1		73		73
4th "							11		22		29		19		7		3						91		91
5th "					7		18		34		26		16		2								103		103
6th "			3		31		64		32		14		11		4								159		159
Ungraded Class					2		6		7		5		5		4		1						30		30
Totals			3		40		101		101		93		89		86		55		14		2		584		584

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. — *Continued.*

	Under 8 years.		*8 years.*		*9 years.*		*10 years.*		*11 years.*		*12 years.*		*13 years.*		*14 years.*		*15 years.*		*16 years.*		*17 years and over.*		*Totals.*		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Eliot School.																									
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	10	..	8	..	4	..	2	..	28	..	28
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	8	..	11	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	31	..	31
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	..	41	..	48	..	42	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	153	..	153
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	22	..	27	..	21	..	20	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	100	..	100
5th "	..	..	..	..	17	..	33	..	44	..	49	..	26	..	21	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	194	..	194
6th "	..	..	18	..	70	..	77	..	64	..	22	..	17	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	272	..	272
Ungraded Class	3	..	3	..	27	..	28	..	12	..	16	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	95	..	95
Totals	3	..	21	..	114	..	144	..	155	..	156	..	127	..	108	..	30	..	13	..	2	..	873	..	873
Emerson School.																									
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	5	3	1	3	5	14	12	23	35
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	9	5	8	5	11	6	3	3	40	19	59
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	11	11	18	15	9	5	4	..	5	..	..	37	48	85
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	9	16	18	19	10	14	5	2	4	..	..	..	1	58	56	114
5th "	..	..	..	..	1	8	12	13	21	12	21	8	12	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	49	116
6th "	..	..	2	5	12	14	29	16	25	12	12	7	4	6	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	87	61	148
Totals	..	..	2	5	13	22	41	38	53	34	56	44	54	42	42	22	20	16	12	15	8	18	301	256	557

Everett School.																										
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	11	..	19	..	9	..	42	42
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	6	..	20	..	29	..	22	..	4	..	84	84
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	..	26	..	25	..	13	..	6	..	4	..	88	88
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	15	..	44	..	35	..	18	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	120	120
5th "	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	26	..	49	..	35	..	11	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	136	136
6th "	..	..	..	8	..	33	..	46	..	35	..	16	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	145	145
Totals	..	..	..	8	..	39	..	74	..	100	..	111	..	84	..	74	..	61	..	47	..	17	..	615	615
Franklin School.																										
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	6	..	17	..	16	..	42	42
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	23	..	45	..	38	..	6	..	4	..	132	132
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	14	..	30	..	17	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	74	74
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	30	..	40	..	32	..	15	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	134	134
5th "	..	..	..	2	..	9	..	38	..	34	..	21	..	20	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129	129
6th "	..	1	..	5	..	25	..	36	..	16	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	89
Ungraded Class	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	3	10	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	19	33
Totals	..	1	..	7	2	34	2	89	10	99	..	85	..	107	..	85	..	55	..	37	..	20	14	619	633

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. — *Continued.*

	Under 8 years.		*8 years.*		*9 years.*		*10 years.*		*11 years.*		*12 years.*		*13 years.*		*14 years.*		*15 years.*		*16 years.*		*17 years and over.*		*Totals.*		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Frothingham School.																									
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	6	2	10	2	2	1	1	10	19	29
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	7	12	5	1	..	..	..	..	18	19	37
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	13	21	17	9	10	2	2	1	..	..	..	41	42	83
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	10	12	16	21	12	14	3	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	45	53	98
5th "	..	..	..	..	3	2	17	20	22	21	5	4	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	49	99
6th "	..	..	3	2	15	21	17	16	22	18	6	10	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	72	137
Ungraded Class	1	..	..	..	3	..	6	6	1	4	6	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	13	33
Totals	1	..	3	2	21	23	42	44	56	55	41	50	49	44	21	32	11	13	3	3	1	1	249	267	516
Gaston School.																									
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	16	..	4	..	4	..	29	29
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	16	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	40	40
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	13	..	14	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	46	46
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	15	..	34	..	25	..	16	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	99	99
5th "	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	20	..	39	..	24	..	11	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	104	104
6th "	..	..	..	5	..	31	..	18	..	23	..	13	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	96
Totals	..	..	..	5	..	38	..	43	..	77	..	74	..	60	..	53	..	56	..	4	..	4	..	414	414

Gibson School.																									
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	2	5	..	3	..	..	6	9	15
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	4	2	6	4	3	4	1	..	..	..	1	16	14	30
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	2	..	2	2	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	8	15	23
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	6	2	3	4	5	9	6	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	23	21	44
5th "	..	..	..	..	1	2	9	4	7	11	8	8	2	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	30	59
6th "	..	..	..	2	7	8	9	16	4	8	3	4	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	41	66
Totals	..	..	..	2	8	10	20	22	18	24	21	21	14	21	19	13	6	13	1	3	..	1	107	130	237
Hancock School.																									
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	11	..	13	..	6	..	..	..	34	34
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	..	12	..	9	..	..	..	32	32
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	13	..	10	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	33	33
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	12	..	27	..	22	..	11	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	77	77
5th "	..	..	..	2	..	12	..	41	..	54	..	37	..	28	..	10	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	187	187
6th "	..	..	..	8	..	26	..	27	..	32	..	9	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	108
Ungraded Class	..	..	..	20	..	23	..	27	..	18	..	13	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109	109
Totals	..	..	..	30	..	61	..	97	..	117	..	91	..	78	..	55	..	35	..	16	..	..	..	580	580

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. — *Continued.*

	Under 8 years.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years.		13 years.		14 years.		15 years.		16 years.		17 years and over.		Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Harris School.																									
1st Class	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	1	1	7	1	4	1	1	10	13	23
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	6	6	..	2	..	1	..	1	9	11	20
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	4	4	3	5	10	3	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	15	24	39
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	9	10	10	6	2	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	25	51
5th "	..	..	..	..	5	4	9	13	4	8	2	5	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	33	53
6th "	..	..	2	9	5	12	7	4	4	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	33	53
Totals	..	..	2	9	10	16	18	18	19	27	19	17	10	16	19	17	1	11	1	6	1	2	100	139	239
Harvard School.																									
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	5	3	9	1	7	1	1	10	23	33
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	6	6	9	6	7	4	3	3	..	1	28	21	49
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	23	5	26	6	8	15	3	5	2	1	..	..	67	33	100
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	8	13	20	14	11	13	4	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	52	48	100
5th "	..	..	1	..	3	2	11	16	11	37	14	23	8	14	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	94	144
6th "	..	..	2	..	15	15	17	13	12	12	4	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	47	98
Ungraded Class	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	4	4	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	10	17
Totals	..	..	3	..	19	20	36	34	40	65	65	50	53	41	28	34	14	19	6	11	1	2	265	276	541

Hillside School.																								
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	13	..	4	..	1	..	33	33
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	11	..	9	..	8	.	3	..	4	..	38	38
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	15	..	22	..	11	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	63	63
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	11	..	16	..	12	..	9	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	58	58
5th "	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	17	..	21	..	19	..	9	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	72
6th "	..	..	..	2	..	21	..	12	..	13	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	54	54
Totals	..	..	..	2	..	23	..	36	..	53	..	57	..	56	..	37	..	28	..	9	..	7	..	308	308
Lawrence School.																									
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	10	..	10	..	3	..	1	..	31	..	31
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	13	..	39	..	21	..	11	..	..	..	1	..	88	..	88
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	15	..	50	..	44	..	23	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	136	..	136
4th "	..	..	..	..	2	..	17	..	40	..	43	..	16	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	..	126
5th "	..	..	..	..	22	..	73	..	48	..	33	..	12	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	193	..	193
6th "	..	..	9	..	45	..	53	..	29	..	15	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	158	..	158
Ungraded Class	..	..	1	..	4	..	12	..	12	..	8	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	44
Totals	..	..	10	..	73	..	157	..	147	..	162	..	129	..	68	..	24	..	3	..	3	..	776	..	776

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. — *Continued.*

	Under 8 years.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years.		13 years.		14 years.		15 years.		16 years.		17 years and over.		Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Lewis School.																									
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	8	1	..	14	16	20	28	48
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	6	6	13	16	11	18	10	6	6	4	48	51	99
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	10	17	17	20	6	12	5	7	5	2	..	..	49	59	108
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	24	15	14	13	12	13	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	54	52	106
5th "	..	..	1	..	4	3	14	10	11	19	14	17	7	8	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	55	57	112
6th "	..	..	4	4	21	18	29	26	21	19	4	9	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	78	160
Totals	..	..	5	4	25	21	45	42	62	54	44	57	45	49	22	34	23	36	16	8	21	20	308	325	633
Lincoln School.																									
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	10	..	14	..	8	..	..	..	44	..	44
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	20	..	10	..	11	..	..	..	1	..	45	..	45
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	21	..	32	..	33	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	99	..	99
4th "	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	38	..	45	..	37	..	14	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	144	..	144
5th "	..	..	..	..	7	..	39	..	38	..	36	..	15	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	139	..	139
6th "	..	..	8	..	41	..	57	..	34	..	9	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153	..	153
Ungraded Class	..	..	3	..	11	..	14	..	9	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	..	46
Totals	..	..	11	..	60	..	117	..	123	..	120	..	122	..	70	..	38	..	8	..	1	..	670	..	670

Lowell School.																									
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	10	7	6	..	..	3	1	14	18	32
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	4	10	8	10	4	..	..	1	1	27	22	49
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	17	12	19	12	7	12	4	5	..	..	3	2	58	43	101
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	17	12	27	12	7	7	4	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	61	40	101
5th "	..	..	..	..	7	8	20	20	25	19	13	18	7	12	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	75	79	154
6th "	..	..	..	1	11	14	12	6	4	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	29	56
Totals	..	..	..	1	18	22	38	29	54	37	57	49	40	36	27	36	21	17	..	..	7	4	262	231	493
Lyman School.																									
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	2	9	6	3	1	1	1	18	10	28
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	..	12	5	12	3	..	1	..	..	38	10	48
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	14	3	9	3	8	5	..	..	..	..	40	13	53
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	13	..	18	4	10	11	..	9	1	5	..	1	..	..	44	30	74
5th "	..	..	..	..	4	1	14	5	19	6	26	15	16	18	12	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	95	50	145
6th "	..	..	8	..	21	8	40	14	24	12	11	6	5	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	110	45	155
Ungraded Class	..	..	2	2	5	1	6	4	6	1	6	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	11	40
Totals	..	..	10	2	30	10	62	23	62	19	70	30	63	37	38	25	35	19	3	3	1	1	374	169	543

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. — *Continued.*

	Under 8 years.		*8 years.*		*9 years.*		*10 years.*		*11 years.*		*12 years.*		*13 years.*		*14 years.*		*15 years.*		*16 years.*		*17 years and over.*		*Totals.*		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Mather School.																									
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	3	6	..	3	5	13	18
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	3	5	2	5	3	4	..	..	12	15	27
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	4	10	6	7	7	4	..	1	..	..	19	26	45
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	3	8	7	13	11	7	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	33	25	58
5th "	..	..	..	1	..	3	16	9	15	19	10	12	9	8	2	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	55	56	111
6th "	..	..	..	2	8	5	8	9	7	..	4	6	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	26	59
Totals	..	..	..	3	8	8	25	18	27	22	26	29	32	34	19	20	14	13	6	11	..	3	157	161	318
Minot School.																									
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	2	..	4	..	2	6	8	14
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	9	5	6	6	4	4	4	2	..	2	24	20	44
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	3	8	7	4	3	2	2	1	1	..	1	20	19	39
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	11	6	7	5	2	8	1	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	25	25	50
5th "	..	..	..	..	3	1	9	5	6	11	6	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	23	48
6th "	..	..	7	1	12	10	6	5	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	21	50
Totals	..	..	7	1	15	11	17	11	24	24	16	13	20	22	12	13	13	9	5	7	..	5	129	116	245

Mt. Vernon School.

1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	2	1	2	1	1	..	..	9	6	15
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	5	4	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	9	9	18
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	12	20
4th "	..	..	..	..	.	..	3	1	3	4	5	3	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	13	11	24
5th "	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	4	7	6	5	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	15	31
6th "	..	..	..	2	4	5	9	6	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	18	32
Totals	..	..	..	3	5	7	15	12	13	15	14	8	14	13	5	7	2	5	1	1	..	..	69	71	140

Norcross School.

1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	10	..	13	..	4	..	..	..	35	35
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	26	..	28	..	20	..	5	..	..	..	88	88
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	31	..	31	..	17	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	92	92
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	24	..	21	..	17	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	80	80
5th "	..	..	..	1	..	19	..	36	..	64	..	42	..	12	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	181	181
6th "	..	..	..	12	..	38	..	45	..	38	..	13	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	155
Totals	..	..	..	13	..	57	..	90	..	138	..	116	..	98	..	72	..	38	..	9	..	..	..	631	631

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.—*Continued.*

	Under 8 years.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years.		13 years.		14 years.		15 years.		16 years.		17 years and over.		Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Phillips School.																									
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	6	..	7	..	6	..	27	..	27
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	10	..	13	..	11	..	5	..	1	..	44	..	44
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	17	..	35	..	11	..	10	..	2	..	..	..	80	..	80
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	31	..	52	..	32	..	14	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	140
5th "	..	..	..	..	6	..	34	..	57	..	40	..	10	..	6	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	157	..	157
6th "	1	..	16	..	69	..	56	..	34	..	19	..	6	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	206	..	206
Ungraded Class	..	..	..	..	12	..	11	..	8	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	37
Totals	1	..	16	..	87	..	111	..	134	..	138	..	95	..	53	..	32	..	17	..	7	..	691	..	691
Prescott School.																									
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	5	3	12	4	2	1	2	12	22	34
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	8	14	5	5	8	..	2	24	24	48
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	6	6	8	6	3	8	1	5	..	..	..	..	21	25	46
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	11	8	15	11	10	7	4	11	3	4	1	..	..	..	47	43	90
5th "	..	..	..	..	2	..	10	8	23	13	16	14	6	9	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	47	105
6th "	..	..	..	..	3	9	15	16	15	25	7	9	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	61	106
Totals	..	..	..	..	5	9	29	26	51	46	44	40	30	25	16	36	21	26	10	10	1	4	207	222	429

Prince School.																								
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	8	..	3	..	2	..	1	5	16	21
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	2	5	6	3	10	..	2	..	2	..	..	14	22	36
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	3	13	6	8	1	7	2	2	1	..	..	..	15	34	49
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	8	7	16	4	5	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	16	50
5th "	..	..	1	..	4	2	6	10	6	10	6	11	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	36	61
6th "	..	1	8	3	11	21	15	21	5	5	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	54	94
Totals	..	1	9	3	15	23	24	32	22	25	31	32	21	23	8	27	2	7	1	4	..	1	133	178	311
Quincy School.																									
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	7	..	17	..	2	..	..	..	34	..	34
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	14	..	7	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	30	..	30
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	21	..	17	..	14	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	66	..	66
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	18	..	28	..	13	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	73	..	73
5th "	..	..	1	..	13	..	37	..	30	..	15	..	13	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	..	118
6th "	..	..	10	..	46	..	45	..	21	..	5	..	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138	..	138
Totals	..	..	11	..	59	..	91	..	82	..	73	..	74	..	43	..	22	..	4	..	..	..	459	..	459

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. — *Continued.*

	Under 8 years.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years.		13 years.		14 years.		15 years.		16 years.		17 years and over.		Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Rice School.																									
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	12	..	13	..	3	..	2	..	36	..	36
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	14	..	17	..	9	..	4	..	2	..	49	..	49
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	17	..	41	..	11	..	17	..	3	..	1	..	98	..	98
4th "	..	..	..	..	3	..	28	..	55	..	34	..	31	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	163	..	163
5th "	..	..	4	..	11	..	37	..	38	..	16	..	11	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	..	119
6th "	..	..	9	..	41	..	31	..	25	..	13	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	..	123
Ungraded Class	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	5	..	9	..	7	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	31
Totals	..	..	13	..	58	..	101	..	131	..	92	..	114	..	54	..	41	..	10	..	5	..	619	..	619
Sherwin School.																									
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	4	5	1	10	2	5	11	23	34
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	10	10	21	15	10	16	4	2	..	2	49	47	96
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	8	9	11	7	11	5	4	1	7	..	..	31	41	72
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	13	19	33	26	22	32	16	16	5	4	..	..	..	..	91	99	190
5th "	..	..	..	..	4	5	23	21	37	40	19	13	7	9	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	93	89	182
6th "	..	..	9	1	19	27	40	31	22	26	15	11	7	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	106	220
Totals	..	..	9	1	23	32	65	54	73	85	79	60	55	73	52	45	25	29	6	19	2	7	389	405	794

Shurtleff School.																								
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	..	17	..	16	..	3	..	51	51
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	11	..	22	..	9	..	2	..	1	..	47	47
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	14	..	27	..	29	..	11	..	6	..	2	..	94	94
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	14	..	32	..	32	..	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	91	91
5th "	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	48	..	75	..	32	..	14	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	190	190
6th "	..	3	..	20	..	59	..	37	..	18	..	8	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149	149
Totals	..	3	..	20	..	76	..	88	..	111	..	88	..	89	..	77	..	40	..	24	..	6	..	622	622
Stoughton School.																									
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	3	3	1	1	2	12	8	20
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	4	2	1	1	1	1	13	4	17
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	9	15	7	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	19	28	47
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	7	5	7	8	9	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	21	29	50
5th "	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	7	10	11	4	4	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	26	50
6th "	..	..	2	3	9	13	9	12	4	6	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	28	35	63
Totals	..	..	2	3	10	15	15	22	18	24	12	14	23	27	18	11	11	9	6	2	2	3	117	130	247

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. — *Continued.*

	Under 8 years.		*8 years.*		*9 years.*		*10 years.*		*11 years.*		*12 years.*		*13 years.*		*14 years.*		*15 years.*		*16 years.*		*17 years and over.*		*Totals.*		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.
Tileston School.																									
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	1	2	..	1	..	1	3	8	11
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	4	6
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	10
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	1	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	11
5th "	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	2	2	1	3	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	11	20
6th "	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	12
Totals	..	..	..	1	4	5	3	4	7	4	6	8	3	8	3	5	3	3	1	1	..	1	30	40	70
Warren School.																									
1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	5	5	6	4	7	3	1	21	19	40
2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	5	6	10	5	8	..	..	..	..	19	23	42
3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	9	7	11	19	14	12	4	2	..	4	..	..	41	48	89
4th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	7	12	16	17	20	7	10	3	2	..	..	..	..	50	55	105
5th "	..	..	..	..	2	3	11	19	19	22	19	15	10	16	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	65	75	140
6th "	..	..	3	3	24	23	26	27	19	35	10	12	5	5	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	89	107	196
Totals	..	..	3	3	26	26	37	46	52	68	53	50	49	65	39	39	19	18	4	11	3	1	285	327	612

Wells School.																										
1st Class														2		8		12		15		5		42	42
2d "												5		11		12		5		4		1		38	38
3d "										6		19		34		20		6		2				87	87
4th "								5		23		24		23		7		6		2				90	90
5th "						13		24		30		16		9		3		1						96	96
6th "		1		7		22		34		17		11		6										98	98
Ungraded Class				2		4		12		5		5		3		1		2						34	34
Totals		1		9		39		75		81		80		88		51		32		23		6		485	485
Winthrop School.																										
1st Class														1		13		21		12		7		54	54
2d "										1		9		27		22		26		9		2		96	96
3d "										9		15		27		28		6		3				88	88
4th "						3		18		39		43		35		10		3		1				152	152
5th "				2		20		57		71		31		16		6								203	203
6th "				9		38		50		37		13		5										152	152
Ungraded Class												1		6		7		12		3		1		30	30
Totals				11		61		125		157		112		117		86		68		28		10		775	775

CLASSIFICATION AND AGES, JUNE, 1881.

Primary Schools.

	Under 5 years.		5 years.		6 years.		7 years.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years and over.		Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Adams District.																			
Adams School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	3	2	20	12	26	11	11	3	4	2	64	30	94
Totals	..	..	..	...	...	...	3	2	20	12	26	11	11	3	4	2	64	30	94
Webster-st. School.																			
2d Class	..	..	..	...	17	3	31	18	26	4	9	4	3	..	2	2	88	31	119
3d "	..	..	29	12	39	20	32	11	12	3	3	1	3	2	2	...	120	49	169
Totals	..	..	29	12	56	23	63	29	38	7	12	5	6	2	4	2	208	80	288
Allston District.																			
Everett School, Pearl st.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	3	4	1	1	...	9	8	17
2d "	..	..	..	...	4	4	12	15	6	6	3	3	2	..	...	1	27	29	56
3d "	..	..	6	4	8	6	6	4	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	21	14	35
Totals	..	..	6	4	12	10	18	21	9	8	5	6	6	1	1	1	57	51	108

Auburn School, School st.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	2	...	6	3	8	9	3	8	3	..	...	1	22	21	43
2d "	..	..	..	...	4	7	1	2	6	4	3	2	1	..	...	...	15	15	30
3d "	..	..	5	4	8	5	4	1	...	2	..	..	..	..	...	...	17	12	29
Totals	..	..	5	4	14	12	11	6	14	15	6	10	4	..	...	1	54	48	102
Webster School, Webster pl.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	2	1	5	6	5	2	2	1	...	...	14	10	24
2d "	..	..	..	1	3	3	5	7	4	5	..	2	1	1	...	...	13	19	32
3d "	1	..	3	10	8	9	8	7	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	...	23	27	50
Totals	1	..	3	11	11	12	15	15	10	12	6	4	3	2	1	...	50	56	106
Andrew District.																			
Andrew School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	4	18	16	20	24	7	6	3	6	49	56	105
Totals	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	4	18	16	20	24	7	6	3	6	49	56	105
Ticknor School, Dorchester st.																			
2d Class	..	..	..	...	3	3	26	31	33	32	11	17	5	2	4	3	82	88	170
3d "	1	2	37	34	39	44	43	30	7	9	5	4	1	1	1	1	134	125	259
Totals	1	2	37	34	42	47	69	61	40	41	16	21	6	3	5	4	216	213	429

PRIMARY SCHOOLS. — *Continued.*

	Under 5 years.		5 years.		6 years.		7 years.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years and over.		Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Bennett District.																			
Winship School, Winship pl.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	1	5	12	10	7	5	3	1	2	22	25	47
2d "	..	..	..	...	9	4	20	13	10	11	4	2	..	..	1	1	44	31	75
3d "	..	..	13	17	14	18	16	9	4	3	4	..	1	..	...	1	52	47	100
Totals	..	..	13	17	23	22	37	23	19	26	18	9	6	3	2	4	118	103	222
Oak-sq. School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	..	1	..	..	...	...	3	1	4
2d "	..	..	..	...	...	1	3	3	...	4	1	1	..	2	...	...	4	11	15
3d "	..	..	4	2	4	7	8	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	...	...	18	12	30
Totals	..	..	4	2	4	8	12	4	3	5	2	3	..	2	...	...	25	24	49
Bigelow District.																			
Hawes Hall, Broadway.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	1	...	23	17	49	31	46	27	12	5	4	4	135	84	219
2d "	..	..	1	...	8	6	21	27	24	23	6	3	4	2	1	...	65	61	126
3d "	..	..	1	3	11	10	6	2	3	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	21	15	36
Totals	..	..	2	3	20	16	50	46	76	54	52	30	16	7	5	4	221	160	381

Simonds School, Broadway.																			
2d Class	..	..	..	...	11	7	13	8	9	4	2	1	..	3	...	...	35	23	58
3d "	1	..	14	5	23	24	20	14	9	5	1	..	..	..	...	...	68	48	116
Totals	1	..	14	5	34	31	33	22	18	9	3	1	..	3	...	...	103	71	174
Fourth-st. School.																			
3d Class	..	..	9	4	21	6	6	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	...	...	38	1	54
Totals	..	..	9	4	21	6	6	2	4	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	38	16	54
Bank-Building School, E st.																			
3d Class	..	..	9	5	15	13	9	5	...	2	..	..	..	..	...	...	33	25	58
Totals	..	..	9	5	15	13	9	5	...	2	..	..	..	..	...	...	33	25	58
Bowditch District.																			
Guild School, East st.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	3	6	16	15	19	10	9	5	5	4	52	40	92
2d "	..	..	..	...	17	12	29	22	29	21	11	10	3	7	5	2	94	74	168
3d "	..	..	40	29	46	44	29	17	7	9	3	2	..	..	...	...	125	101	226
Totals	..	..	40	29	63	56	61	45	52	45	33	22	12	12	10	6	271	215	486

PRIMARY SCHOOLS. — *Continued.*

	Under 5 years.		5 years.		6 years.		7 years.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years and over.		Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Bowdoin District.																			
Somerset-st. School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	2	4	10	13	22	12	11	6	2	14	47	49	96
2d "	..	..	..	...	1	2	4	5	9	6	4	2	1	..	...	1	19	16	35
3d "	..	..	6	10	12	12	8	4	...	4	..	1	..	..	...	...	26	31	57
Totals	..	..	6	10	13	14	14	13	19	23	26	15	12	6	2	15	92	96	188
Sharp School, Anderson st.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	2	6	1	2	...	...	5	16	21
2d "	..	..	..	...	2	1	16	12	16	13	4	6	3	6	...	3	41	41	82
3d "	..	..	11	13	22	26	10	22	5	1	1	3	2	..	...	1	51	66	117
Totals	..	..	11	13	24	27	26	37	23	19	7	15	6	8	...	4	97	123	220
Winchell School, Blossom st.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	4	3	7	4	6	7	1	3	3	...	21	17	38
2d "	..	..	..	...	2	3	12	12	8	7	5	2	3	1	1	1	31	26	57
3d "	..	..	21	18	26	28	12	15	2	1	1	..	..	..	...	...	62	62	124
Totals	..	..	21	18	28	31	28	30	17	12	12	9	4	4	4	1	114	105	219

Brimmer District.																			
Starr King School, Tennyson st.																			
3d Class	..	..	6	8	13	18	23	20	4	3	1	..	..	..	...	...	47	49	96
Totals	..	..	6	8	13	18	23	20	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	...	47	49	96
Skinner School, Fayette st.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	2	23	19	19	22	3	5	...	1	46	49	95
2d "	..	..	..	...	...	...	12	23	18	21	7	21	4	5	1	...	42	70	112
3d "	..	..	2	4	11	9	21	20	6	16	1	1	..	1	...	...	41	51	92
Totals	..	..	2	4	11	9	34	45	47	56	27	44	7	11	1	1	129	170	299
Bunker Hill District.																			
Haverhill-st. School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	2	1	1	3	...	...	8	5	13
2d "	..	..	..	...	2	4	5	7	14	10	5	5	3	2	1	...	30	28	58
3d "	..	..	9	6	9	9	1	2	4	2	1	1	..	..	...	...	24	20	44
Totals	..	..	9	6	11	13	6	9	23	13	8	7	4	5	1	...	62	53	115
Bunker Hill-st. School, cor. Charles.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	2	1	8	18	13	21	18	21	1	4	42	65	107
2d "	.	..	..	...	4	5	26	23	31	31	13	19	7	7	2	3	83	88	171
3d "	..	..	15	28	51	41	23	31	15	15	4	1	1	1	...	...	109	117	226
Totals	..	..	15	28	55	46	51	55	54	64	30	41	26	29	3	7	234	270	504

PRIMARY SCHOOLS. — *Continued.*

	Under 5 years.		5 years.		6 years.		7 years.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years and over.		Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Central District.																			
Thomas-st. School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	1	4	4	10	8	3	6	2	...	20	19	39
2d "	..	..	..	...	...	...	5	6	10	4	8	2	3	..	2	3	28	15	43
3d "	..	..	5	4	9	12	7	5	3	3	..	..	..	..	...	...	24	24	48
Totals	..	..	5	4	9	12	13	12	17	11	18	10	6	6	4	3	72	58	130
Childs-st. School.																			
2d Class	..	..	..	...	1	...	4	1	...	1	2	2	1	..	...	1	8	5	13
3d "	2	..	7	4	8	7	5	8	3	...	..	1	1	1	...	...	26	21	47
Totals	2	..	7	4	9	7	9	9	3	1	2	3	2	1	...	1	34	26	60
Chapman District.																			
Webb School, Porter st.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	4	1	5	3	18	7	6	2	4	3	27	16	53
2d "	..	..	..	...	2	...	10	2	16	5	7	2	..	1	...	...	35	10	45
3d "	..	..	27	9	29	10	27	10	6	3	1	..	..	1	...	...	90	33	123
Totals	..	..	27	9	31	10	41	13	27	11	26	9	6	4	4	3	162	59	221

Tappan School, Lexington st.																			
1st Class	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	9	8	14	19	18	24	6	2	4	2	51	55	106
2d "	. .	. .	. .	. . .	4	10	24	24	16	12	9	8	2	1	. . .	. . .	55	55	110
3d "	. .	. .	18	16	28	36	21	21	3	5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	1	70	79	149
Totals	. .	. .	18	16	32	46	54	53	33	36	27	32	8	3	4	3	176	189	365
Charles Sumner District.																			
Charles Sumner School.																			
1st Class	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	2	2	2	6	6	5	1	3	11	16	27
2d "	. .	. .	. .	. . .	1	1	9	6	12	16	7	4	2	2	1	1	32	30	62
3d "	. .	. .	6	5	14	12	14	5	1	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	35	24	59
Totals	. .	. .	6	5	15	13	23	11	15	20	9	10	8	7	2	4	78	70	148
Canterbury-st. School.																			
1st Class	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	5	1	. . .	3	2	4	3	2	3	. . .	13	10	23
2d "	. .	. .	. .	. . .	3	4	8	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	. . .	1	17	11	28
3d "	. .	. .	11	8	6	1	1	. . .	3	6	4	6	2	1	. . .	2	27	24	51
Totals	. .	. .	11	8	9	5	14	3	5	10	9	11	6	5	3	3	57	45	102

PRIMARY SCHOOLS. — *Continued.*

	Under 5 years.		5 years.		6 years.		7 years.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years and over.		Totals		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Comins District.																			
Francis-st. School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	7	..	2	5	3	1	...	7	13	20
2d "	..	..	..	...	...	...	6	3	3	5	5	4	1	..	...	1	15	13	28
3d "	..	..	12	5	15	13	13	5	5	2	2	1	2	..	...	...	49	26	75
Totals	..	..	12	5	15	13	20	9	8	14	7	7	8	3	1	1	71	52	123
Phillips-st. School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	2	4	16	28	35	41	15	13	8	4	76	90	166
2d "	..	..	..	...	14	12	31	34	29	32	11	11	3	4	3	5	92	97	189
3d "	..	..	12	8	20	26	11	18	6	7	1	..	..	1	1	2	51	62	113
Totals	..	..	12	8	34	38	44	56	51	67	47	52	18	18	12	11	219	249	468
Smith-st. School.																			
1st Class	..	..	9	6	15	15	3	6	8	...	..	4	..	..	...	...	35	31	66
3d "	2	2	21	4	12	19	...	4	...	1	1	..	..	..	...	...	36	30	66
Totals	2	2	30	10	27	34	3	10	8	1	1	4	..	..	...	...	71	61	132

Roxbury-st. School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	2	8	17	18	17	18	3	10	5	5	44	59	103
2d "	..	..	..	...	1	5	20	25	16	17	6	7	1	2	2	3	46	59	105
3d "	..	..	19	20	34	27	27	31	11	10	4	2	..	1	1	...	96	91	187
Totals	..	..	19	20	35	32	49	64	44	45	27	27	4	13	8	8	186	209	395
Dearborn District.																			
Yeoman-st. School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	2	6	9	21	17	15	25	6	7	48	60	108
2d "	..	..	..	...	...	...	7	12	23	24	16	19	8	6	2	...	56	61	117
3d "	..	..	19	22	39	36	42	36	15	9	6	4	2	3	1	1	124	111	235
Totals	..	..	19	22	39	36	49	50	44	42	43	40	25	34	9	8	228	232	460
Eustis-st. School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	3	3	8	13	11	3	8	2	4	21	34	55
2d "	..	..	..	...	1	1	3	3	13	5	13	9	3	2	2	...	35	20	55
3d "	..	..	13	11	23	21	18	18	14	6	3	1	1	..	...	1	72	58	130
Totals	..	..	13	11	24	22	21	24	30	19	29	21	7	10	4	5	128	112	240

PRIMARY SCHOOLS. — *Continued.*

	Under 5 years.		5 years.		6 years.		7 years.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years and over.		Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
George-st School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	5	5	10	14	20	22	10	11	1	3	46	55	101
2d "	..	..	..	1	3	6	15	19	17	18	6	9	4	1	...	...	45	54	99
3d "	..	..	21	29	21	26	24	13	5	...	2	..	..	..	1	1	74	69	143
Totals	..	..	21	30	24	32	44	37	32	32	28	31	14	12	2	4	165	178	343
Dorchester-Everett District.																			
Dorchester-Everett School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	3	4	6	1	1	16	13	29
2d "	..	..	..	...	1	...	4	8	18	10	6	10	2	3	1	1	32	32	64
3d "	..	..	15	4	19	12	14	18	9	4	1	2	1	2	...	...	59	42	101
Totals	..	..	15	4	20	12	18	26	31	17	14	15	7	11	2	2	107	87	194
Howard-ave. School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	14	5	2	4	2	...	23	17	40
2d "	..	..	..	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	2	1	2	2	...	...	10	5	15
3d "	..	..	12	9	17	14	8	13	6	10	1	..	..	..	...	...	44	46	90
Totals	..	..	12	9	17	14	11	13	14	20	17	6	4	6	2	...	77	68	145

Dorchester-ave. School.																			
1st Class	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	. . .	7	3	5	4	. .	. .	1	1	14	8	22
2d "	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	1	1	4	3	7	3	1	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	7	13	20
3d "	. .	. .	10	2	11	8	8	7	2	. . .	1	1	. .	. .	1	. . .	33	18	51
Totals	. .	. .	10	2	11	9	10	11	12	10	9	6	. .	. .	2	1	54	39	93
Dudley District.																			
Dudley School.																			
1st Class	. .	. .	. .	. . .	2	. . .	7	7	9	11	15	5	3	3	1	1	37	27	64
2d "	. .	. .	. .	. . .	1	. . .	8	7	30	18	15	4	9	2	. . .	1	63	32	95
3d "	. .	. .	3	2	18	12	16	4	2	1	1	. .	1	. .	. . .	. . .	41	19	60
Totals	. .	. .	3	2	21	12	31	18	41	30	31	9	13	5	1	2	141	78	219
Vernon-street School.																			
1st Class	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	6	3	14	21	11	15	7	14	5	6	43	59	102
3d "	. .	. .	8	10	15	12	17	18	6	11	2	6	1	2	. . .	. . .	49	59	108
Totals	. .	. .	8	10	15	12	23	21	20	32	13	21	8	16	5	6	92	118	210
Thornton-st. School.																			
1st Class	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	5	4	3	3	3	. . .	. . .	8	11	19
2d "	. .	. .	. .	. . .	1	2	6	6	5	3	1	. .	2	. .	. . .	1	15	12	27
3d "	. .	. .	7	6	15	11	8	6	6	3	. .	2	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	36	28	64
Totals	. .	. .	7	6	16	13	14	12	12	11	5	5	5	3	. . .	1	59	51	110

PRIMARY SCHOOLS. — *Continued.*

	Under 5 years.		5 years.		6 years.		7 years.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years and over.		Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Municipal Ct. B'ld'g, Roxbury st.																			
3d Class	..	..	10	5	14	8	9	6	4	1	1	1	..	..	...	...	38	21	59
Totals	..	..	10	5	14	8	9	6	4	1	1	1	..	..	...	...	38	21	59
Dwight District.																			
Rutland-st. School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	4	6	10	25	17	24	6	6	3	11	40	72	112
2d "	..	..	..	...	10	2	25	26	14	9	9	12	1	3	...	...	59	52	111
3d "	..	..	5	6	23	28	13	26	2	3	1	3	..	..	...	1	44	67	111
Totals	..	..	5	6	33	30	42	58	26	37	27	39	7	9	3	12	143	191	334
Girls' High School Building.																			
3d Class	..	..	15	7	11	5	2	4	1	...	..	..	..	1	...	...	29	17	46
Totals	..	..	15	7	11	5	2	4	1	...	..	..	..	1	...	...	29	17	46

Eliot District.																			
Pormort School, Snelling place.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	3	2	6	4	4	..	1	..	...	...	14	6	20
2d "	..	..	..	...	5	2	16	4	23	7	4	3	1	2	...	...	49	18	67
3d "	..	..	16	9	31	11	18	3	7	7	1	1	1	..	2	...	76	31	107
Totals	..	..	16	9	36	13	37	9	36	18	9	4	3	2	2	...	139	55	194
Freeman School, Charter st.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	20	4	26	7	17	5	3	3	...	...	66	19	85
2d "	..	..	6	...	19	4	34	16	7	7	2	2	1	..	...	...	69	29	98
3d "	..	..	49	10	40	8	12	2	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	101	20	121
Totals	..	..	55	10	59	12	66	22	33	14	19	7	4	3	...	...	236	68	304
Emerson District.																			
Emerson School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	15	15	12	15	13	9	16	12	56	52	108
Totals	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	15	15	12	15	13	9	16	12	56	52	108
Princeton-st. School.																			
2d Class	..	..	..	...	8	1	29	23	27	17	23	11	3	2	9	2	99	56	155
3d "	..	..	29	11	47	33	28	25	21	12	4	5	..	2	1	2	130	90	220
Totals	..	..	29	11	55	34	57	48	48	29	27	16	3	4	10	4	229	146	375

PRIMARY SCHOOLS. — *Continued.*

	Under 5 years.		5 years.		6 years.		7 years.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years and over.		Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Everett District.																			
West Concord-st. School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	7	5	25	28	31	33	23	18	11	14	97	98	195
2d "	..	..	..	...	7	9	29	24	38	44	17	17	6	5	3	2	100	101	201
3d "	..	..	22	18	46	45	29	34	15	12	6	5	..	4	2	3	120	121	241
Totals	..	..	22	18	53	54	65	63	78	84	54	55	29	27	16	19	317	320	637
Franklin District.																			
Cook School, Groton st.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	1	9	10	18	21	7	16	12	10	...	4	46	62	108
2d "	..	..	..	...	8	9	14	22	14	14	12	9	3	2	1	1	52	57	109
3d "	..	..	19	7	24	22	13	14	8	4	1	1	..	..	...	...	65	48	113
Totals	..	..	19	7	32	32	36	46	40	39	20	26	15	12	1	5	163	167	330

Wait School, Shawmut ave.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	3	3	19	14	20	16	10	14	2	6	54	53	107
2p "	..	..	..	...	3	...	14	20	19	19	13	14	2	1	1	...	52	54	106
3d "	..	..	19	16	38	34	24	27	6	8	5	2	..	..	...	...	92	87	179
Totals	..	..	19	16	41	34	41	50	44	41	38	32	12	15	3	6	198	194	392
Frothingham District.																			
Frothingham School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	3	19	27	27	25	8	8	3	3	58	66	124
2d "	..	..	..	...	...	...	3	4	16	9	6	10	5	1	...	1	30	25	55
Totals	..	..	..	...	...	...	4	7	35	36	33	35	13	9	3	4	88	91	179
Moulton-st. School.																			
2d Class	..	..	..	...	4	3	20	22	23	20	5	5	1	4	...	...	53	54	107
3d "	..	..	5	4	25	27	27	25	4	2	..	..	..	..	...	...	61	58	119
Totals	..	..	5	4	29	30	47	47	27	22	5	5	1	2	...	...	114	112	226
Tremont-pl. School.																			
2d Class	..	..	..	...	3	6	1	5	...	2	..	..	..	..	...	...	4	13	17
3d "	..	..	9	11	11	8	2	1	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	23	20	43
Totals	..	..	9	11	14	14	3	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	...	...	27	33	60

PRIMARY SCHOOLS. — *Continued.*

	Under 5 years.		5 years.		6 years.		7 years.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years and over.		Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Gaston District.																			
Gaston School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	7	...	20	..	11	..	11	...	4	...	53	53
2d "	..	..	..	...	...	4	...	12	...	15	..	11	..	3	...	4	...	49	49
3d "	..	..	..	22	...	38	...	27	...	21	..	2	..	1	...	...	...	111	111
Totals	..	..	..	22	...	42	...	46	...	56	..	24	..	15	...	8	...	213	213
Tuckerman School, Fourth st.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	25	..	14	..	2	...	55	...	55
2d "	..	..	..	...	10	2	42	6	53	18	22	9	3	1	1	4	131	40	171
3d "	5	..	42	2	28	...	17	2	3	...	3	..	..	..	...	...	98	4	102
Totals	5	..	42	2	38	2	59	8	70	18	50	9	17	1	3	4	284	44	328
Gibson District.																			
Gibson School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	3	4	1	2	2	2	9	14	23
2d "	..	..	..	...	...	...	2	3	7	4	2	1	..	2	2	...	13	10	23
3d "	..	..	2	4	13	9	4	8	3	6	2	2	..	1	...	1	24	31	55
Totals	..	..	2	4	13	9	6	11	13	16	7	7	1	5	4	3	46	55	101

Atherton School, Columbia st.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	1	...	...	5	4	3	1	..	1	2	...	10	7	17
2d "	..	..	..	...	...	1	4	5	2	1	3	2	1	1	...	...	10	10	20
3d "	..	..	3	2	7	6	3	2	2	1	..	1	..	2	...	...	15	14	29
Totals	..	..	3	2	7	8	7	7	9	6	6	4	1	4	2	...	35	31	66
Glen-road School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	1	2	...	6	4	10
2d "	..	..	..	...	...	...	4	3	6	2	..	..	..	..	...	...	10	5	15
3d "	1	..	6	4	5	4	...	...	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	13	8	21
Totals	1	..	6	4	5	4	4	3	7	3	2	2	2	1	2	...	29	17	46
Thetford-ave. School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	5	1	1	1	...	...	9	3	12
2d "	..	..	..	...	2	2	5	5	2	2	2	1	1	..	...	1	12	11	23
3d "	..	..	4	4	5	...	6	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	...	...	16	8	24
Totals	..	..	4	4	7	2	11	6	6	6	7	2	2	1	...	1	37	22	59
Hancock District.																			
Cushman School, Parmenter st.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	5	2	19	10	27	18	14	12	5	4	1	...	71	46	117
2d "	..	..	..	1	18	9	30	26	32	20	17	15	1	..	...	...	98	71	169
3d "	..	..	55	37	65	49	31	32	10	11	2	1	..	..	...	...	163	130	293
Totals	..	..	55	38	88	60	80	68	69	49	33	28	6	4	1	...	332	247	579

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—*Continued.*

	Under 5 years.		5 years.		6 years.		7 years.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years and over.		Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Ingraham School, Sheafe st.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	6	2	6	5	4	7	3	1	...	5	19	20	39
2d "	..	..	..	2	2	5	12	12	4	4	2	3	..	..	...	...	20	26	46
3d "	1	..	17	11	18	8	1	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	37	20	57
Totals	1	..	17	13	20	13	19	15	10	9	6	10	3	1	...	5	76	66	142
Harris District.																			
Harris School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	2	1	8	2	5	4	..	1	...	2	15	10	25
2d "	..	..	..	...	5	2	13	10	14	10	10	6	2	..	...	...	44	28	72
3d "	..	1	14	7	14	13	9	9	2	1	..	1	..	..	...	1	39	33	72
Totals	..	1	14	7	19	15	24	20	24	13	15	11	2	1	..	3	98	71	169

Harvard District.																			
Harvard Hill School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	2	9	13	18	29	9	16	...	8	37	68	105
2d "	..	..	..	...	2	4	9	27	33	32	16	17	5	8	...	...	65	88	153
3d "	..	..	19	25	35	30	43	28	18	16	6	5	1	1	...	...	122	105	227
Totals	..	..	19	25	37	34	53	57	60	61	40	51	15	25	...	8	224	261	485
Common-st. School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	4	2	9	11	7	15	3	3	...	1	23	32	55
2d "	..	..	..	...	2	1	6	8	13	8	5	6	1	2	...	...	27	25	52
3d "	..	..	30	13	22	22	16	11	7	4	1	1	1	..	...	...	77	51	128
Totals	..	..	30	13	24	23	26	21	29	23	13	22	5	5	...	1	127	108	235
Hillside District.																			
Green-st. School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	2	1	5	2	...	7	8	15
2d "	..	..	..	...	3	2	8	9	12	4	6	6	3	..	...	1	32	22	54
3d "	1	1	5	3	6	6	1	3	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	13	13	26
Totals	1	1	5	3	9	8	9	12	14	5	8	8	4	5	2	1	52	43	95

PRIMARY SCHOOLS. — *Continued.*

	Under 5 years.		5 years.		6 years.		7 years.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years and over.		Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Washington-st. School, near Green st.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	1	3	10	5	3	3	5	...	...	12	19	31
2d "	..	..	..	...	...	1	3	3	2	6	1	..	..	..	1	...	7	10	17
3d "	..	..	3	4	11	11	9	10	2	1	1	..	..	..	...	...	26	26	52
Totals	..	..	3	4	11	12	13	14	7	17	7	3	3	5	1	...	45	55	100
Lawrence District.																			
Mather School, Broadway.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	8	...	45	...	29	..	14	..	7	...	103	...	103
2d "	..	..	..	...	7	...	44	...	41	...	13	..	3	..	...	...	108	...	108
3d "	10	..	49	...	84	...	43	...	23	...	5	..	..	..	...	...	214	...	214
Totals	10	..	49	...	91	...	95	...	109	...	47	..	17	..	7	...	425	...	425
Parkman School, Silver st.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	2	...	12	13	19	9	19	12	5	5	57	39	96
2d "	..	..	..	...	4	2	20	4	31	12	12	9	3	2	...	1	70	30	100
3d "	1	..	11	4	33	18	34	9	7	6	5	4	2	..	...	...	93	41	134
Totals	1	..	11	4	37	20	56	13	50	31	36	22	24	14	5	6	220	110	330

Howe School, Fifth st.																			
1st Class	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	4	2	16	23	24	21	8	3	. . .	. . .	52	49	101
2d "	. .	. .	. .	. . .	1	. . .	19	18	24	16	12	8	6	5	. . .	. . .	62	47	109
3d "	. .	. .	31	5	56	9	34	9	12	9	4	2	3	. .	. . .	. . .	140	34	174
Totals	. .	. .	31	5	57	9	57	29	52	48	40	31	17	8	. . .	. . .	254	130	384
Spelman Hall, 134 Broadway.																			
3d Class	. .	. .	14	10	14	3	3	5	3	. . .	. .	1	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	34	19	53
Totals	. .	. .	14	10	14	3	3	5	3	. . .	. .	1	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	34	19	53
Lewis District.																			
Winthrop-st. School.																			
1st Class	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	2	2	8	9	11	12	4	6	3	1	28	30	58
2d "	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	2	3	7	10	16	6	1	1	1	1	. . .	21	27	48
3d "	. .	. .	10	9	17	24	14	18	10	6	1	2	1	. .	. . .	. . .	53	59	112
Totals	. .	. .	10	9	17	26	19	27	28	31	18	15	6	7	4	1	102	116	218
Munroe-st. School.																			
1st Class	. .	. .	. .	. . .	9	1	5	4	7	7	3	4	. .	1	. . .	. . .	24	17	41
2d "	. .	. .	. .	. . .	1	1	3	4	4	5	2	1	. .	2	. . .	. . .	10	13	23
3d "	. .	. .	8	6	2	12	8	6	3	6	2	. .	. .	2	. . .	1	23	33	56
Totals	. .	. .	8	6	12	14	16	14	14	18	7	5	. .	5	. . .	1	57	63	120

PRIMARY SCHOOLS. — *Continued.*

	Under 5 years.		5 years.		6 years.		7 years.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years and over.		Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Mt. Pleasant-ave. School.																			
1st Class	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	4	16	11	4	3	. .	1	. . .	. . .	21	19	40
2d "	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	4	2	4	1	2	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	4	10	14
3d "	. .	. .	3	6	14	11	7	14	1	3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	25	34	59
Totals	. .	. .	3	6	14	11	9	22	19	18	5	5	. .	1	. . .	. . .	50	63	113
Quincy-st. School.																			
1st Class	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	2	1	3	1	1	3	4	2	10	7	17
2d "	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	5	3	8	4	6	4	. .	. .	1	2	20	13	33
3d "	. .	. .	9	7	7	7	6	9	. . .	5	. .	5	. .	. .	. . .	1	22	34	56
Totals	. .	. .	9	7	7	7	11	12	10	10	9	10	1	3	5	5	52	54	106
Lincoln District.																			
Capen School, cor. I and Sixth sts.																			
1st Class	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	5	2	26	6	28	7	12	7	2	6	73	28	101
2d "	. .	. .	. .	. . .	4	1	31	13	27	15	12	4	4	2	. . .	4	78	39	117
3d "	. .	. .	34	23	40	13	17	7	7	5	3	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	101	48	149
Totals	. .	. .	34	23	44	14	53	22	60	26	43	11	16	9	2	10	252	115	367

Lowell District.																			
Lowell School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	6	4	15	14	24	17	6	10	1	7	52	52	104
2d "	..	..	..	...	3	2	28	15	17	20	9	6	3	6	3	1	63	50	113
Totals	..	..	..	...	3	2	34	19	32	34	33	23	9	16	4	8	115	102	217
Chestnut-ave. School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	...	6	2	4	2	2	4	1	...	14	8	22
2d "	..	..	..	...	...	...	4	2	5	1	5	3	..	..	...	...	14	6	20
3d "	..	2	16	8	14	18	12	10	5	10	..	1	1	..	...	...	48	49	97
Totals	..	2	16	8	14	18	17	12	16	13	9	6	3	4	1	...	76	63	139
Egleston-square School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	2	8	12	11	4	3	2	1	...	23	20	43
2d "	..	..	..	...	3	6	12	9	7	14	1	1	1	1	...	...	24	31	55
3d "	..	..	6	7	9	12	2	6	...	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	17	26	43
Totals	..	..	6	7	12	18	14	17	15	27	12	5	4	3	1	...	64	77	141
Heath-st. School.																			
2d Class	..	..	1	...	3	1	8	2	3	3	2	1	..	..	...	...	17	7	24
3d "	1	..	16	4	19	9	17	6	...	4	..	1	..	1	...	...	53	25	78
Totals	1	..	17	4	22	10	25	8	3	7	2	2	..	1	...	...	70	32	102

PRIMARY SCHOOLS. — *Continued.*

	Under 5 years.		5 years.		6 years.		7 years.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years and over.		Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Bromley-park School.																			
3d Class	..	..	5	8	12	22	6	6	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	24	36	60
Totals	..	..	5	8	12	22	6	6	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	24	36	60
Lyman District.																			
Lyman School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	7	4	18	9	12	2	1	...	38	15	53
Totals	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	18	9	12	2	1	...	38	15	53
Austin School, Paris street.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	5	1	8	11	14	6	3	1	1	...	31	19	50
2d "	..	..	..	...	12	3	25	9	28	7	16	4	..	..	...	...	81	23	104
3d "	..	..	20	13	42	20	28	14	5	3	1	..	..	..	...	...	96	50	146
Totals	..	..	20	13	54	23	58	24	41	21	31	10	3	1	1	...	208	92	300

Mather District.																			
Mather School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	7	8	9	8	2	5	23	25	48
2d "	..	..	..	...	3	...	14	10	12	5	6	4	..	..	1	...	36	19	55
3d "	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	4	11	12	3	9	3	4	...	3	18	32	50
Totals	..	..	..	...	3	...	15	14	28	21	16	21	12	12	3	8	77	76	153
Old Mather School, Meeting House Hill.																			
2d Class	..	..	2	...	5	4	5	8	3	6	2	2	..	..	...	...	17	20	37
3d "	..	2	24	26	24	22	7	16	5	4	2	1	..	..	...	...	62	71	133
Totals	..	2	26	26	29	26	12	24	8	10	4	3	..	..	...	...	79	91	170
Minot District.																			
Minot School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	3	9	8	4	7	4	3	1	2	19	23	42
2d "	..	..	..	1	5	1	13	6	8	6	3	2	..	..	...	...	29	16	45
3d "	..	..	12	16	22	8	3	...	...	1	..	2	..	..	...	...	37	27	64
Totals	..	..	12	17	27	9	17	9	17	15	7	11	4	3	1	2	85	66	151
Adams-st. School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	..	1	...	...	4	3	7
2d "	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	...	...	2	5	7
3d "	1	..	2	7	5	4	2	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	10	11	21
Totals	1	..	2	7	5	4	3	2	3	3	2	2	..	1	...	...	16	19	35

PRIMARY SCHOOLS. — *Continued.*

	Under 5 years.		5 years.		6 years.		7 years.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years and over.		Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Mt. Vernon District.																			
Centre-st. School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	3	5	..	..	...	...	9	7	16
2d "	..	..	..	...	4	1	5	4	4	4	1	..	..	..	...	...	14	9	23
3d "	..	..	2	4	3	4	2	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	7	8	15
Totals	..	..	2	4	7	5	7	4	10	6	4	5	..	..	...	...	30	24	54
Baker-st. School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	1	..	1	1	...	...	3	6	9
2d "	..	..	..	...	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	...	...	6	6	12
3d "	..	..	2	2	5	5	2	4	...	1	2	..	..	..	...	...	11	12	23
Totals	..	..	2	2	6	7	6	5	1	8	4	..	1	2	...	...	20	24	44
Washington-st. School, Germantown.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	3	..	...	1	5	4	9
2d "	..	..	..	...	...	1	1	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	...	2	4	7	11
3d "	..	..	1	4	3	4	...	3	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	4	11	15
Totals	..	..	1	4	3	5	1	4	4	4	1	2	3	..	...	3	13	22	35

Norcross District.																		
Drake School, Third st.																		
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	1	...	7	...	30	..	31	..	17	...	9	...	95	95
2d "	..	..	..	...	...	7	...	34	...	31	..	11	..	5	...	5	...	93	93
3d "	..	3	..	56	...	63	...	44	...	17	..	5	..	3	...	...	...	191	191
Totals	..	3	..	56	...	71	...	85	...	78	..	47	..	25	...	14	...	379	379
Vestry School, D st.																			
3d Class	..	..	..	16	...	30	...	16	...	5	..	1	..	..	...	...	...	68	68
Totals	..	..	..	16	...	30	...	16	...	5	..	1	..	..	...	...	...	68	68
Phillips District.																			
Grant School, Phillips st.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	6	2	1	1	4	5	14	19
2d "	..	..	..	...	3	...	10	5	10	10	4	2	..	2	...	1	27	20	47
3d "	..	..	9	8	14	9	10	2	6	2	..	..	..	..	1	...	40	21	61
Totals	..	..	9	8	17	9	21	9	16	13	5	8	2	3	2	5	72	55	127
Baldwin School, Chardon St.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	..	9	1	2	1	13	4	17
2d "	..	..	..	...	...	...	5	3	8	3	4	3	3	1	...	2	20	12	32
3d "	..	..	8	5	13	2	2	3	...	2	1	..	..	..	...	...	24	12	36
Totals	..	..	8	5	13	2	7	6	9	7	6	3	12	2	2	3	57	28	85

PRIMARY SCHOOLS. — *Continued.*

	Under 5 years.		5 years.		6 years.		7 years.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years and over.		Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Prescott District.																			
Polk-st. School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	2	1	11	12	23	22	16	17	8	3	60	55	115
2d "	..	..	..	...	17	2	21	14	24	20	15	11	5	7	1	1	67	55	122
3d "	..	..	7	6	25	19	22	18	7	12	3	..	1	2	...	...	65	57	122
Totals	..	..	7	6	26	21	45	33	42	44	41	33	22	26	9	4	192	167	359
Bunker Hill-st. School, cor. Tufts st.																			
2d Class	..	..	..	...	4	4	3	3	2	2	..	1	..	..	...	...	9	10	19
3d "	..	..	18	8	19	14	8	8	2	2	1	..	..	1	...	...	48	33	81
Totals	..	..	18	8	23	18	11	11	4	4	1	1	..	1	...	...	57	43	100
Prince District.																			
Prince School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	2	...	11	7	..	4	3	2	...	...	16	13	29
2d "	..	..	..	...	4	...	11	14	3	8	1	1	..	1	...	...	19	24	43
3d "	..	..	3	1	12	13	6	6	4	4	..	1	..	..	...	...	25	25	50
Totals	..	..	3	1	16	13	19	20	18	19	1	6	3	3	...	...	60	62	122

Quincy District.																			
Quincy School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	8	...	9	...	17	..	8	..	5	...	47	...	47
Totals	..	..	..	...	...	...	8	...	9	...	17	..	8	..	5	...	47	...	47
Way-st. School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	4	3	9	8	10	11	..	1	2	2	25	25	50
2d "	..	..	..	...	1	1	5	5	14	7	10	2	2	3	2	...	34	18	52
3d "	3	1	17	19	12	10	5	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	...	3	38	41	79
Totals	3	1	17	19	13	11	14	14	24	17	20	13	2	4	4	5	97	84	181
Andrews School, Genesee st.																			
2d Class	..	..	1	2	7	10	32	14	12	14	9	1	2	..	1	1	64	42	106
3d "	..	..	17	10	20	14	6	9	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	43	33	76
Totals	..	..	18	12	27	24	38	23	12	14	9	1	2	..	1	1	107	75	182
Rice District.																			
Appleton-st. School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	15	14	28	26	9	12	...	2	52	55	107
2d "	..	..	..	...	8	12	53	32	44	38	20	14	..	1	1	1	126	98	224
3d "	..	..	14	13	42	41	19	20	1	2	..	..	..	..	...	...	76	76	152
Totals	..	..	14	13	50	53	72	53	60	54	48	40	9	13	1	3	255	229	483

PRIMARY SCHOOLS. — *Continued.*

	Under 5 years.		5 years.		6 years.		7 years.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years and over.		Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Sherwin District.																			
Weston-st. School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	2	...	19	15	16	21	10	9	7	4	54	49	103
2d "	..	..	..	...	3	5	17	19	19	16	8	9	2	2	4	2	53	53	106
3d "	..	..	14	9	36	31	32	17	5	5	6	1	..	2	...	...	93	65	158
Totals	..	..	14	9	39	36	51	36	43	36	30	31	12	13	11	6	200	167	367
Franklin-pl. School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	2	...	2	8	11	9	6	7	5	4	26	28	54
2d "	..	..	..	...	...	2	8	9	12	8	3	6	3	1	...	...	26	26	52
3d "	..	..	11	11	24	17	16	15	7	5	3	..	1	..	...	...	62	48	110
Totals	..	..	11	11	24	19	26	24	21	21	17	15	10	8	5	4	114	102	216
Avon-pl. School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	10	12	6	5	...	...	21	26	47
2d "	..	..	..	...	1	...	8	10	9	7	3	8	..	1	...	...	21	26	47
Totals	..	..	..	...	1	...	8	10	14	16	13	20	6	6	...	...	42	52	94

Day's Chapel School, Parker st.																			
3d Class	..	..	15	6	32	24	19	8	1	5	3	1	..	..	2	...	72	44	116
Totals	..	..	15	6	32	24	19	8	1	5	3	1	..	..	2	...	72	44	116
Shurtleff District.																			
Shurtleff School.																			
3d Class	..	..	..	4	...	24	...	21	...	4	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	53	53
Totals	..	..	..	4	...	24	...	21	...	4	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	53	53
Clinch School, F st.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	11	9	24	15	19	4	14	6	4	2	72	36	108
2d "	..	..	..	...	4	4	26	14	28	17	8	8	1	..	...	1	67	44	111
3d "	1	..	29	20	33	27	15	10	2	4	3	1	..	..	...	...	83	62	145
Totals	1	..	29	20	37	31	52	33	54	36	30	13	15	6	4	3	222	142	364
Stoughton District.																			
Stoughton School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	7	8	10	7	8	1	3	...	...	17	28	45
2d "	..	..	..	...	1	1	7	4	8	3	..	..	..	..	...	...	16	8	24
3d "	..	..	9	7	13	16	12	8	1	5	..	..	..	..	...	...	35	36	71
Totals	..	..	9	7	14	17	20	19	17	18	7	8	1	3	...	...	68	72	140

PRIMARY SCHOOLS. — *Continued.*

	Under 5 years.		5 years.		6 years.		7 years.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years and over.		Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Bailey-st. School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	4	2	..	..	...	...	6	4	10
2d "	..	..	..	...	1	...	..	2	...	...	1	2	..	..	...	...	2	4	6
3d "	..	..	6	2	3	4	3	...	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	13	6	19
Totals	..	..	6	2	4	4	5	2	1	2	5	4	..	..	...	...	21	14	35
Tileston District.																			
Tileston School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	...	5	4	2	3	1	..	1	...	10	7	17
2d "	..	..	..	...	4	1	1	4	1	3	1	..	..	..	...	...	7	8	15
3d "	..	..	4	1	5	3	4	4	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	14	9	23
Totals	..	..	4	1	9	4	6	8	7	8	3	3	1	..	1	...	31	24	45
Warren District.																			
Warren School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	...	9	10	15	8	5	3	...	1	30	22	52
Totals	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	...	9	10	15	8	5	3	...	1	30	22	52

Cross-st. School.																			
2d Class	..	..	..	...	6	1	6	14	11	10	2	2	1	1	...	...	26	28	54
3d "	..	..	7	6	15	8	8	8	4	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	34	22	56
Totals	..	..	7	6	21	9	14	22	15	10	2	2	1	1	...	...	60	50	110
Mead-st. School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	18	8	5	4	3	6	34	22	56
2d "	..	..	..	...	...	...	2	3	12	16	6	8	5	4	2	...	27	31	58
3d "	..	..	16	15	25	18	15	15	7	1	2	1	..	..	...	...	65	50	115
Totals	..	..	16	15	25	18	17	18	27	21	26	17	10	8	5	6	126	103	229
Wells District.																			
Emerson School, Poplar st.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	2	2	17	24	23	21	8	6	3	1	...	...	53	54	107
2d "	..	..	17	19	9	13	...	2	...	...	1	..	..	..	...	...	27	34	61
3d "	..	..	5	7	19	21	25	21	8	4	4	..	..	..	...	...	61	53	114
Totals	..	..	22	26	30	36	42	47	31	25	13	6	3	1	...	...	141	141	282
Dean School, Wall st.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	2	...	5	2	12	9	4	2	1	1	24	14	38
2d "	..	..	..	...	2	3	12	12	20	13	10	11	5	3	1	2	50	44	94
3d "	..	..	19	16	21	11	17	10	1	5	1	1	1	..	...	...	60	43	103
Totals	..	..	19	16	23	14	31	22	26	20	23	21	10	5	2	3	134	101	235

PRIMARY SCHOOLS. — *Continued.*

	Under 5 years.		5 years.		6 years.		7 years.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years and over.		Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Glirs.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Winthrop District.																			
Tyler-st. School.																			
1st Class	..	..	..	...	...	...	3	4	20	32	8	23	5	7	...	...	36	56	92
2d "	..	..	2	...	14	8	29	17	17	8	7	4	1	..	1	...	71	37	108
3d "	..	..	16	13	38	23	15	12	2	3	..	2	..	..	...	...	71	53	124
Totals	..	..	18	13	52	31	47	33	39	33	15	29	6	7	1	...	178	146	324

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

OCTOBER, 1881.

REPORT.

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, Sept., 1881.

To the School Committee: —

The Board of Supervisors hereby presents its fourth annual report, embodying an account of its proceedings as a Board, and of the labors of the Supervisors.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

The office of Superintendent being vacant during the early part of the year, the Vice-President of the Board was called upon to act as its chairman. The present Superintendent entered upon his duties Dec. 1st, and since then has presided over and added his counsels to the deliberations of the Board. Fifty-one meetings were held. The mere routine business of necessity required much time; but, beyond that, various important matters referred by the School Board or its sub-committees were considered, questions coming up from the schools were answered, and propositions looking towards an improvement in the administration of school affairs were discussed. The results were embodied in reports to the School Board and its sub-committees, in suggestions to those immediately concerned, in some changes in the manner of performing the general duties of the Board, and in the distribution and methods of work on the part of the supervisors. Some of the subjects considered will be indicated under appropriate headings.

CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION.

Early in the year there were two general examinations of candidates for certificates of qualification, with special reference to the evening schools. The first was for principals, requiring second-grade certificates. Seventeen candidates took the examination, but only five of them passed. Subsequently five others of these candidates received certificates of a special grade, on account of previous service, and in accordance with a vote of the School Board, making them eligible as principals of evening schools. The second was for assistants. Twenty-two candidates were examined, and certificates were granted to nine.

The general examination for certificates of all grades, as required by Sect. 142 of the Rules and Regulations, took place during the week of the April vacation. Before issuing the circular announcing this examination and the manner in which it would be conducted, the Board considered anew the whole subject of examinations. The result was, that though the general plan of former years was in the main adhered to, the importance of giving great emphasis to successful experience was even more fully recognized.

It is easy to be seen that an examination might be conducted in such a way as to give the fresh graduates from schools and colleges, and others who may have "crammed" for it, great advantage over teachers of skill and experience. This the Board endeavored to avoid, both in its method of examining and in its final judgment. A want of familiarity with some of the subjects presented was readily allowed for, when accompanied by good evidence of literary attainment, mental ability, and a knowledge of the teacher's art.

In such an examination two questions are in reality, though not in form, put to the candidate: "*What do you know?*" and "*What can you do?*" The Board has nothing upon which to rely in answer to the latter, save in a few instances

the personal knowledge of its members, but the written testimonials of members of Schools Boards, of school officers, and of friends of the candidate. It is always difficult to decide what value shall be assigned to such testimonials when the writers of them are unknown. Sometimes, also, it happens that very able teachers come with a poor show of testimonials, because they do not want it known that they contemplate taking the examination, or have any thought of leaving their present fields of work. There is, therefore, the liability of certificating the unworthy, and of refusing to certificate the worthy, because of overrating the evidence or of its inadequency.

It is still to be regretted that the School Board has not opened some way by which the ability of the teacher applying for a certificate may be practically tested, either by allowing a trial in the schools after a successful examination, or by authorizing, when expedient, the visiting of his school to observe and inquire into his methods of work, and to learn the kind and degree of his success. The certificates of this Board ought to be conclusive evidence of the possession, on the part of the holders, not only of the requisite knowledge, but of those peculiar characteristics and aptitudes necessary to successful teaching.

The number appearing to take the examination last April was a little less than at the last general examination, but the work done showed considerable advance in quality. Ninety-four candidates took the examination. The result was the granting of sixteen *First Grade* certificates, twelve *Second Grade*, fourteen *Third Grade*, and thirty *Fourth Grade*, — seventy-two in all. The last graduating Normal class added thirty-eight to the *Fourth Grade* list of certificated teachers. The supply of well-qualified and properly certificated candidates for vacancies occurring in the upper grades of the schools, may be considered ample for some time to come. It must, however, be added that it is often very difficult to

obtain capable teachers to act as substitutes; and sometimes impossible, without considerable loss of time.

In addition to the above, ten certificates were granted to persons found competent to serve as sewing-teachers; and, after individual examination as provided for by Sect. 87 of the Rules, one of *Special Grade* to teachers of Calisthenics and Vocal Drill, two of *First Grade*, one of *Second*, and five of *Fourth*, to teachers, who at once received appointments to places in the schools.

DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS.

In arranging for the diploma examinations, the end kept in view was to give the scholars a fair chance to show what they knew in regard to the topics introduced, and to indicate their ability to apply such principles as they might reasonably be presumed to have mastered. Differences in the ground covered by the teaching in the several schools, differences in methods of work, differences in the mental tastes and activities of the scholars, were allowed for, by providing to a certain extent for a choice of topics to be considered, processes to be illustrated, or problems to be solved.

The number of candidates for diplomas in the Grammar Schools was 1,453; in the High, 661; in the Boys' Latin, 27; in the Normal, 38. The Committee on Examinations awarded diplomas to 1,411 Grammar-School scholars; 580 High School; and to all the candidates of the Boys' Latin and Normal Schools. Of the Grammar-School graduates, 1,176 can enter the High Schools clear, and 235 on probation.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

The diploma examinations in the different classes of schools, the September examination for admission to the High Schools, and the general examination for certificates of

qualification, required the preparation of about ninety different papers. These were made out by the supervisors in charge of the respective studies, carefully considered by the Board, and, after adoption, laid before the Committee on Examinations for their approval.

ESTIMATE OF SCHOLARS' WORK.

At the request of the Committee on Examinations, the supervisors looked over the scholars' papers of the preceding year with great care, for the purpose of ascertaining the standard upon which they were marked by the various teachers, the consistency of the standard, and the general correctness of the marking.

That there would be differences in the manner of marking was to be expected. No two persons would fully agree in their estimate of the worth of each of fifty or a hundred papers. No one person would probably mark the same set of papers in precisely the same way on two different days. Still, there will be generally no great disagreement among competent persons in designating nearly all of a set of papers as *excellent*, *good*, *passable*, *unsatisfactory*, *poor*, or *very poor*. It is only in regard to a few that no one of these terms exactly describes that there is any difficulty. It is true some teachers may take for *good* what is simply *passable;* and the temptation to take what is really *unsatisfactory* as *passable* is undoubtedly sometimes great. It is true, also, that the standard of excellence in some schools is a little higher than that in other schools. What is considered simply *good* in such schools might be marked *excellent* in other schools. The supervisors, however, found the papers very generally consistently marked. There was no noticeable difference in the standards adopted by the great body of the teachers. The supervisors themselves would have marked the papers on some subjects from a few schools a little lower; other

papers from several schools a little higher. On the whole, they found strong reason for commending the judgment of the teachers, and did so in their report to the Committee on Examinations.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING.

The subject of supplementary reading in the various grades of schools, referred by the School Board, received very full and careful consideration. The quality, quantity, office in the schools, and manner of supply of such reading, all came into view, — the aim being to furnish each school with the needed variety at the least possible expense. The conclusions reached were embodied in a report which received the favorable action of the School Board.

A very important element in what is now regarded as a "new departure" in school administration is this supplying of a considerable amount of reading-matter beyond that contained in the ordinary text-books. It is not regarded as desirable to spend a great deal of time in teaching children to read in an imitative way certain selections from reading-books. The object now is to develop the power of reading; also to create and increase the love of reading. Practice in the recognition of words, in the association of the words with ideas, in the taking in of the thoughts the sentences hold, is the main thing. The utterance of these words in such a way as to give a true expression of the thoughts, important as it may be regarded, is secondary, and generally comes quite naturally when the thoughts are in the mind; or, at most, requires but little assistance from the skilful teacher. It is on this account that the necessity for a constant supply of new and interesting matter, mainly within the capacity of the child to comprehend, yet inciting to mental activity, is so generally recognized.

In another way, especially in the higher classes, is this kind of reading of great value. The idea that the "text-

book" covers the whole ground, contains the whole of the subject to be studied, and is infallible in its statements and perfect in its plan and methods, belongs, or should belong, to a very ancient time. The teacher is now supposed to have such a practical knowledge of any given subject that he can teach that subject without the aid of a text-book. The text-book is of service to him, but he is not dependent upon it, and is not held to its methods. He leads his scholars to supplement the daily lessons by collateral reading and observation. Geography, history, language, natural science, are in this way more vividly and understandingly taught. The scholars gain something beyond the mere information that is conveyed into their minds, — they learn to read with a purpose. This is a great step onward, — one not so likely to be taken under the old way of teaching.

It can confidently be stated that great good has come into the schools through the supply of supplementary reading. The more judicious selection of books, and the more systematic use of them now contemplated, will secure even better results.

The assistance rendered by the Trustees of the Public Library in the furnishing of instructive reading to the schools deserves, in this connection, especial mention. The inception of the plan of making the Public Library an auxiliary to the public schools is to be credited to Judge Chamberlain, the Librarian. The Wells School was selected for the experiment. Through the intelligent and hearty coöperation of its master, the success of the experiment was so marked that the advantage of this connection with the Library was sought by other schools. The preliminary steps have now been taken for bringing all the High and Grammar Schools into this connection. Beyond the immediate gain to the schools that will result from the carrying out of the proposed arrangements, there will come an incalculable good from the influence it will undoubtedly have on the scholars in their subsequent use of the Public Library.

COURSES OF STUDY.

It was not found necessary to consider in full the various "courses of study." These were purposely left flexible enough to allow the principals full freedom in arranging for the teaching of the assigned subjects. The "High School course," however, was, at the request of the High School Committee, and after a full consultation with the head-masters, revised. The changes proposed were subsequently adopted by the High School Committee and the School Board.

PLAN OF WORK.

Thus far this report has presented matters which relate principally to the proceedings and action of the Board, — matters which have engaged the attention and occupied the time of the supervisors outside of the hours of the school sessions. Generally the school-hours, and oftentimes more than these hours, were spent by them at the schools. Only thus could they meet the demands made upon them as inspectors, examiners, advisers, and directors.

The plan of work was essentially the same as that of the preceding year. Three of the supervisors had the High and Grammar Schools under their supervision, making such a division of the work among themselves as was practicable. The other three had full charge of the Primary Schools, dividing the city into three sections and assigning the schools of one section to each. There was, besides, the same individual relation to the several studies pursued in the different grades of schools as existed in former years.

VISITS TO THE SCHOOLS.

The Latin and High Schools are in eight buildings; the Grammar, in fifty; and the Primary, in one hundred. About six hundred and fifty rooms were occupied by the

High and Grammar Schools last year, and four hundred and eighteen by the Primary. The supervisors of the former were therefore obliged to divide their time among a greater number of classes than the supervisors of the latter. Some of the small outlying Primary Schools were probably not visited oftener than once a month, — ten times during the school year; but, generally, the Primary Schools were visited from fifteen to twenty or more times each. These visits varied in length according to the needs of the schools. Sometimes five minutes were enough for the special purpose in view; sometimes an hour or more would be required. On occasions of examination a full half-day would often be given to the class examined. The whole number of visits made by all the supervisors in all grades of the schools can hardly fall short of twelve thousand.

INSPECTION OF THE SCHOOLS.

In connection with school-visiting the supervisors endeavored to become so well acquainted with each school as to know its spirit and methods, its characteristics, its sanitary arrangements, the effectiveness of its heating and ventilating apparatus, and whatever concerned its general well-being. Detailed reports covering all these particulars, as set forth in Sect. 139 of the Rules and Regulations, were carefully drawn up, with such recommendations as seemed advisable, and placed in the hands of the respective High School and Division Committees.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS' METHODS AND WORK.

A very delicate and important duty in connection with school-visiting is that required by Sect. 138 of the Rules, viz., "to examine each teacher's method of conducting a school, and of teaching classes in various branches of study," and "to record the results of the examination in suitable books."

The record made, in accordance with this requirement, prior to the division of work made necessary by the assignment of three supervisors to the oversight of the Primary Schools, was nearly always the opinion of several supervisors. One supervisor, for instance, had the special supervision of all the schools in a certain section of the city, and was responsible for the record as far as the teachers of these schools were concerned. But the other supervisors visited these same schools in the interest of the particular subjects of study assigned to them, and gave to the special supervisor their opinion in regard to the methods and success of each teacher. His judgment, therefore, was based upon their reports as well as upon his own observation. Since the division of work referred to, each supervisor has been compelled to rely more directly upon his own judgment. Still, it has been the general practice for the supervisor who felt compelled to make a report unfavorable to a teacher, to ask another supervisor, or, if need be, two or more supervisors, to examine into the case; and, if not confirmed in judgment, to modify his report accordingly. It is felt very strongly that it is the duty of supervisors and of all concerned in the dministration of school affairs to act for the interest of the children; but it is their duty, also, to be just and sympathetic in their dealings with the teachers.

The record last year was made by the several supervisors after careful observation and examination, and includes all of the teachers then in the employ of the city; but it is understood that each supervisor is responsible only for that part of the record made over his own signature.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

The duties of the supervisors in regard to the Evening Schools, beyond the examining and certificating of candidates for the position of teachers, were to recommend, at the re-

quest of the Evening School Committee, suitable text-books, and books for supplementary reading; to visit and examine each school once a month during its season, and to report monthly thereon to the chairman of the Committee on Evening Schools. At the beginning of the school year an assignment of Evening Schools was made, two or three schools to each supervisor, for the purpose of visitation. In order to report more intelligently the supervisors visited the schools oftener than was required. The reports were made with more or less fulness, as circumstances warranted. The condition of each school was plainly set forth, and such criticisms were made and suggestions offered as seemed judicious. These reports are in the hands of the chairman of the Committee.

The supervisors are united in their testimony that some of the Evening Schools of last winter were well managed, and that the schools as a whole made a considerable advance.

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

There was much that the supervisors were called upon to do, of which no detailed report can be given. The meetings of the sub-committees of the School Board were numerous, at which the presence of supervisors was desired. The printing of the examination questions and other papers required careful oversight. Consultations with teachers were, of course, very frequent. Many interviews were held with candidates for places in the schools, and the desired advice given. Parents, and other citizens, sought information, which was cheerfully imparted. Much time was given to the examination of text-books, arrangements for systematic work, and in investigating such matters relating to the schools as were referred to individual supervisors.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

As the Primary Schools for the two years just ended were under the care and direction of three supervisors, it seems proper to devote a portion of this report to some account of the work done in these schools and of their present condition.

It should be stated that the Board of Supervisors had manifested a great interest in the Primary Schools, and had in such ways as were open done what was possible to introduce improved methods of work. The new "Course of Study," prepared the year before and adopted by the School Board, accompanied with the "Suggestions," may be regarded as the commencement of the general change in the aims and methods of these schools. These schools, however, were at that time under the control of fifty or sixty directors, very many of them it is freely conceded able and wise, but each one acting independently, and having his main interest in the Grammar Schools. It was not, therefore, till the School Board placed all the Primary Schools under the same control that the way was opened for a concentration of efforts in their interest. The three supervisors originally selected took charge of these schools in September, 1879. They were in entire harmony, and had the full coöperation of the Superintendent, and of the Committee on Primary Schools. During the two years there was a change of one supervisor, and, also, of the Superintendent; but there was no change, other than that of a reinforcement of energy and an increased momentum, in the general direction and progress of the work, or in the coöperation received.

It was not the purpose of the supervisors to lay down any plan of teaching to be blindly followed, but to lead to a clear conception of the work to be done, and to an understanding of the principles upon which rational methods of doing that work must rest,— sure that, those principles grasped, the method would come of itself. Indeed, they knew that the wise

teacher follows no one method, but adapts herself to the differing circumstances, reaching each mind by whatever channel is most serviceable. Though a general plan of teaching this subject and that was decided upon, in the following of that plan there was abundant opportunity for the exercise of the teacher's originality, ingenuity, and skill. It has been by conferences with the teachers, *en masse*, in divisions, classes, schools, and by exercises in the school-rooms, that the supervisors have from the beginning directed, suggested, and aided the work of Primary instruction.

READING.

The Board of Supervisors had recommended, on different occasions, that reading-books in common type be substituted for those in Leigh's type in use in the Primary Schools. The School Board had finally left the decision in regard to this change to the several division committees. The Superintendent and the Primary supervisors united in a request to the different committees to make the substitution referred to above. All the committees granted the request.

This change was desired, not because no good came, or could come, from the use of Leigh's type, but because the method or methods that seemed to the Superintendent and supervisors the most philosophical in teaching reading did not require its use. Being convinced that there was considerable advantage in beginning with the written forms of words, it appeared to them the better way to go, after a little practice in reading written words and sentences, to the corresponding printed forms, and accustom the scholars to recognize the words as they appear on the printed page. Familiar as the teachers were with the elementary sounds of the language, it was possible for them to give the children the advantage of any desirable analysis of spoken words into elementary sounds, and to associate these sounds with

the letter or letters representing them. Thus correct mental pictures of the words would be formed, and the power of making out unfamiliar words gradually developed. All the good that came through the use of Leigh's type could be gained, and more, without any of its disadvantages.

The general order of proceeding is something like this: an object is presented. Its name is uttered. The name is associated with the object. The name is then written. The written form, also, is made to suggest the object, and the reading it is simply giving the name of the object. By degrees a correspondence is established between the spoken and the written word. One suggests the other. A few words learned in this way prepare for sentence reading. The child says something in words of which he knows the written forms. What he says is written. Time is given him to make out the words; and he finally reads what is written, as he said it. Thus far words are learned as wholes. Next comes the showing that the spoken word is generally a uniting, or running together, of different sounds. This is done through slow pronunciation. By writing while slowly pronouncing, it is shown how the different parts of the written word represent the different sounds. This leads to an analysis of the written word. The names of the letters composing written words are then gradually taught, but are not made prominent until an association is formed in the child's mind between the sounds of the spoken words and the letters of the written ones.

It is kept in mind that in teaching reading in the elementary classes, the object is not that information may be gained from the reading, but that the children may learn *how to read*. Consequently, the subject-matter must be within the limits of their intelligence, and made up of words which are familiar to them when used in common speech. The class-exercises, therefore, are so arranged as to give much time to easy conversation in connection with the study of things and

daily experiences, that the children's knowledge may thereby be increased, their vocabulary extended, and right forms of expression gradually gained. It is meant that the written word shall really be to them the sign of an idea, and the reading of a printed sentence the expression of a thought that came through it into their minds. The child himself must know he is not reading, if his mind does not take in the ideas the words express.

WRITTEN WORK IN LANGUAGE.

The copying of the words and sentences written upon the blackboard follows very closely upon the learning to read them. In time the child learns to write words from memory, to put some of his own thoughts into sentences. He writes the names of familiar objects before him, of those he can think of in a given connection, of things represented in a picture; writes sentences suggested by what he sees, describes objects, describes acts; and so goes on with this language-work, writing letters, writing out stories he has heard or read, making up stories of his own as suggested by pictures and incidents. As scholars come to know words, they use them in speech and writing, and become as familiar with them in form as in sound. In connection with these exercises is the use of capitals, and of the common stops and marks.

NUMBER.

In teaching numbers the same idea is kept in view. The words used are to have a real meaning to the child. He may be taught to say "Seven times nine are sixty-three," without knowing "seven" or "nine," much less, "sixty-three." He is now taught to say only what he is shown, or what he makes out for himself and really knows. His number work is at first entirely with objects. The term "seven," for in-

stance, is not given him till he needs it. Having learned the first six numbers, when he puts another object with his group of six objects, he knows he wants a new word to express the number. That given, he ascertains the relation of the number he has before learned to this new number. He obtained the number by putting together six objects and one object. He sees that if he takes away the one object, he will have the six left, and if he takes away the six objects from the seven group, he will have the one left. He finds he can divide his seven group into groups of two and five; also into groups of three and four. So he sees that two and five put together make seven, and three and four put together make seven. If he takes two from seven, he leaves five; three from seven, he leaves four; and so on. Later, beyond the combining and subtracting in this form, when he can do so, he divides his large group of objects into smaller equal groups. He finds, for instance, that he can arrange his twelve objects into six groups of two, two groups of six, three groups of four, and four groups of three. So his "twelve" becomes six twos, two sixes, four threes, or three fours. He learns nothing by "rote," but everything intelligently. When this work is thoroughly done, the need of any memorization of the tables scarcely ever appears.

The method of work as indicated may seem a slow process, and at first to yield but meagre results. It has the merit, however, of securing the activity of the child in presenting the objects in such a way as to suggest the facts he is to learn, and his attention to them for statement in words and in arithmetical forms; thus establishing the conditions for their correct apprehension and retention. Moreover, he is unconsciously exercising his inventive faculty, taking his first steps in inductive reasoning, and, beyond the gaining of the elementary facts of number necessary to quick and correct reckoning, is acquiring the habit of studying out things for himself.

DRAWING AND MUSIC.

The plan of teaching these subjects as prescribed by the Committee on Music and Drawing has not been interfered with. The teaching in music is not so satisfactory, on the whole, as when the Primary Schools could be frequently visited by the music teachers. In addition to the required work in drawing the scholars are encouraged to reproduce drawings from the blackboard, copy pictures, and to try sometimes to make pictures from objects. This is one of the most effective ways of keeping the children pleasantly employed.

DISCIPLINE.

The present modes of teaching have had a decided effect upon the general management of the schools. In some of the best of them there is nothing to suggest that any government is required. The scholars are busily at work at their desks, happily employed about the kindergarten table, or with eager spirits engaged in some exercise. They are by no means always quiet, but they are generally in order, doing in a natural way whatever is set for them to do. The teacher may sometimes have to check their enthusiasm, but is not called upon to face insubordination. Direction is now the rule of the school-room, not repression. The methods of the kindergarten find a place in the lower classes. Making figures with shoe-pegs, working out geometrical forms, or weaving mats out of colored splints, and like employments, come in as play to train the hands and educate the eye, and fill up the hours that otherwise would have been spent in idleness, or in mischief.

RESULTS ENCOURAGING.

It is not intended to imply that the schools are all successfully managed and taught in the ways indicated, or that the

full results aimed at from the beginning have been reached. It must be kept in mind that not yet has any class been taken through the three years' course upon the new plan; that the teachers required time to comprehend the principles involved in the proposed methods of work; that their first efforts were without the enthusiasm that comes from faith in processes and results. Still, the gain in the Primary Schools, in several directions, has been very decided. One of these directions is indicated by the fact that the first-class scholars of every school *could* be subjected to the tests applied by the Superintendent: one, the "silent-reading" test; the other, writing a story from a picture they had never seen before, without any assistance from the teacher. Plainly seen as it is that much remains to be done, there is the assurance that if so much could be accomplished under the circumstances alluded to, much more can be accomplished under present conditions.

THE PRIMARY TEACHERS.

To the Primary teachers great credit must be given for whatever has been gained. It was with some misgivings and regrets that the great body of them found themselves under a new direction. But they very generally adapted themselves to the situation, learned what was to be done, and conscientiously and cheerfully applied themselves to the best performance possible of the duties devolving upon them. The supervisors were obliged to make some demands upon their time, as frequent meetings were necessary to consider the nature of the work to be undertaken, and the methods to be followed; to explain the character and purposes of the new classification, and the steps to be taken that the work might be carried on systematically and without breaks. The teachers, however, gave a willing attendance, and many of them took an active part in the necessary discussions.

SCHOOL-VISITING.

Teachers often get a fresh inspiration and encouragement from visits to other schools. Even an excellent teacher will find something in other teachers that she can turn to advantage; and the inexperienced cannot fail to profit from witnessing the skilful handling and instruction of classes by one whose enthusiasm, knowledge, and tact make her seem to "the manner born." The seeing good work done has a wonderful effect in inciting to the doing of work as good, and in opening ways for the doing of even better things. A teacher, too, is very often made conscious of her own faults by recognizing like faults in others. Help is gained by learning what to avoid as well as what to imitate.

The Division Committees have given the teachers some opportunities for visiting schools. But it would be well, as far as the Primary Schools are concerned, if the rules of the School Board allowed the teachers a little more liberty in this direction. It is not always easy to make suitable provision for the care of the scholars during the teacher's absence; and often it is desirable that all the teachers of a school should take the same day for visiting certain other schools, that they may afterwards compare notes and take some concerted action in regard to the general management and aims of their own school. If, for instance, two days a year could be allowed for this purpose by the respective Division Committees, it would undoubtedly prove of great advantage.

ATTENDANCE.

The attendance on the Primary Schools was during the winter and spring greatly affected by the diseases so generally prevalent among the children. In some schools the average attendance for many weeks fell below fifty per cent. The teachers labored under discouraging circumstances, as they

naturally desired to advance their classes as a whole, and accomplish well the year's work. This large non-attendance affected the result in the case of class-examinations, but not to the extent anticipated. The group system of teaching, now encouraged in the Primary Schools, easily adapts itself to this inequality of advancement.

PROMOTIONS TO THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The examination of the candidates for promotion to the Grammar Schools showed that the half-year during which a part of the first class had been detained in the Primary Schools, because of the new rule of the School Board requiring annual promotions, had not been lost. Generally these scholars had progressed considerably beyond the Primary course of study. The other portion of the class came well up to the standard of requirement. The supervisors were therefore able to pass more scholars into the Grammar Schools than were sent at both promotions the year previous. The number sent on account of age, though lacking the necessary qualifications, was considerably less.

THE SYSTEM OF ANNUAL PROMOTIONS.

As far as supplying the Grammar Schools is concerned, it would seem that the plan of annual promotion is working well. It is clear that it is an advantage to the Grammar Schools, as it avoids that breaking up of classes and crowding up of scholars so annoying to the teachers, and detrimental to steady and sound progress. In some localities the work in the lowest classes of the Primary Schools was rendered less satisfactory by the overcrowding, because of the difficulty of finding proper accommodations. If the City Council shall provide the accommodations that have been asked for, the advantages of the present plan will be experienced in all the Primary Schools.

SPECIAL ASSISTANTS.

The employment of special assistants in third classes, when the number of pupils to a teacher exceeds fifty-six, has proved an excellent arrangement. It is true there are experienced teachers who prefer to do without such help. Generally, however, special assistants are desired; and the supervisors are convinced that much better work is accomplished in these large classes through their service than possibly can be without it. Especially is the gain seen in writing, and in slate work generally; in the employment of the children in kindergarten ways, and in blackboard exercises. Then, too, these special assistants are acquiring that skill in teaching and that art in managing children, which make them more capable and successful when called to fill vacancies in the corps of regular teachers.

SECOND ASSISTANTS.

Second assistants were appointed in twelve of the large Primary Schools. These have taken charge of the school-supplies; received and placed new scholars; attended to required reports; sent, in cases of emergency, for such substitutes as were designated; rendered assistance to new teachers; exercised a control in the arrangements for order in and about the school building, outside the school-rooms; and performed such other duties as were assigned them by those in charge of their respective schools. Thus far only good results have appeared. The Division Committees have been naturally slow in appointing to this new office. The hasty selection of such teachers without regard to ability, characteristics, or the circumstances of the schools, would prove an injury rather than a benefit. The Board of Supervisors, however, earnestly recommends the appointment, as the way opens, of sensible, capable, and experienced teachers

to these positions, confident that there are Primary teachers deserving of this elevation in rank, and confident that their oversight and general influence will in many ways prove beneficial to the schools.

SUPERVISION.

In the report of the Superintendent, September, 1874, may be read the following paragraph: —

"It is certainly a remarkable fact that the School Board does not possess authoritative and reliable information in respect to the standing of a single class in any one school in the system, from the lowest forms of the Primary Schools to the graduating classes of the High Schools."

Remarkable as is the statement, it was the literal truth. To-day, however, the condition of things is entirely changed. From the reports and records of the supervisors, as made during the year just past, the Superintendent and every member of the School Board can obtain this information, not only in regard to a "single class," but in regard to every class in all the grades of the schools. In addition to this, he can know the conditions under which every school is carried on, its spirit and methods, and its accomplishments; and he can form a fair idea of the governing and teaching capacity and effectiveness of every teacher who has been for any time in the employ of the city. The value of this knowledge in its bearing upon school legislation and direction, in its influence upon the schools themselves from the very fact of its existence, can hardly be overestimated.

Changes that have been wrought in the Primary Schools have been indicated. Changes quite as marked may be pointed out in schools of other grades. It is not necessary to claim that these are entirely due to supervision. Various circumstances have tended to a renewed discussion of pedagogical principles and methods. The teachers generally

have been interested in this discussion, and have profited by it. The admirable courses of lectures by the Professors of the Institute of Technology upon different branches of natural science, designed to meet the special wants of teachers, have produced their effect upon the schools. Influences are still at work leading to a more thorough study of the laws of mental development, and a consequent wiser application of them through the methods of the schools. But it can be claimed that supervision has constantly recognized and encouraged this movement in the direction of better teaching, and, as far as its limited function allowed, enforced attention to it wherever necessary.

Were the methods of teaching the different branches of school study, now prevalent in the schools, described, it would be seen that in many branches they are quite different from the methods of five or six years ago. Two or three instances of this, in the Grammar Schools, may be referred to. Take English Grammar. The study of technical grammar is put farther on in the school course; and, instead of the unprofitable parsing of words, and the mechanical analysis of sentences, there is at first simple practice in the use of language. Thought is excited; the right expression of it brought out, new ideas occasioning the want of new words and new forms of arrangement; and the scholars are led through the use of language to an understanding of its recognized forms, and a familiarity with them. The foundation is thus laid for the study of grammar proper, and the scholars are habituated to composition. Hardly less observable is the change in the manner of teaching Geography. It is no longer "a study of dry details," but a study of the diversified surface of the earth, its varied climates, the distribution of vegetable and animal life, and "the conditions of human life as to manners, customs, occupations, governments, and religions." History furnishes no more the staple for *memoriter* recitations, or the answers merely to

questions. It is the story of what has been, filled with human interest because woven from human lives. The recitations are generally topical or biographical. Oral instruction in natural science has made a place for itself, and, as the scholars are led to observe and think for themselves, becomes of great value. Looking at the mere outside, no change in the general order of the schools would, perhaps, be visible; but looking underneath, to the motives operating, a marked difference in many schools would be recognized.

These things, however, are only alluded to as the beginnings of the work in progress. They show, to a certain extent, what has been accomplished in the schools most favored by wise management and skilful teaching. It is getting to be felt that there is a science of education, and that out of that science will come the true art of teaching. It is for the teachers to seek to be masters of that art; and it is but their right to have all the freedom and aids their position requires. It is for supervision to do them all the service possible by bringing about the conditions necessary to the best results.

THE COMING YEAR.

At the close of the school year the Board of Supervisors gave careful consideration to the requirements of the coming year. For the reasons so well set forth in the last report of the Superintendent, the School Board gave the charge of the Primary Schools to the six supervisors, leaving the supervisors who had had the charge of those schools free to share in the supervision of the other grades. No loss is in any way anticipated from this change, and an evident advantage is to be gained by it. All the supervisors will now have a common work and common interests, and the opportunity of keeping in view the progress of pupils through all of the school course. The Superintendent was requested to make

the apportionment of the schools of different grades, and to assign to the respective supervisors. A general plan of operations was decided upon, and measures were initiated looking towards more systematic and effective methods of work.

In closing this report the supervisors would express their grateful acknowledgment of the aid they have received from the School Board, and its various sub-committees, in the performance of their duties.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN KNEELAND,

For the Board of Supervisors.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON SEWING.

1881.

REPORT.

The example of the Boston schools is often brought forward by those interested in introducing sewing into the public schools of other cities; and letters are frequently received asking information as to the methods pursued here, their success, and various other points of interest. Your committee have thought it well, therefore, to give in the report of this year a brief historical sketch of the introduction of sewing into our schools, with such other information, interesting and useful, for present or future reference, as it might seem wise to embody in a permanent form.

By referring to the records of the Board we find that as early as May 12, 1835, a petition of a committee of ladies of the Seamen's Aid Society, praying that needle-work might be taught to the girls in the Grammar Schools, was read and referred to Messrs. Greele, Fairbanks, and Perry to consider and report.

This committee made a report on May 26th of the same year, and on August 11th the following resolve presented by them was considered and adopted by the Board: —

Resolved, That the girls of the second and third classes, who attend the public writing-schools of this city, may be instructed by the female instructors of said schools in plain sewing, one hour in the afternoon of every school-day, beginning forthwith and ending the first Monday in November of the present year, and in future years beginning the first Monday in April and ending, as aforesaid, the first Monday in November.

This resolve was accepted and adopted.

At a meeting of the School Committee, held March 26, 1839, a petition of Samuel P. Scott, and others, praying that sewing and knitting be introduced and taught at the Primary Schools, was read and referred to the Primary School Committee.

In the Primary School Committee this petition was referred to the Standing Committee, who subsequently reported that it was unnecessary to take any action on the subject, as these branches of domestic education were already attended to in the Primary Schools.

On January 19, 1854, the School Board passed the following order: —

Ordered, That Messrs. Stevenson, Lothrop, and Norcross be a committee to inquire into and report upon the expediency of requiring sewing to be taught in all the Grammar Schools.

At a meeting held February 7 of the same year a petition, signed by thirty-nine hundred and forty-seven women of Boston, requesting that sewing might be introduced into all the Grammar Schools for girls, was presented and referred to the committee having that subject in charge.

This special committee reported February 24, stating that they believed the usefulness of the schools would be enhanced by the proposed change, while their efficiency in respect to other branches of education would not be impaired by it, and that no girl could be considered properly educated who could not sew.

The committee also unanimously recommended the adoption of the following regulation and order: —

Instruction shall be given in sewing to all the pupils in the fourth class in each of the Grammar Schools for girls.

There shall be given to each pupil in those classes two lessons, of not less than one hour each, every week. The sub-committee of each school shall nominate to this Board for confirmation some qualified person as

teacher of sewing, whose compensation shall be two hundred dollars per annum.

Ordered, That the sub-committees of each of the Grammar Schools for girls be instructed to make the necessary arrangements for carrying the regulations concerning sewing into effect forthwith.

The regulation and order were adopted by the Board March 20, 1854, when it was also

Ordered, That the sub-committee of each of the several schools be authorized to furnish materials for sewing, to an amount not exceeding twenty dollars annually, for each school in which instruction in the art is introduced.

The schools at this time were divided into four classes only. The fourth class, which was the lowest, contained one-third, perhaps, of all the pupils of a school.

On May 15, 1855, on the recommendation of the Committee on Salaries, who reported that there was a great difference in the amount of work performed by the individual sewing teachers, the following order was adopted: —

Ordered, That after the first of June next the salaries of the teachers of sewing shall be as follows: in the Bigelow, Bowdoin, Boylston, Chapman, Dwight, Franklin, Lyman, Mather, and Wells Schools, two hundred dollars; in the Smith one hundred dollars; in the Hancock two hundred and twenty-five dollars, and in the Winthrop two hundred and seventy-five dollars.

The order was amended so as to provide that the salaries of the teachers of sewing in the Hancock and Winthrop Schools shall be three hundred dollars per annum. The report was accepted, and the order passed as amended. Objections were made, however, by some of the masters to the admission of sewing into their schools; and some members of the Board, also, were opposed to its general introduction on September 11, 1855; therefore the Board adopted the following order: —

Ordered, That the several district committees of the girls' schools be authorized to discontinue the giving instruction in sewing therein whenever, in their judgment, such a course shall be for the best interest of the school.

In 1868 a change in the course of study was adopted by which the number of classes was increased from four to six in all the schools; and in November, 1870, the rules were amended so as to provide that instruction shall be given in sewing to the fourth, fifth, and sixth classes in the Grammar Schools for girls, provided that not more than six divisions be taught in any one school.

On the reorganization of the Board, in 1876, the Rules and Regulations as adopted were referred to the Committee on Rules and Regulations, with instructions to report any amendments thereto which they deemed advisable.

The Committee on Rules and Regulations reported the following as Section 235 of the Revised Regulations: —

Sect. 235. Instruction shall be given in sewing twice a week, for one hour at a time, to the fourth, fifth, and sixth classes of girls in the Grammar Schools, and such instruction may be extended into other classes by the Board on the joint recommendation of the Committee on Sewing and the Division Committee of the school where such extension is proposed, etc., etc.

This regulation was adopted by the Board April 25, 1876, and is still in force.

These three lower classes of the schools as thus organized contain more than two-thirds of all the pupils in the Grammar Schools.

After sewing was established in all the girls' schools it went on quietly, though in most of them apparently very languidly, for many years.

The interest in all industrial education greatly increased, however, in this interval, and more attention was drawn to sewing.

In 1867 or 1868 a complete reform was instituted in the Shurtleff School with regard to this branch of instruction, which has since then been very successfully carried on there; and great improvement took place in some other schools also, at different times.

In 1865 or 1866 a lady inthis city, well known for her benevolence and generous public spirit, had requested that a class of older girls in the Winthrop School might receive instruction in more advanced needle-work at her expense, and for this purpose she agreed to send, once a week, a dressmaker and a seamstress, and supply all the materials.

This request having been granted, the results proved so eminently satisfactory that, after a trial of several years, when the matter was no longer an experiment, the work was surrendered by the lady who had commenced it, and who thought it time that the city should carry it on.

In 1873, therefore, on application of the principal of the school, supported by the sub-committee, the Board granted permission to make the teaching in the Winthrop School exceptional in respect to sewing. A teacher was appointed, who was to give her whole time to the work, extending the instruction throughout the school, and teaching the most advanced class to cut and fit their own dresses.

Some members of the School Board, who were particularly interested in this subject, and who had watched the progress of this experiment, became convinced that the results obtained in this particular department of instruction were not so good in our schools generally as might be expected from the time and money devoted to it. On June 30, 1874, therefore, a committee was appointed to take into consideration the subject of sewing in the schools, and to present such changes, if any, as might seem advisable to them.

This committee made its report Dec. 22, 1874.

This report was referred to the Committee on Rules and

Regulations and the Committee on Salaries jointly. As the result of the report of the Joint Committee, the School Board decided to add to the Standing Committees a Committee on Sewing, whose duty it should be to exercise a general supervision over that department of instruction. And the first Committee on Sewing was appointed April 27, 1875, consisting of Messrs. Shattuck, Chapin, Misses Peabody and Hale, Messrs. Chaney, Quinn, and Toland. At that same meeting a question having arisen as to the legal right of the Board to employ special teachers of sewing, an order was adopted requesting the opinion of the City Solicitor on this point.

His opinion, given May 18, 1875, was, that it was not competent for the Board to employ special teachers to teach the art of sewing in the public schools.

At the meeting of the Board, held Sept. 14, 1875, the following order was therefore adopted: —

Ordered, That the City Council be requested to establish an industrial school in each of the Grammar Schools in which girls are taught, for the purpose of giving instruction in sewing, as provided by Chapter 86, Acts and Resolves of 1872.

And at the meeting of January 4, 1876, it was

Ordered, That the Committee on Sewing be authorized to petition the Legislature, on behalf of this Board, for the passage of an act legalizing the doings of the Board in reference to the employment of teachers of sewing in the public schools.

The result of this petition was to secure, in 1876, the passage of the following act: —

ACTS AND RESOLVES, 1876, CHAP. 3.

AN ACT *authorizing the teaching of sewing in the public schools.*

Be it enacted, etc., as follows: —

SECTION 1. Sewing shall be taught, in any city or town, in all the public schools in which the school committee of such city or town deem it expedient.

SECT. 2. The action of the school committee of any city or town in causing sewing to be taught in the public schools thereof is ratified, confirmed, and made valid to the same extent as if this act had passed prior to such teaching.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

[Approved February 1, 1876.]

The change that has taken place in the sewing in our schools since the appointment of the Committee on Sewing proves the wisdom of putting it under special supervision.

The first examinations showed that in many of the schools there was a lack of interest in this work, which led to disastrous results. No one in particular cared for the sewing; it was crowded out more or less by any lesson which happened to need a little extra time; it was apparently nobody's business to inspect the amount or quality of the work done, and the natural consequences followed. The improvement since then has been steady.

Masters and teachers have generally shown themselves ready to coöperate with the committee, and have entered heartily into the effort to lift this branch of instruction to its proper place, and to see that the time allotted to it is no longer wasted or abridged; and some of the schools where sewing was then held in most contempt are to-day justly proud of the amount, variety, and excellence of the work they accomplish.

Perhaps no one thing has contributed more to awaken interest, and hence to produce good results, than the exhibitions of sewing. At first, poorly attended, for there was not much to rouse the enthusiasm of children, teachers, or parents in the quality of work that was done, they have grown steadily in favor, and now are often crowded; and almost every child is eager to finish some article of needlework so nicely that it shall be worthy of a place on the tables, and add to their attractiveness. These exhibitions do not interfere in the least with the regular work of the school,

but rather give an opportunity to parents and friends of seeing it as it goes on its daily course, and while wakening a greater interest on their part, serve, if rightly guarded, as a not unworthy incentive to the pupils.

This improvement in the character and quality of the work has had its natural effect in winning the approval of those who, in the beginning, were opposed to sewing in the schools, because they thought it took time which might be more profitably employed.

It would probably be difficult to-day to find any master (of a girls' school), or any member of the Board, who would be willing to remove sewing from the schools.

Evidence of the practical value of this instruction is constantly increasing, and the following passage, taken from last year's report, states facts which each year's experience confirms and multiplies: "Not unfrequently young girls, fresh from school, find steady remunerative employment, thanks to their skill with the needle. Others are now able to keep their own garments and those of younger sisters and brothers neat and tidy where formerly rents and rags prevailed, and many graduates of our schools in more favored positions admit that they owe their skill in fine needle-work entirely to the teaching received at school."

The purpose of the Committee on Sewing has always been to make the instruction in needle-work thoroughly practical and useful. Meaningless stitches set in useless bits of cloth have always been disapproved, and the children have been encouraged to begin as early as practicable on some useful garment, however simple. After the varieties of plain needle-work are taught, attention is paid to mending, patching, darning, making button-holes, and especially to nice fitting and finishing of work.

Fancy work is not allowed except occasionally, for a little while before Christmas, or as a reward for proficiency in the various branches of plain sewing.

To secure the results desired it is necessary that the sewing-

teacher shall not only be skilful with her needle, but expert in cutting, fitting, and preparing work, and she must devote much time out of her regular hours of teaching to that preparation, if her work is properly done. The regular teacher of the room maintains discipline, keeps account of the sewing, sees that all things are ready for work, and aids the sewing-teacher during her hour; for in a class of fifty or sixty pupils the hour allotted to sewing will not allow much attention to any one pupil, unless some aid is given by the teacher of the room.

Were instruction in sewing left entirely to the regular teachers it would almost inevitably soon degenerate again into the setting of careless stitches in shreds and patches. For even if all our teachers were experienced seamstresses, which is more than would be reasonable to ask, in addition to the other qualifications demanded of them, they could not find the time and strength needed for the proper preparation of the work, and the careful oversight of its performance.

While there is, of course, still much room for improvement, your committee has reason to be satisfied with the quality and quantity of the work done in the schools the past year, the latter being shown in the usual schedule herewith annexed. The cost of material supplied by the city, during this year, has amounted only to $208.23.

No changes have been made during the year except in the list of substitutes, which has been revised, with the aid of the Board of Supervisors.

We append the Regulations adopted for the department of sewing in the schools in June, 1876, and the usual statistical table for the past year.

For the Committee on Sewing,

LUCIA M. PEABODY,
Chairman.

REGULATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF SEWING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

1. Two hours a week, as appointed by the Regulations of the School Committee, shall be given to each scholar of the fourth, fifth, and sixth classes of the Grammar Schools, one hour at a time, for instruction in sewing. This time should not be shortened for other studies, or examinations, or any other purposes, without the consent of the Committee on Sewing, especially obtained.

2. Each scholar shall be requested to bring work from home prepared, as far as possible. But, in any case where it is not so provided, the sewing teacher will be expected to have work on hand, that there may be no excuse for an unoccupied hour, and that time may not be wasted in sending home for work.

3. A sufficient supply of needles, thread, and thimbles shall be kept on hand by the sewing teacher, to furnish to any child who is without them, from carelessness, or inability to supply them, or who has not the proper needle or thread for her work.

4. The sewing teacher is requested to make all preparation and fitting of work out of school, that she may give the whole of the hour to the oversight of the work. Any fitting that requires time should be laid aside, to be attended to out of the hour, and other work supplied in its place.

5. Every effort should be made to vary the instruction, that every girl may learn thoroughly the varieties of work. If she has learned one kind of work, the sewing teacher is requested to furnish her with some other variety, that she may be made efficient in all kinds of work. In this way patchwork should be discouraged after a scholar has learned thoroughly what can be learned from it. Every effort should be made for promotion in work, from plain sewing, through the darning of stockings, to nice stitching and button-holes, from the simpler to the more difficult, in order to give an

interest and desire for perfection in such work. It is a good plan to keep pieces of cloth for practice in making buttonholes, stitching, or any other such special work, which can be given wherever there is want of work, or if other work has been completed in the course of the hour, or to carry out the idea of promotion.

6. The sewing teacher may find assistance from any charitable society with which she is connected, which would willingly furnish garments prepared and fitted, to be returned to the society when completed.

Or she can suggest to any scholar who has not provided material for her work, that she may show to her mother the garment she has finished at school, and offer it to her for the price of the material. Many a mother would like to buy such a garment, for its use, or for a specimen of work, if it is well done.

7. The regular teacher of the class is expected to take entire charge of the discipline of the class, as she is more thoroughly acquainted with her scholars; also to see that the work is distributed promptly, at the beginning of the hour, either by herself or through monitors, and to assist in keeping each scholar diligently occupied through the sewing hour. It is recommended that she should give credits, or marks, for efficiency or inefficiency in sewing, in the same manner and according to the methods pursued in other lessons in her class.

In the mixed schools, when girls are taken from one or more classes to form one division, the boys of these classes can be put under one teacher, while the other takes charge of the class in sewing, and these teachers can alternate in their duties.

The Committee on Sewing believe that if these regulations are closely adhered to, not only will the sewing become more efficient, and the teaching more practical, but each teacher will find an advantage from the regularity and the thoroughness of its instruction.

SEWING REPORT, 1880-1881.

Schools.	Aprons.	Bags.	Bed Linen.	Button-holes.	Children's Clothing.	Curtains and Towels.	Dolls' Articles.	Dresses and Sacques.	Handkerchiefs.	Miscellaneous and repairing.	Sewing by yard.	Table Linen.	Under Garments.	Totals.
Adams	45	20	30	25	8	50	20	....	78	75	90	25	35	501
Allston	68	28	61	209	4	39	7	3	25	30	56	26	52	608
Andrew	157	22	63	237	96	52	27	13	145	34	19	58	110	1,033
Bennett	146	33	53	96	21	15	10	7	40	25	73	23	50	592
Bowditch	372	81	162	532	9	121	....	17	91	214	....	16	253	1,868
Bowdoin	225	80	154	108	133	147	207	6	162	151	210	136	361	2,080
Bunker Hill	415	55	168	267	57	153	22	5	265	95	1,251	38	131	2,922
Chapman	126	50	142	332	7	44	29	15	103	31	56	37	156	1,128
Charles Sumner	85	42	77	245	7	20	15	10	40	85	20	27	91	764
Comins	247	59	144	150	....	129	16	17	297	214	365	61	102	1,801
Dearborn	282	81	191	314	104	189	166	42	134	102	98	72	154	1,929
Dor.-Everett	133	61	92	120	13	41	19	6	50	77	28	70	68	778
Dillaway	98	88	127	140	60	150	39	16	56	90	65	164	198	1,291
Emerson	143	33	139	197	22	75	....	1	127	61	83	56	186	1,123
Everett	389	145	396	883	144	389	....	48	176	349	160	349	383	3,811
Franklin	340	161	339	783	73	135	79	12	193	453	427	93	264	3,352
Frothingham	214	66	127	344	13	143	....	7	143	249	342	27	146	1,821
Gaston	333	57	226	816	....	201	59	4	278	103	179	85	251	2,592
Gibson	70	60	75	160	40	35	40	15	60	80	60	20	40	755

Hancock	1,286	234	312	138	177	264	27	37	442	282	687	43	383	4,119
Harris	62	25	77	340	27	27	....	10	65	41	57	45	71	847
Harvard	291	35	192	177	17	205	....	15	237	291	469	27	126	2,082
Hillside	160	81	126	79	63	149	51	16	116	75	59	65	96	1,136
Horace Mann	30	6	14	126	30	10	4	13	6	40	200	10	40	529
Lewis	166	23	119	635	98	181	88	9	75	159	228	86	89	1,956
Lowell	211	39	179	998	129	514	61	24	165	385	25	75	92	2,897
Lyman	114	2	60	77	12	92	33	5	19	67	20	43	25	569
Mather	41	99	49	114	35	55	29	19	50	85	20	24	68	688
Minot	72	40	62	200	15	31	....	5	76	30	45	40	60	676
Mt. Vernon	30	27	77	120	....	20	10	9	37	55	15	20	68	488
Norcross	424	179	227	582	105	209	4	6	159	342	179	134	270	2,815
Prescott	267	55	112	69	14	74	6	3	97	90	350	6	125	1,268
Prince	16	104	21	....	4	49	13	....	44	40	44	38	10	383
Sherwin	327	35	139	625	56	154	....	21	142	42	....	33	179	1,753
Shurtleff	590	234	756	2,306	....	522	....	34	546	1,378	....	259	571	7,196
Stoughton	68	50	78	165	50	50	45	20	60	75	65	30	50	806
Tileston	30	10	25	65	15	10	20	5	20	35	30	10	20	295
Warren	309	46	187	169	36	156	43	2	145	172	1,290	96	117	2,770
Wells	296	157	216	437	117	139	61	14	275	335	74	187	319	2,627
Winthrop	655	179	331	1,205	98	92	9	69	323	65	....	79	517	3,622
Totals	9,333	2,882	6,125	14,585	1,909	5,131	1,261	580	5,557	6,602	7,241	2,733	6,332	70,271

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

ON THE

HORACE MANN SCHOOL

FOR THE DEAF.

1881.

ANNUAL REPORT.

In School Committee, Boston, Dec. 13, 1881.

At the close of the last school year, in June, 1880, there were seventy-nine pupils in this school. Since that time twelve new ones have been added, and eleven withdrawn. Of the latter number, two bright, promising pupils died; four removed from the State; two were kept at home to assist in the family; one was too ill to continue at school; one was employed in a factory; and one, having lost his home by the death of a widowed mother, was transferred to the American Asylum for the deaf and dumb at Hartford. Fifty-five of the present pupils reside in Boston, twenty-two in towns in the vicinity, and three come from other States.

During the winter this school suffered from the prevalence of measles and mumps, as did the other public schools of the city; but these diseases affected chiefly the youngest classes. With this exception the health of the pupils was good throughout the year.

The spirit and methods of the school, its classification, and the results of the instruction were acceptable to those who watched its progress during the year. But one change occurred in the corps of teachers. In November last, Miss Alice M. Jordan, who had been an efficient and devoted teacher for nearly seven years, resigned; and Miss Sarah A. Jordan, a younger sister, who was graduated from the Boston Normal School in 1877, and afterwards had special training for, and experience in, the instruction of the deaf, was elected her successor.

The value of experience combined with a constant study of

the principles of education, and with their application to methods of teaching, is, perhaps, nowhere more evident than in schools for the deaf. Children, who have one of the most important avenues to the mind closed forever, ought to receive instruction from exceptionally skilful, ingenious, and patient teachers. It has been gratifying to the committee to see the interest of the teachers in devising ways and means to aid the pupils in their most difficult task, — the acquisition and use of the English language. The deaf child, on entering school, must be taught the words, phrases, and simple sentences, which are used in daily speech, through the constant association of their written forms with the objects and ideas that they symbolize. In this part of the instruction, the teachers have found the papyrograph an invaluable aid. To avoid wearisome exercises, as well as to give increasing interest to the acquirement of a vocabulary, illustrated word-lessons and sentence-lessons have been prepared for the youngest classes. Papyrographic copies of these, and of other simple language-lessons, have supplemented the black-board work of the teacher. Lessons in geography and history, written in the simplest language, and reproduced by the papyrograph, have taken the place of text-books, or led gradually to their use. The progress which the older pupils have made in language is best shown by their ability to use the text-books designed for children who can hear.

The teaching of sewing, as a part of the regular school work, has been continued with good results.

In the early part of the school year, the committee in charge received and accepted a proposal for a course of Kitchen-Garden lessons, including the loan of necessary apparatus, and the results are highly satisfactory. This instruction was provided by a benevolent lady, who had established similar classes in different parts of the city. Once a week a class of twenty-four girls was taught by an experienced teacher. The opportunity to have the apparatus at the school was of

great value to the children, who were thus made familiar with the names of household implements, and with the language associated with their use. As little girls often learn thoroughly the varieties of common sewing by dressing their dolls, so they can learn household avocations by handling miniature utensils and articles under skilful direction; and can thus acquire, early, neat and careful ways of doing housework. These twenty-four girls will never forget the instruction received in the proper way to lay tables, to sweep and dust rooms, to make beds, and to wash clothes. Their progress in learning the language of home-life was very marked, and was one of the most important results of this course of object-lessons.

As during the previous year, a class of girls attended the Boston Cooking School, on Saturdays. Reports from the parents show that they applied the knowledge which they obtained, and thus contributed to the comfort of their homes. At the suggestion of the teacher, three of these girls took an advanced course of lessons in a class with persons who can hear.

A few weeks before the close of the school year, one of our boys was admitted to an afternoon class at the North-End Industrial School, where a practical carpenter taught the use of tools. Another boy went every afternoon to the the shop of a sign-painter, to learn that trade. Both of these boys were occupied in their respective shops during the greater part of the vacation, and will probably continue their afternoon lessons during the coming year. We have gratifying prospects of mechanical instruction for more of our boys. Further opportunities for industrial training, out of school, are earnestly sought by the principal, and will be cordially embraced wherever they are found.

F. LYMAN WINSHIP,
GEORGE A. THAYER,
DAN S. SMALLEY,
Committee.

REGULATIONS OF THE HORACE MANN SCHOOL.

(Chapter XX. of the Regulations of the Public Schools of the City of Boston.)

SECTION 295. This school was established by the Boston School Committee, in coöperation with the State Board of Education, as a day school for deaf children to whom it may be accessible.

SECT. 296. Pupils over five years of age are admitted in accordance with an act passed by the Legislature in 1869. (Gen. Stats., Chap. 333.)

"The Governor, with the approval of the Board of Education, is hereby authorized to send such deaf-mutes or deaf children as he may deem fit subjects for instruction, at the expense of the Commonwealth, to the American Asylum at Hartford, or to the Clarke Institution for Deaf-Mutes at Northampton [or any other school for deaf-mutes in this Commonwealth], as the parents or guardians may prefer."

SECT. 297. This school is designed to give an elementary English education, but, as a preparation for this, it must first impart to pupils entering as deaf-mutes, the meaning and use of ordinary language. It aims to teach all its pupils to speak and to read the speech of others from their lips. The general regulations of the public schools, Chapter XIV., so far as applicable, are to be enforced in this school.

SECT. 298. The teachers shall be a principal, a first assistant, and as many other assistants as may be necessary, provided the instructors, beside the principal, shall not exceed one for every ten pupils; and an additional teacher may be nominated, subject to the provisions of Section 43, whenever there is an excess of five pupils registered.

SECT. 299. The sessions of this school shall begin at 9 A.M., and close at 2 P.M., on every week-day except Saturdays, when there shall be no session.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Any deaf child over five years of age, residing in Boston, not mentally nor physically disqualified, is entitled to admission. Children residing out of Boston will be admitted, subject to the preceding conditions, and will be charged the average cost per pupil for tuition, unless received as State beneficiaries. No pupil will be admitted without a certificate of vaccination, signed by a physician.

Parents or guardians desiring the admission of children as State pupils can obtain the blank form of application, and other instructions, at the school, No. 63 Warrenton street, or at the office of the Secretary of State.

Children from other States will be received, subject to the above conditions, on the payment of tuition, or upon warrants from the executives of such States.

The school year begins on the first Monday in September, and ends on the last Tuesday in June; but pupils are admitted at any time.

Communications and letters may be addressed to the Principal, Miss Sarah Fuller, No. 63 Warrenton street, Boston.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES.

188

To His Excellency the Governor: —

I, of , in the County of , and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, respectfully represent to Your Excellency, that my[1] aged years, is a DEAF-MUTE, and cannot be properly instructed in the Public Schools of this Commonwealth; and that I am unable, in addition to my other necessary expenditures, to defray the expense attending its instruction and support. I therefore respectfully request that Your Excellency will send it either to the American Asylum at Hartford, the Horace Mann School at Boston, or to the Clarke Institution at Northampton.

(Signed) _____

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[1] Insert name of son, daughter, or ward.

188

The undersigned, being acquainted with , a resident of this , are of the opinion that the foregoing statement made by him is true, and that he is entitled to the benefit of legislative appropriation for the education of deaf and dumb persons.

} *Selectmen of*

188

I hereby certify that the above named , a deaf-mute, is free from all contagious diseases, and, as I believe, from all immoralities of conduct; is neither sickly nor mentally weak, and is a fit subject for instruction at the expense of the Commonwealth.

———————————, *M.D.*

NOTE. — The first of the above declarations must be signed by the parent or guardian of the applicant; the second by the selectmen, or a majority of them, of the town, or by the mayor of the city, where the applicant resides: and the third, by the family physician, or some other competent medical practitioner. In case the request for admission is granted, the parent or guardian of the proposed beneficiary will be forwith notified, and a Warrant will be forwarded to the Principal. The time for admitting pupils is at the close of the summer vacation, — at Hartford, on the second Wednesday in September; and, at Northampton, on the third Wednesday in September, when classes are formed. Pupils can be admitted to the Boston school at any time.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY PARENT OR GUARDIAN.

1. Name of parents.
2. Residence.
3. Birthplace of parents.
4. Were they deaf and dumb?
5. Have they other children deaf and dumb?
6. Name of child.
7. Birthplace of child.
8. Was the child born deaf and dumb?
9. Has the child ever spoken?
10. If it has, when was hearing lost?
11. What was the cause?
12. Has the child ever been at school?
13. How much has the child been taught?
14. Is it preferred to have the child sent to the American Asylum, Hartford, the Horace Mann School for the Deaf, or the Clarke Institution, Northampton?
15. Is the child mentally weak?
16. Does the child now speak; if so, how many words?
17. REMARKS.

ACTS OF 1871, CHAP. 300.

AN ACT RELATING TO DEAF-MUTES.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows: —

SECTION 1. No beneficiary of this Commonwealth, in any institution or school for the education of deaf-mutes, shall be withdrawn therefrom except with the consent of the proper authorities of such institution or school, or of the Governor of this Commonwealth.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

[*Approved May 17, 1871.*]

It seems proper that the following circular and votes of the State Board of Education should be appended to this report: —

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, BOSTON, Sept. , 1877.

To the School Committee of

GENTLEMEN: — By the provisions of Chap. 311, Sect. 3, of the Acts of 1867, "the education of all deaf-mutes, who are now receiving or may hereafter receive instruction at the expense of the Commonwealth, shall be subject to the direction and supervision of the Board of Education."

It is believed there are many unfortunate children of this class scattered throughout the State, whose parents are unable to defray the expense, and are ignorant of the fact that the Commonwealth makes provision for their gratuitous education, either at the American Asylum at Hartford, the Clarke Institution at Northampton, or the Horace Mann School, at Boston.

In order that none of those for whom provision is thus made may lose its benefits, the Secretary of this Board of Education deems it his duty to call the attention of the School Committees in the several cities and towns of the State to the subject, and to request very earnestly that they will ascertain and report to him, as soon as possible, if there are any children within their jurisdiction who ought to be sent to one of the institutions provided for their education.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN W. DICKINSON,

Secretary.

At a meeting of the State Board of Education, held at Boston, July 18, 1877, it was voted:—

I. That a permanent committee be appointed, consisting of the Secretary of the Board and the Principals of the three Schools for the Deaf and Dumb, which shall examine and record all applications, and advise in regard to the disposal to be made of each applicant.

II. That this committee meet as often as twice a year (or more frequently if desirable), at Boston, Springfield, or Northampton, to examine both the applications and the persons applying for admission, or as many of the latter as can conveniently be brought together for the purpose.

III. That lists of applications and admissions, with such information concerning the cases as is attainable, be furnished to each principal, so that no child may be overlooked whenever a vacancy occurs in the schools.

Attest:

OLIVER WARNER,

Assistant Secretary.

ORGANIZATION

OF

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

FOR 1881.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE, 1881.

HON. FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Mayor, *ex-officio.*

[Term expires January, 1882.]

Charles C. Perkins,
John G. Blake,
John B. Moran,
James W. Fox,
Charles H. Reed,
Brooks Adams,
William A. Rust,
Lucia M. Peabody,
William H. Finney,[2]
Dan S. Smalley.[4]

[Term expires January, 1883.]

F. Lyman Winship,
William H. Finney,[1]
Henry P. Bowditch,[3]
James A. Fleming,
George M. Hobbs,
George B. Hyde,
George A. Thayer,
E. F. Spaulding.

[Term expires January, 1884.]

Nahum Chapin,
Abram E. Cutter,
Charles T. Gallagher,
John W. Porter,
Charles L. Flint,
George H. Plummer,
Henry W. Swift,[5]
John C. Crowley.

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[1] Resigned September 13, 1881.
[2] Elected to fill vacancy caused by resignation of William H. Finney.
[3] Resigned September 27, 1881.
[4] Elected to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Henry P. Bowditch.
[5] Resigned November 22, 1881.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

President.

HON. FREDERICK O. PRINCE, *Mayor.*

Vice-President.

WILLIAM H. FINNEY.

Secretary.

PHINEAS BATES, JR.

Auditing Clerk.

WILLIAM J. PORTER.

Superintendent.

EDWIN P. SEAVER.

Supervisors.

SAMUEL W. MASON,
LUCRETIA CROCKER,
ELLIS PETERSON,
FRANCIS W. PARKER,
GEORGE A. LITTLEFIELD,
JOHN KNEELAND.

Messenger.

ALVAH H. PETERS.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Accounts. — F. Lyman Winship, *Chairman*, Messrs. Fox, Reed, Fleming, Rust.

Annual Report. — George A. Thayer, *Chairman*, Messrs. Hobbs, Blake.

Drawing and Music. — Charles C. Perkins, *Chairman*, Miss Peabody, Messrs. Cutter, Blake, Spaulding.

Elections. — George M. Hobbs, *Chairman*, Messrs. Porter, Fox.

Evening Schools. — Charles H. Reed, *Chairman*, Messrs. Fleming, Hobbs, Fox, Gallagher, Hyde.

Examinations. — George A. Thayer, *Chairman*, Miss Peabody, Messrs. Moran, Hyde, Flint.

Horace Mann School. — F. Lyman Winship, *Chairman*, Messrs. Thayer, Bowditch.

Nominations. — George H. Plummer, *Chairman*, Messrs. Bowditch, Fleming, Cutter, Porter.

Primary School Instruction. — Brooks Adams, *Chairman*, Messrs. Moran, Finney, Reed, Swift.

Rules and Regulations. — George M. Hobbs, *Chairman*, Messrs. Porter, Flint, Crowley, Spaulding.

Salaries. — George H. Plummer, *Chairman*, Messrs. Chapin, Thayer, Cutter, Crowley.

School-Houses. — Nahum Chapin, *Chairman*, Messrs. Plummer, Bowditch, Winship, Gallagher.

Schools for Licensed Minors. — Nahum Chapin, *Chairman*, Messrs. Rust, Spaulding.

Sewing. — Miss Lucia M. Peabody, *Chairman*, Messrs. Winship, Chapin, Fox, Fleming.

Supplies. — William H. Finney, *Chairman*, Messrs. Plummer, Chapin, Adams, Moran.

Text-Books. — John G. Blake, *Chairman*, Messrs. Finney, Adams, Crowley, Swift.

Truant Officers. — The Mayor, *Chairman*, Messrs. Finney, Moran, Reed, Swift.

NORMAL, HIGH SCHOOL, AND DIVISION COMMITTEES.

Normal School. — George M. Hobbs, *Chairman*, Messrs. Moran, Finney, Hyde, Miss Peabody.

High Schools. — Charles L. Flint, *Chairman*, Messrs. Bowditch, Adams, Blake, Swift.

First Division. — George H. Plummer, *Chairman*, Messrs. Chapin, Cutter, Fleming, Spaulding.

Second Division. — Abram E. Cutter, *Chairman*, Messrs. Chapin, Perkins, Spaulding, Finney.

Third Division. — Charles C. Perkins, *Chairman*, Messrs. Plummer, Adams, Fleming, Rust.

Fourth Division. — John C. Crowley, *Chairman*, Messrs. Blake, Reed, Fox, Swift.

Fifth Division. — Charles H. Reed, *Chairman*, Messrs. Crowley, Hyde, Moran, Flint.

Sixth Division. — George A. Thayer, *Chairman*, Messrs. Fox, Blake, Flint, Gallagher.

Seventh Division. — John B. Moran, *Chairman*, Miss Peabody, Messrs. Hobbs, Finney, Crowley.

Eighth Division. — F. Lyman Winship, *Chairman*, Messrs. Bowditch, Hyde.

Ninth Division. — John W. Porter, *Chairman*, Messrs. Hyde, Thayer.

SCHOOLS.

Normal School and Rice Training School.

Latin School, Girls' Latin School, English, Girls', Roxbury, Dorchester, Charlestown, West Roxbury, Brighton, and East Boston High Schools.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

First Division. — Adams, Chapman, Emerson, Lyman.

Second Division. — Bunker Hill, Frothingham, Harvard, Prescott, Warren.

Third Division. — Bowdoin, Eliot, Hancock, Phillips, Wells.

Fourth Division. — Bowditch, Brimmer, Prince, Quincy, Winthrop.

Fifth Division. — Dwight, Everett, Franklin, Sherwin.

Sixth Division. — Andrew, Bigelow, Gaston, Lawrence, Lincoln, Norcross, Shurtleff.

Seventh Division. — Comins, Dearborn, Dillaway, Dudley, Lewis, Lowell.

Eighth Division. — Allston, Bennett, Central, Charles Sumner, Hillside, Mt. Vernon.

Ninth Division. — Dorchester-Everett, Gibson, Harris, Mather, Minot, Stoughton, Tileston.

The Division Committee have general charge of the Primary Schools in the several Divisions. Primary Instruction is in charge of the Standing Committee on that subject, the immediate supervision being entrusted to the Board of Supervisors.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

EDWIN P. SEAVER, Superintendent of Schools, *Chairman*, Newton Highlands.

SAMUEL W. MASON, 105 Washington avenue, Chelsea. Office hour, Monday, 1 P.M.

LUCRETIA CROCKER, 40 Rutland square. Office hour, Thursday, 4.30 P.M.

ELLIS PETERSON, corner Chestnut avenue and Green street, Jamaica Plain. Office hour, Wednesday, 4.30 to 5.30 P.M.

FRANCIS W. PARKER, 150 Tremont street. Office hour, 1 P.M., every day except Saturday.

GEORGE A. LITTLEFIELD, Columbia street, near Washington, Dorchester. Office hour, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 12.45 P.M.

JOHN KNEELAND, 31 Winthrop street. Office hour, Monday and Thursday, 4.30 P.M.

Regular meetings of the Board of Supervisors on the second and fourth Mondays in each month at 3 o'clock P.M.

ASSIGNMENT OF SCHOOLS.

SAMUEL W. MASON. — Charlestown High and East Boston High Schools, Adams, Chapman, Emerson, Lyman, Bunker Hill, Frothingham, Harvard, Prescott, and Warren Districts.

ELLIS PETERSON. — Latin, Girls' Latin, English High, Girls' High, West Roxbury High, and Brighton High Schools; Allston, Bennett, Central, Charles Sumner, Hillside, Mount Vernon, and Lowell Districts.

LUCRETIA CROCKER. — Normal, Rice Training, Roxbury High, and Horace Mann Schools, Dwight, Everett, Franklin, Sherwin, Comins, and Dudley Districts (excluding Thornton-street Primary).

JOHN KNEELAND. — Dearborn, Dillaway, Lewis, Andrew, Dorchester-Everett, Gibson, Harris, Mather, Minot, Stoughton, and Tileston Districts, and Thornton-street Primary School.

FRANCIS W. PARKER. — Bowdoin, Eliot, Hancock, Phillips, Wells, Bigelow, Gaston, and Lincoln Districts.

GEORGE A. LITTLEFIELD. — Dorchester High School, Bowditch, Brimmer, Prince, Quincy, Winthrop, Lawrence, Norcross, and Shurtleff Districts.

SUPERVISORS IN CHARGE OF BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

SAMUEL W. MASON. — History, Physical Exercises, Writing.

ELLIS PETERSON. — Arithmetic in part, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Latin, Greek, Psychology.

LUCRETIA CROCKER. — Botany, Zoölogy, Physiology, Oral Instruction, Geography, Astronomy, Sewing.

JOHN KNEELAND. — Arithmetic in part, Physics, Chemistry, Book-keeping.

FRANCIS W. PARKER. — Reading, Spelling, Modern Languages.

GEORGE A. LITTLEFIELD. — English Language, English Literature.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

Corner of Dartmouth and Appleton streets.

COMMITTEE.

George M. Hobbs, *Chairman*,
John B. Moran,
William H. Finney,
Lucia M. Peabody, *Secretary*,
George B. Hyde.

Larkin Dunton, *Head-Master*,
L. Theresa Moses, *1st Asst.*,
Annie E. Chace, *2d Asst.*,
W. Bertha Hintz, *Special.*

RICE TRAINING SCHOOL.

GRAMMAR.

Corner of Dartmouth and Appleton streets.

Lucius A. Wheelock, *Master*,
Charles F. Kimball, *Sub-Master*,
Joseph L. Caverly, *2d Sub-Master*,
Martha E. Pritchard, *1st Asst.*,
Florence Marshall, *2d Asst.*

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Ella T. Gould,
E. Maria Simonds,
Eliza Cox,
Dora Brown,
Uleyetta Williams,
Mattie H. Jackson,
Ella C. Hutchins,
Lizzie M. Burnham.

Amos Albee, *Janitor.*

PRIMARY.

Appleton street.

Ella F. Wyman, *2d Asst.*,
Grace Hooper,
Sarah E. Bowers,
E. L. B. Hintz,
Ellen F. Beach,
Annie B. Badlam,
Emma L. Wyman,
Dora Williams.

George W. Collings, *Janitor.*

LATIN AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

COMMITTEE

Charles L. Flint, *Chairman*,
Brook Adams,
John B. Blake,
Henry P. Bowditch, *Secretary*,
Henry W. Swift.

PUBLIC LATIN SCHOOL.

Warren avenue.

Moses Merrill, *Head-Master.*

MASTERS.

Charles J. Capen,
Arthur I. Fiske,
Joseph W. Chadwick.

JUNIOR-MASTERS.

Byron Groce,
Frank W. Freeborn,
John K. Richardson,
William Gallagher, Jr.,
Edward P. Jackson,
Louis H. Parkhurst,
William T. Strong,
Benjamin O. Pierce, Jr.

Matthew R. Walsh, *Janitor.*

GIRLS' LATIN SCHOOL.

West Newton street.

John Tetlow, *Master*,
Jennie R. Sheldon, *2d Asst.*,
Augusta R. Curtis, *3d Asst.*

FOURTH ASSISTANTS.

Jessie Girdwood,
Abby Leach,
Mary A. Currier.

Thomas Appleton, *Janitor.*

ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL.

Montgomery street.

Francis A. Waterhouse, *Head-Master.*

MASTERS.

Luther W. Anderson,
Robert E. Babson,
L. Hall Grandgent,
Albert Hale,
Charles B. Travis,
Charles J. Lincoln,
Alfred P. Gage.

JUNIOR-MASTERS.

Lucius H. Buckingham,
John F. Casey,
Manson Seavey,
Jerome B. Poole,
Samuel C. Smith,
H. Winslow Warren.

Parker Barnes, *Janitor*,
Patrick Tighe, *Janitor.*

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

West Newton street.

Homer B. Sprague, *Head-Master*,
Samuel Thurber, *Junior-Master*,
Harriet E. Caryl, *Asst. Prin.*,
Margaret A. Badger, *1st Asst.*

SECOND ASSISTANTS.

Emma A. Temple,
Katherine Knapp.

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Adeline L. Sylvester,
Emerette O. Patch,
Sarah A. Shorey.

FOURTH ASSISTANTS.

Augusta C. Kimball,
Lucy R. Woods,
Lizzie L. Smith,
Charlotte M. Gardner,
Sarah L. Miner,
Elizabeth C. Coburn,
Emily M. Deland,
Julia A. Stetson,
Laura B. White,
Margaret C. Brawley,
Ellen M. Dyer.

Thomas Appleton, *Janitor.*

ROXBURY HIGH SCHOOL.

Kenilworth street.

S. M. Weston, *Head-Master*,
Emily Weeks, *1st Asst.*

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Eliza D. Gardner, Clara H. Balch, *4th Asst.*,
Helen A. Gardner, James A. Beatley, *4th Asst.*

Thomas Colligan, *Janitor.*

DORCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL.

Centre street, corner Dorchester avenue.

Elbridge Smith, *Master*, Mary W. Hall, *1st Asst.*

FOURTH ASSISTANTS.

Rebecca V. Humphrey, Laura E. Hovey.

Thomas J. Hatch, *Janitor.*

CHARLESTOWN HIGH SCHOOL.

Monument square.

Caleb Emery, *Master*, Emma G. Shaw, *2d Asst.*,
Katharine Whitney, *1st Asst.*, Adelaide E. Somes, *3d Asst.*

FOURTH ASSISTANTS.

Sarah Shaw, Alla F. Young.

Joseph Smith, *Janitor.*

WEST ROXBURY HIGH SCHOOL.

Elm street, Jamaica Plain.

George C. Mann, *Master*, Mary L. Charles.
Louise M. Thurston, *3d Asst.*,

J. J. Wentworth, *Janitor.*

BRIGHTON HIGH SCHOOL.

Academy Hill.

Benj. Wormelle, *Master*, Marion A. Hawes, *4th Asst.*
Anna J. George, *3d Asst.*,

J. R. Marston, *Janitor.*

EAST BOSTON HIGH SCHOOL.

Public Library Building, Paris and Meridian streets.

John O. Norris, *Master*, Emily J. Tucker, *4th Asst.*
Sarah L. Becker, *3d Asst.*,

Samuel H. Gradon, *Janitor.*

SPECIAL INSTRUCTORS.

DRAWING.

Henry Hitchings, *Director.*

MUSIC.

Julius Eichberg. Latin, English High, Girls' High, Roxbury High, Dorchester High, Charlestown High, West Roxbury High, Brighton High, East Boston High, Schools.

J. B. Sharland. Rice, Franklin, Brimmer, Winthrop, Prince, Dwight, Everett, Sherwin, Comins, Dearborn, Dudley, Dillaway, Lewis, Lowell, Central, Hillside, Schools.

Hosea E. Holt. Normal, Wells, Eliot, Hancock, Quincy, Andrew, Bigelow, Gaston, Lawrence, Lincoln, Norcross, Shurtleff, Allston, Bennett, Bowditch, Bowdoin, Phillips, Mt. Vernon, Charles Sumner, Schools.

J. M. Mason. Adams, Chapman, Emerson, Lyman, Bunker Hill, Frothingham, Harvard, Prescott, Warren, Dorchester-Everett, Gibson, Harris, Mather, Minot, Stoughton, Tileston, Schools.

FRENCH.

Philippe de Sénancour. Latin School.

Eugene Raymond. English High, Charlestown High, East Boston High, Schools.

Henri Morand. Roxbury High, Dorchester High, Schools.

Marie de Maltchycé. Girls' High School.

Marie C. Ladreyt. West Roxbury High School.

GERMAN.

Ernst C. F. Krauss. Girls' High, Charlestown High, Schools.

J. Frederick Stein. Roxbury High, Dorchester High, West Roxbury High, Brighton High, Schools.

SCIENCES.

Edna F. Calder. Roxbury and West Roxbury High Schools.

MILITARY DRILL.

Hobart Moore. Latin, English High, Roxbury High, Dorchester High, Charlestown High, West Roxbury High, Brighton High, East Boston High, Schools.

A. Dakin, *Armorer.*

SEWING.

Eliza A. Baxter. Bowditch School.
C. L. Bigelow. Bowdoin, Prince, Schools.
E. A. Boyd. Harvard, Prescott, Frothingham, Schools.
Annie E. Brazer. Lowell School.
Eliza M. Cleary. Shurtleff School.
Frances C. Close. Lyman School.
Mrs. Susan Cousens. Chapman, Emerson, Schools.
Isabella Cumming. Winthrop School.
Kate Doherty. Hancock School.
Mrs. Anna J. Goodwin. Winthrop, Horace Mann, Schools.
Sarah E. Hamlin. Norcross School.
Catherine G. Hosmer. Dearborn School.
Lizzie Kenna. Andrew School.
Nellie I. Lincoln. Hillside School.
Delia Mansfield. Comins School.
Catherine C. Nelson. Gibson, Stoughton, Tileston, Schools.
Mary E. Patterson. Gaston School.
J. Zella Ridgway. Charles Sumner, Mt. Vernon, Schools.
M. Elizabeth Robbins. Adams School.
Mrs. Martha A. Sargent. Everett School.
Malvina L. Sears. Lewis School.
Julia A. Skilton. Bunker Hill, Prescott, Warren, Schools.
Sarah A. Stall. Allston, Bennett, Schools.
Frances E. Stevens. Wells, Winthrop, Schools.
Lizzie A. Thomas. Franklin School.
Emma A. Waterhouse. Dillaway School.
Mrs. M. A. Willis. Dorchester-Everett, Harris, Mather, Minot, Schools.
Maria L. Young. Sherwin School.

FIRST DIVISION.

COMMITTEE.

George H. Plummer, *Chairman*,
Nahum Chapin,
Abram E. Cutter,
James A. Fleming, *Secretary*,
E. F. Spaulding.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ADAMS SCHOOL.

Belmont square, East Boston.

Frank F. Preble, *Master*,
Lewis H. Dutton, *Sub-Master*,
Mary M. Morse, *1st Asst.*,
Joel C. Bolan, *2d Asst.*

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Clara Robbins,
Ellenette Pillsbury,
Lina H. Cook,
Sarah E. McPhaill,
Almira E. Reid,
Harriet Sturtevant,
Mattie K. Borden,
—— ——.

Frederick Tilden, *Janitor*.

CHAPMAN SCHOOL.

Eutaw street, East Boston.

George R. Marble, *Master*,
Orlendo W. Dimick, *Sub-Master*.

FIRST ASSISTANTS.

Annie M. Crozier,
Jane F. Reid.

SECOND ASSISTANTS.

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Sarah F. Tenney.

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Margaret B. Erskine,
Mary A. Shaw,
Lucy E. Woodwell.

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TAPPAN SCHOOL, LEXINGTON STREET.

Mary E. Buffum, Grace E. Shaw.

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Prescott street, East Boston.

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SECOND ASSISTANTS.

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Corner of Paris and Decatur streets.

Hosea H. Lincoln, *Master*, George K. Daniel, Jr., *Sub-Master*.

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John O. Godfrey, Clara B. George,
Ida E. Halliday, Mary E. Morse.
Sibylla A. Bailey,

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Emma M. Weston, Mary A. Palmer.

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Calista W. MacLeod, Hannah F. Crafts.

Phineas Hull, *Janitor.*

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Margaret A. Bartlett, Susan A. Slavin,
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Harriette E. Litchfield,

——— ———, *Janitor.*

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Emma P. Morey, Florence Carver.
Sarah F. Lothrop,

Mrs. Higginson, *Janitor.*

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Charlotte E. Camp, *1st Asst.*,
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Darius Hadley, *Sub-Master*,
Abby B. Tufts, *1st Asst.*,
——— ———, *2d Asst.*,
Annie E. Weston, *2d Asst.*

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Jennie E. Howard,
Edith W. Howe,
——— ———,
Sarah J. Perkins,
——— ———,
Callie E. Garey,
——— ———.

Alonzo C. Tyler, *Janitor.*

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Alonzo Meserve, *2d Sub-Master*,
Delia A. Varney, *1st Asst.*,
Mary C. Sawyer, *2d Asst.*

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Lydia A. Sears,
Elizabeth J. Farnsworth,
Frances A. Craigen,
Julia F. Sawyer,
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Thomas Merritt, *Janitor.*

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E. B. Gay, *Sub-Master.*

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Ellen A. Pratt,
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Carrie M. Small, Kate M. Porter.

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M. Josephine Smith, Effie C. Melvin,
Cora A. Wiley, Abby P. Richardson.

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Channing Folsom, *2d Sub-Master*,
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Joseph P. Fleming, *Janitor*.

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Phillips street.

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Elias H. Marston, *Sub-Master*,
George Perkins, *2d Sub-Master*,
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A. Augusta Coleman,
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Marcella E. Donegan,
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Rebecca Marshall, *Janitor.*

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Cicely M. Kennemon,
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Francis Silver, *Janitor.*

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Fanny B. Bowers.

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E. Augusta Brown,
Sarah C. Chevaillier,
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Mrs. McGrath, *Janitor.*

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Mary F. Gargan,
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P. O. Dorrity, *Janitor.*

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Mary M. T. Foley, *2d Asst.*

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Emma A. Gordon,
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T. Henry Wason, *Sub-Master*,
William H. Martin, *2d Sub-Master*,
Rebecca L. Duncan, *1st Asst.*,
Ella L. Burbank, *2d Asst.*

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Annie P. James,
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Maud McWilliams,
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Helen L. Bodge,
Annie M. Mitchell,
Sarah E. Adams,
Eliza E. Foster.

George W. Fogg, *Janitor.*

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Newbury street, corner Exeter street.

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Harriet D. Hinckley, *1st Asst.*,
Luthera W. Bird, *2d Asst.*

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

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Alice M. Dickey,
Ella F. White,
Eva D. Kellogg.

Joseph H. Elliot, *Janitor.*

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Tyler street.

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Alfred Bunker, *Sub-Master*,
Wm. R. Morse, *2d Sub-Master.*
Annie M. Lund, *1st Asst.*,
Mary L. Holland, *2d Asst.*

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Mary Murphy,
Katherine T. Murtagh,
Charlotte L. Wheelwright,
Emily B. Peck,
Emma F. Colomy,
Harriette A. Bettis,
Emma K. Youngman.

James Daly, *Janitor.*

WINTHROP SCHOOL.

Tremont, near Eliot street.

Robert Swan, *Master.*

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May Gertrude Ladd.

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Carrie F. Welch,
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Lucy Merrill,
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Mary L. H. Gerry,
Mary E. Barstow,
Cornelia M. Sullivan.

A. H. B. Little, *Janitor.*

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Sarah E. Lewis,
Priscilla Johnson,
Ellen E. Leach,
Susan Frizzell,
Maria J. Coburn,
Rebecca A. Buckley,
Julia M. Driscoll,
Marian A. Flynn.

Jeremiah W. Murphy, *Janitor.*

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Jennie M. Carney.

E. L. Weston, *Janitor.*

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Nellie T. Higgins,
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Laura M. Stevens,
Adeline S. Tufts.

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Mary E. Conley,
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D. D. Towns, *Janitor.*

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Harriett M. Bolman,
Ann T. Corliss.

Mrs. Toole, *Janitor.*

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Henrietta Madigan,
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George B. Hyde,
John B. Moran, *Secretary*,
Charles L. Flint.

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West Springfield street.

James A. Page, *Master*,
Walter S. Parker, *Sub-Master*,
Henry L. Sawyer, *2d Sub-Master*,
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Mary C. R. Towle, *2d Asst.*

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Mary L. Farrington,
Laura Frost,
Clara C. Dunn,
Isabella G. Bonnar.

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Alfred Hewins, *Master.*

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Emily F. Marshall,
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Evelyn E. Morse,
Sarah L. Adams,
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Flora I. Crooke,
Anna Grover.

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Granville B. Putnam, *Master.*

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SECOND ASSISTANTS.

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Catharine T. Simonds,
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Louis T. Lincoln, *Janitor.*

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Martha L. Beckler.

SHERWIN SCHOOL.

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Silas C. Stone, *Master*, Frank A. Morse, *Sub-Master*.

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Martha A. Smith,

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E. Elizabeth Boies, Fannie L. Stockman,
Caroline K. Nickerson, Marion Henshaw,
Alice T. Kelley, Frances McDonald,
Harriet A. Lewis, Louisa Ayer.

Joseph G. Scott, *Janitor*.

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Emma T. Smith. Patrick F. Higgins, *Janitor*.

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Emma F. Gallagher, Fannie L. Willard,
Sarah E. Crocker, Ella Bradley.

George W. Marsh, *Janitor*.

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Caroline A. Farrell.

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Frances W. Sawyer, Sara W. Wilson,
Mary H. Downe, Emma Halstrick,
Adelaide B. Smith, Florence A. Perry,
Kate M. Hanson, Lydia A. Sawyer,
Fannie M. Nason, Lydia F. Blanchard.

Matthew Kennedy, *Janitor*.

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Affie T. Wier,
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Carrie G. White,
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Martha Castell, *Janitor.*

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Jennie E. Haskell,
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Mary F. Coggswell,
Harriet M. Burroughs,
Elizabeth A. Sanborn,
Maria D. Faxon,
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Patrick F. Higgins, *Janitor.*

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Sarah J. Davis,
Sarah E. Gould,
Emma L. Peterson.

Kate C. Harper, *Janitor.*

AVON-PLACE SCHOOL.

Abby E. Ford,
Elizabeth F. Todd.

Charles H. Stephens, *Janitor.*

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Minnie A. Perry.

John Cole, *Janitor.*

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James W. Fox,
John G. Blake,
Charles T. Gallagher, *Secretary*,
Charles L. Flint.

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Dorchester street, South Boston.

Leander Waterman, *Master*, Joshua M. Dill, *Sub-Master*.

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SECOND ASSISTANTS.

Henrietta L. Dwyer, Esther F. Nichols.

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Frances M. Bell,
Lizzie A. Chandler,
Mary L. Fitzgerald,
Mary E. Perkins,
Lucy M. Marsh.

Thomas Buckner, *Janitor*.

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Fred O. Ellis, *Sub-Master*,
J. Gardner Bassett, *2d Sub-Master*,
Amelia B. Coe, *1st Asst.*,
Ellen Coe, *2d Asst.*

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Ellen L. Wallace,
Mary Nichols,
Malvena Tenney,
Catherine H. Cook,
Fannie L. Toppan,
Lucy C. Bartlett,
Mary F. Savage,
Kittie A. Learned.

Samuel P. Howard, *Janitor*.

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Harriet A. Clapp. Joanna Brennan, *Janitor*.

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Stella A. Hale. Julia Sheehan, *Janitor*.

GASTON SCHOOL.

L, corner of E. Fifth street, South Boston.

C. Goodwin Clark, *Master.*

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Sarah C. Winn,
Anna Leach, *2d Asst.*

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Emogene F. Willet,
Helen A. Shaw,
Clara A. Sharp,
Ellen R. Wyman,
Electa M. Porter.

S. W. Pollard, *Janitor.*

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Delwin A. Hamlin, *Sub-Master,*
Grenville C. Emery, *2d Sub-Master,*
Emma P. Hall, *1st Asst.,*
———— ————, *2d Asst.*

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Abbie C. Burge,
Mary A. A. Dolan.

Wm. F. Griffin, *Janitor.*

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George D. Rull, *Janitor.*

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Henry H. Kimball, *Sub-Master,*
John F. Dwight, *2d Sub-Master,*
Margaret J. Stewart, *1st Asst.,*
Mary E. Balch, *2d Asst.*

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Lavinia B. Pendleton,
Vodisa J. Comey,
Sarah A. Curran,
Carrie L. Vose,
Mary A. H. Fuller,
Silence A. Hill,
Jennie F. McKissick,
Mary B. Powers,
Mary H. Faxon.

Joshua B. Emerson, *Janitor.*

NORCROSS SCHOOL.

Corner of D and Fifth streets, South Boston.

Josiah A. Stearns, *Master.*

FIRST ASSISTANTS.

Mary J. Fennelly,
Fiducia S. Wells.

SECOND ASSISTANTS.

Sarah A. Gallagher,
Juliette Wyman,
Juliette Smith.

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Mary E. Downing,
Maria L. Nelson,
Mary R. Roberts,
Miranda A. Bolkcom,
Harriet E. Johnston,
Emma L. Eaton,
Emma F. Crane,
Jennie A. Mullaly,
Martha G. Buckley.

Samuel T. Jeffers, *Janitor.*

SHURTLEFF SCHOOL.

Dorchester street, South Boston.

Henry C. Hardon, *Master.*

FIRST ASSISTANTS.

Anna M. Penniman,
Ellen E. Morse.

SECOND ASSISTANTS.

Abby S. Hammond,
Emeline L. Tolman,
Martha E. Morse.

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Margaret T. Pease,
Catherine A. Dwyer,
Eliza F. Blacker,
Roxanna N. Blanchard,
Harriet S. Howes,
Jane M. Bullard,
Edith A. Pope,
Marion W. Rundlett.

William Dillaway, *Janitor.*

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

ANDREW SCHOOL, DORCHESTER STREET.

Mary A. Jenkins,
Ella A. Orr.

TICKNOR SCHOOL, DORCHESTER STREET.

Martha L. Moody,
Jessie C. Tileston,
Estelle B. Jenkins,
Alice L. Littlefield,
Lizzie C. Ordway,
Alice P. Howard,
Jennie L. Story.

Christopher Jones, *Janitor.*

HAWES-HALL SCHOOL, BROADWAY.

Florence N. Sloan,
Lucy E. T. Tinkham,
Mary L. Bright,
Ann J. Lyon,
Ella F. Fitzgerald,
Josephine B. Cherrington,
Lucy E. Johnson.

Joanna Brennan, *Janitor.*

SIMONDS SCHOOL, BROADWAY.

Tiley A. Bolkham,
Emily T. Smith,
Mary L. Howard.

Joanna Brennan, *Janitor.*

FOURTH-STREET SCHOOL.

arah A. Graham.
Matthew G. Worth, *Janitor.*

BANK BUILDING SCHOOL, E STREET.

Elizabeth G. Bailey.
Mrs. Julia Sheehan, *Janitor.*

GASTON SCHOOL, L STREET.

Carrie A. Harlow,
S. Lila Huckins,
Julia A. Evans,
Florence Cahill.

TUCKERMAN SCHOOL, FOURTH STREET.

Elizabeth M. Easton,
Josephine A. Powers,
Mary A. Crosby,
Frances A. Cornish,
Carrie W. Haydn,
Lelia R. Haydn.

A. D. Bickford, *Janitor.*

MATHER SCHOOL, BROADWAY.

Lucy M. Cole,
Sarah E. Lakeman,
Ada A. Bradeen,
Lizzie McGrath,
Maud F. Crosby,
Mary E. T. Shine,
Annie M. Connor.

George D. Rull, *Janitor.*

PARKMAN SCHOOL, SILVER STREET.

Martha S. Damon,
Mary G. A. Toland,
Hattie L. Rayne,
Emma F. Gallagher,
Maggie J. Leary,
Amelia McKenzie.

Margaret Johnson, *Janitor.*

HOWE SCHOOL, FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN B AND C.

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Ophelia S. Newell,
Sarah M. Brown,
Mary W. Bragdon,
Alice W. Baker,
Lizzie Crawford,
Minnie F. Keenan.

P. F. Turish, *Janitor.*

SPELMAN-HALL SCHOOL, 134 BROADWAY.

Mary E. Flynn.

George D. Rull, *Janitor.*

CAPEN SCHOOL, COR. OF I AND SIXTH STREETS.

Mary E. Powell,
Laura J. Gerry,
Mary E. Perkins,
Ella M. Warner,
Clara H. Booth,
Fannie G. Patten.

A. D. Bickford, *Janitor.*

DRAKE SCHOOL, THIRD STREET.

Mary K. Davis,
Sarah V. Cunningham,
Abbie C. Nickerson,
Nellie J. Cashman,
Fannie W. Hussey,
Alice J. Meins.

W. B. Newhall, *Janitor.*

VESTRY SCHOOL, D STREET.

Ellen T. Noonan.

James M. Demerritt, *Janitor.*

SHURTLEFF SCHOOL, DORCHESTER STREET.

Alice C. Ryan.

CLINCH SCHOOL, F STREET.

Ella R. Johnson,
Lucy A. Dunham,
Mary E. Morse,
Julia F. Baker,
Alice G. Dolbeare,
Mary E. O'Connor.

M. E. Brady, *Janitor.*

SEVENTH DIVISION.

COMMITTEE.

John B. Moran, *Chairman*,
George M. Hobbs,
William H. Finney,
Lucia M. Peabody, *Secretary*,
John C. Crowley.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

COMINS SCHOOL.

Tremont street, corner of Terrace street.

Charles W. Hill, *Master*,
Myron T. Pritchard, *Sub-Master.*

FIRST ASSISTANTS.

Emily F. Carpenter,
Martha A. Cummings.

SECOND ASSISTANTS.

Sarah E. Lovell,
Almira W. Chamberline.

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Annetta F. Armes,
Kate M. Murphy,
Charlotte P. Williams,
Adelina May,
Julia A. C. Gray,
Emily Swain,
Penelope G. Hayes,
Delia M. Upham,
Nellie I. Lapham.

George S. Hutchinson, *Janitor.*

FRANCIS-STREET SCHOOL.

Lillie E. Davis, *1st Asst.*,
Caroline A. Gragg, *3d Asst.*,
Lucy E. Shove.

Ann McGowan, *Janitor.*

DEARBORN SCHOOL.

Dearborn place.

William H. Long, *Master*, Harlon P. Gage, *Sub-Master*.

FIRST ASSISTANTS.

L. Anna Dudley, Philena W. Rounseville.

SECOND ASSISTANTS.

Martha D. Chapman, Francis I. Bredeen.
Helen F. Brigham,

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Sarah W. Loker, Maria L. Mace,
Sarah H. Hosmer, Lizzie M. Wood,
Bell J. Dunham, ——— ———,
Anne M. Backup, Abbie L. Baker.

Michael J. Lally, *Janitor*.

YEOMAN-STREET SCHOOL.

Louise M. Epmeyer, Mary F. Walsh,
Josephine A. Keniston, Ida M. Presby.

John Murphy, Jr., *Janitor*.

DILLAWAY SCHOOL.

Bartlett street.

Sarah J. Baker, *Principal*.

FIRST ASSISTANTS.

Eudora A. Pickering, Mary C. Whippey, *2d Asst.*
Jane S. Leavitt,

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Lydia G. Wentworth, Mary S. Sprague.
Eliza Brown,

Thomas Colligan, *Janitor*.

ROXBURY-STREET SCHOOL.

Mary L. Gore, Catherine J. Finneran.

S. B. Pierce, *Janitor*.

DUDLEY SCHOOL.

Corner of Dudley and Putnam streets.

Leverett M. Chase, *Master*,
Henry L. Clapp, *Sub-Master*,
Susie C. Lougee, *1st Asst.*,
Harriett E. Davenport, *2d Asst.*

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Mary H. Cashman,
Ruth H. Brady,
Mabel F. Wheaton,
Emeline E. Torrey,
Alice E. Farrington,
Luette B. James,
Helen C. Mills.

Jonas Pierce, *Janitor.*

LEWIS SCHOOL.

Corner of Dale and Sherman streets.

William L. P. Boardman, *Master*,
Charles F. King, *Sub-Master.*

FIRST ASSISTANTS.

Sarah E. Fisher,
Eunice C. Atwood.

SECOND ASSISTANTS.

Amanda Pickering,
Emily B. Eliot.

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Mary D. Chamberlain,
H. Amelia Smith,
Susan A. Dutton,
Phebe H. Simpson,
Sarah H. Robbins,
Ellen M. Murphy,
Althea W. Barry.

Antipas Newton, *Janitor.*

LOWELL SCHOOL.

310 Centre street.

Daniel W. Jones, *Master*,
George T. Wiggin, *Sub-Master*,
Eliza C. Fisher, *1st Asst.*,
E. Josephine Page, *2d Asst.*

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

O. Augusta Welch,
Anna L. Hudson,
Susan G. B. Garland,
Mary A. Cloney,
Mary F. Cummings,
Susan E. Chapman,
Rebecca Coulter.

Frank L. Harris, *Janitor.*

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

FRANCIS-STREET SCHOOL.

Celia M. Chase, Mary E. Crosby.

Mrs. Ann McGowan, *Janitor.*

PHILLIPS-STREET SCHOOL.

Annie E. Clark, *2d Asst.*, Lizzie P. Brewer,
Helen P. Hall, Sarah B. Bancroft,
Anna R. McDonald, Sabina Egan,
Sarah E. Haskins, Lizzie A. Colligan.

Thomas F. Whalen, *Janitor.*

SMITH-STREET SCHOOL.

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Charles Stephens, *Janitor.*

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Caroline D. Putnam, Ella M. Seaverns.
Hattie A. Littlefield,

S. B. Pierce, *Janitor.*

YEOMAN-STREET SCHOOL.

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Susan F. Rowe, Annie M. Croft,
Ellen M. Oliver, Louise D. Gage,
Mary E. Nason, Kate A. Nason.

John Murphy, *Janitor.*

EUSTIS-STREET SCHOOL.

Mary F. Neale, Mary K. Wallace,
M. Agnes Murphy, ——— ———.

Sarah Stalder, *Janitor.*

GEORGE-STREET SCHOOL.

Mary M. Sherwin, *2d Asst.*, Flora J. Cutter,
Abby S. Oliver, Bridget E. Scanlan,
Emily M. Pevear, Mary T. Cunningham.

Michael Carty, *Janitor.*

DUDLEY SCHOOL, PUTNAM STREET.

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Anna M. Stone, Celia A. Scribner.

VERNON-STREET SCHOOL.

Mary E. Watson, Mary I. Chamberlain,
S. Louise Durant, Ella T. Jackson.

Mrs. C. M. White, *Janitor.*

THORNTON-STREET SCHOOL.

Joanna Munroe, Alice C. Grundel.

Margaret Cleary, *Janitor.*

MUNICIPAL COURT BUILDING SCHOOL, ROXBURY STREET.

Elizabeth Palmer. W. N. Felton, *Janitor.*

WINTHROP-STREET SCHOOL.

Frances N. Brooks, Mary F. Baker,
Mary E. Deane, Annie W. Seaverns.

Catherine Dignon, *Janitor.*

MUNROE-STREET SCHOOL.

Helen Crombie, Isabel Thacher.

Mrs. Kirby, *Janitor.*

MT. PLEASANT-AVENUE SCHOOL.

Fannie H. C. Bradley, Eloise B. Walcott.

Catherine Dignon, *Janitor.*

QUINCY-STREET SCHOOL.

Almira B. Russell, Florence L. Shedd.

Frank J. McGrath, *Janitor.*

LOWELL SCHOOL, CENTRE STREET.

Jeannie B. Lawrence, Emma M. Walcott,
Ellen H. Holt, Helen O. Wyman.

Frank L. Harris, *Janitor.*

CHESTNUT-AVENUE SCHOOL.

Sarah P. Blackburn, Mary J. Capen.

Adelia Ronan, *Janitor.*

EGLESTON-SQUARE SCHOOL.

Alice M. May, Isabella Shove.

Peter Gorman, *Janitor.*

HEATH-STREET SCHOOL.

Flora C. Atwood, Ellen C. McDermott.

Catherine H. Norton, *Janitor.*

BROMLEY-PARK SCHOOL.

Caroline F. Cutler. Catherine Harris, *Janitor.*

EIGHTH DIVISION.

COMMITTEE.

F. Lyman Winship, *Chairman*, Henry P. Bowditch, *Secretary.*
George B. Hyde,

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ALLSTON SCHOOL.

Cambridge street, Allston.

G. W. M. Hall, *Master*, Laura E. Viles, *2d Asst.*,
Persis B. Swett, *1st Asst.*, Sarah F. Boynton, *2d Asst.*

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Mary F. Child, Mary J. Cavanagh,
Marion Keith, Jeanie Hosie.
Alice A. Swett,

Charles McLaughlin, *Janitor.*

BENNETT SCHOOL.

Chestnut-Hill avenue, Brighton.

E. H. Hammond, *Master*, Eliza W. Jones, *2d Asst.*
Melissa Abbott, *1st Asst.*,

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Kate L. Wilson, Emma F. Chesley,
Annie M. Hotchkiss, Jeannie Bates.

Charles F. Wheeler, *Janitor.*

CENTRAL SCHOOL.

Burroughs street, Jamaica Plain.

John T. Gibson, *Master*, Clara J. Reynolds, *2d Asst.*
Mary A. Gott, *1st Asst.*,

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Martha H. Ames, Victoria M. Goss,
Mary E. Stuart, Martha M. Sias.

Adelia Ronan, *Janitor.*

CHARLES SUMNER SCHOOL.

Ashland street, Roslindale.

Artemas Wiswall, *Sub-Master*, Charlotte B. Hall, *2d Asst.*

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Fannie H. Wiswall, Angie P. Nutter.
Elvira L. Austin,

John L. Chenery, *Janitor.*

HILLSIDE SCHOOL.

Elm street, Jamaica Plain.

Albert Franklin Ring, *Master*, Mary E. Very, *2d Asst.*
Amy Hutchins, *1st Asst.*,

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Alice B. Stephenson, Nellie F. Pingree,
Emily H. Maxwell, Louise P. Arnold.

S. S. Marrison, *Janitor.*

MOUNT VERNON SCHOOL.

Mount Vernon street, West Roxbury.

Abner J. Nutter, *2d Sub-Master.*

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Emily M. Porter, Maria H. Lathrop,
Emma J. Fossett,

James M. Davis, *Janitor.*

WASHINGTON-STREET SCHOOL, GERMANTOWN.

Achsa M. Merrill.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

EVERETT SCHOOL, PEARL STREET.

Clara B. Hooker, Anna M. Farrington.

Patrick McDermott, *Janitor.*

AUBURN SCHOOL, SCHOOL STREET.

Kate McNamara, Adelaide C. Williams.

Patrick McDermott, *Janitor.*

WEBSTER SCHOOL, WEBSTER PLACE.

Emma F. Martin, Helen L. Brown.

Otis Wilde, *Janitor.*

WINSHIP SCHOOL, WINSHIP PLACE.

Charlotte Adams, *2d Asst.*, Clara L. Harrington,
Fannie W. Currier, Emma P. Dana.

J. R. Marston, *Janitor.*

OAK-SQUARE SCHOOL.

Nellie A. Hoar. Charles F. Wheeler, *Janitor.*

THOMAS-STREET SCHOOL.

Mary E. Brooks, Emma Smith.

Patrick Curly, *Janitor.*

CHILDS-STREET SCHOOL.

Mary E. Driscoll. William F. Fallon, *Janitor.*

CHARLES SUMNER SCHOOL, ASHLAND STREET.

Sallie B. Tripp, Cora I. Bates.

John L. Chenery, *Janitor.*

CANTERBURY-STREET SCHOOL.

Cora V. George, Ella F. Howland.

Ellen Norton, *Janitor.*

GREEN-STREET SCHOOL.

Margaret E. Winton, Anna M. Call.

Mrs. J. Fallon, *Janitor.*

WASHINGTON-STREET SCHOOL, NEAR GREEN STREET.

E. Augusta Randall, Ida H. Adams.

Michael Kelly, *Janitor.*

CENTRE-STREET SCHOOL.

Emma L. Pollex. James M. Davis, *Janitor.*

BAKER-STREET SCHOOL.

Ann M. Harper. William J. Noon, *Janitor.*

WASHINGTON-STREET SCHOOL, GERMANTOWN.

Clara I. Metcalf. Evelyn Mead, *Janitor.*

NINTH DIVISION.

COMMITTEE.

John W. Porter, *Chairman,* George B. Hyde, *Secretary.*
George A. Thayer,

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DORCHESTER-EVERETT SCHOOL.

Sumner street, Dorchester.

Henry B. Miner, *Master,* Mary F. Thompson, *1st Asst.,*
George M. Fellows, *2d Sub-Master,* Helen M. Hills, *2d Asst.*

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Henrietta A. Hill, M. Rosalia Merrill,
Sara M. Bearse, Clara J. Doane,
Anna M. Foster, Harriet A. Darling.

Lawrence Connor, *Janitor.*

GIBSON SCHOOL.

School street, Dorchester.

William E. Endicott, *Sub-Master,* Ida L. Boyden, *2d Asst.*

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Grace St. L. Urann, Emma R. Gragg.
Fidelia A. Adams,

Hannah Clarkson, *Janitor.*

ATHERTON SCHOOL, COLUMBIA STREET.

Ella S. Wales, *2d Asst.* W. Wales, *Janitor.*

THETFORD-AVENUE SCHOOL.

Caroline A. Shepard, *3d Asst.*

HARRIS SCHOOL.

Corner of Adams and Mill streets, Dorchester.

N. Hosea Whittemore, *Sub-Master*, E. M. Harriman, *2d Asst.*

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Elizabeth P. Boynton, Almy C. Plummer,
Emma F. Simmons, Marion B. Sherburne.

John Buckpitt, *Janitor.*

MATHER SCHOOL.

Meeting-House Hill.

Edward Southworth, *Master*, Lucy J. Dunnels, *2d Asst.*
J. A. Bense, *1st Asst.*,

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Lillie A. Hicks, S. Kate Shepard,
Annie L. Jenkins, Mary A. Lowe.

Benjamin C. Bird, *Janitor.*

MINOT SCHOOL.

Walnut street, Dorchester.

Joseph T. Ward, Jr., *Sub-Master*, Isabel F. P. Emery, *2d Asst.*

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Mary E. Glidden, Ellen M. S. Treadwell.

WOOD-STREET COURT.

Sophia W. French, Kate M. Adams.

James Murphy, *Janitor.*

STOUGHTON SCHOOL.

River street, Lower Mills.

Edward M. Lancaster, *Sub-Master.*

SECOND ASSISTANT.

Elizabeth H. Page.

THIRD ASSISTANTS.

Ellen E. Burgess,
Margaret E. Whittemore,
Caroline F. Melville,
Elizabeth Jane Stetson.

M. Taylor, *Janitor.*

TILESTON SCHOOL.

Norfolk street, Mattapan.

Hiram M. George, *1st Asst.*,
Martha A. Baker, *3d Asst.*

John Grover, *Janitor.*

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

DORCHESTER–EVERETT SCHOOL, SUMNER STREET (OLD BUILDING).

Maud M. Clark,
Annie L. Newcomb,
Mary L. Nichols.

Lawrence Connor, *Janitor.*

HOWARD–AVENUE SCHOOL.

Annie W. Ford,
Matilda Mitchell.

Henry Randolf, *Janitor.*

DORCHESTER–AVENUE SCHOOL, COR. HARBOR VIEW STREET.

Cora L. Etheridge,
Caroline D. Bere.

Mrs. M. A. Regan, *Janitor.*

GIBSON SCHOOL, SCHOOL STREET.

E. Louise Brown,
Ellen A. Brown.

Hannah Clarkson, *Janitor.*

ATHERTON SCHOOL, COLUMBIA STREET.

Edna L. Gleason.
W. Wales, *Janitor.*

GLEN–ROAD SCHOOL, NEAR BLUE HILL AVENUE.

Mary B. Winchell.
Margaret Kelley, *Janitor.*

THETFORD-AVENUE SCHOOL.

Mary E. Mann. Timothy Donahue, *Janitor.*

HARRIS SCHOOL, ADAMS STREET.

Cora F. Plummer, Elizabeth A. Flint.

John Buckpitt, *Janitor.*

MATHER SCHOOL, MEETING-HOUSE HILL.

Ella L. Howe, Mary P. Pronk.
M. Esther Drake,

OLD MATHER SCHOOL, MEETING-HOUSE HILL.

Mary C. Turner, Florence J. Bigelow.

Benjamin C. Bird, *Janitor.*

MINOT SCHOOL, WALNUT STREET.

Kate S. Gunn, H. J. Bowker.
S. Maria Elliott,

ADAMS STREET.

Mary J. Pope. Ellen James, *Janitor.*

STOUGHTON SCHOOL, RIVER STREET.

Esther S. Brooks, Julia B. Worsley.

M. Taylor, *Janitor.*

BAILEY-STREET SCHOOL.

Helen F. Burgess. Timothy Donahue, *Janitor.*

TILESTON SCHOOL, NORFOLK STREET.

Elizabeth S. Fisher. John Grover, *Janitor.*

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

HORACE MANN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

63 Warrenton street.

Sarah Fuller, *Principal,* Annie E. Bond, *1st Asst.*

ASSISTANTS.

Ella C. Jordan, Mary N. Williams,
Kate D. Williams, Manella G. White,
Mary F. Bigelow, Rebecca Morrison.
Sarah A. Jordan,

Daniel H. Gill, *Janitor.*

LICENSED MINORS.

North Margin street (attached to Eliot School).

Sarah A. Brackett. Catherine Welch, *Janitor.*

East-street place (attached to Bowditch School).

M. Persis Taylor. Mary H. Fitzgerald, *Janitor.*

EVENING SCHOOLS.

Evening High School, Montgomery street.

Edward C. Carrigan, *Principal.*

Lyman School-house, East Boston.

Frank E. Dimick, *Principal.*

Warren School-house, Charlestown.

George G. Pratt, *Principal.*

Eliot School-house, North Bennet street.

Salem D. Charles, *Principal.*

Wells School-house, Blossom street.

——— ———, *Principal.*

Anderson street, Ward Room.

John A. Bennett, *Principal.*

Hudson street, Ward Room.

Benson B. Banker, *Principal.*

Old Franklin School-house, Washington street.

Frederic W. Bliss, *Principal.*

Warrenton-street Chapel, Warrenton street.

William G. Babcock, *Principal.*

Bigelow School-house, South Boston.

George Oak, *Principal.*

Lincoln School-house, South Boston.

George J. Tufts, *Principal.*

Dearborn School-house, Roxbury.

John P. Slocum, *Principal.*

Comins School-house, Roxbury.

Frank L. Washburn, *Principal.*

TRUANT OFFICERS.

The following is the list of the Truant Officers, with their respective districts, and the school sections embraced in each district: —

Officers.	District.	School Sections.
Chase Cole, *Chief.*	North.	Eliot.
C. E. Turner.	East Boston.	Adams, Chapman, Lyman, and Emerson.
Geo. M. Felch.	Central.	Winthrop, Phillips, and Prince.
Richard W. Walsh.	"	Bowdoin, Hancock, and Wells.
George Murphy.	Southern.	Bowditch, Brimmer, and Quincy.
James Bragdon.	South Boston.	Bigelow, Gaston, Lincoln, and Shurtleff.
William Sullivan.	" "	Lawrence and Norcross.
A. M. Leavitt.	South.	Dwight, Everett, Rice, and Franklin.
Samuel McIntosh.	Roxbury.	Dudley, Dillaway, and Lowell.
E. F. Mecuen.	"	Comins and Sherwin.
Dennis Moore.	"	Dearborn and Lewis.
Jeremiah M. Swett.	Dorchester, Northern District.	Everett, Mather, and Andrew.
James P. Leeds.	Dorchester, Southern District.	Harris, Gibson, Tileston, Stoughton, and Minot.
Charles S. Woofindale.	Charlestown, West District.	Frothingham, Harvard, and Prescott.
Sumner P. White.	Charlestown, East District.	Warren and Bunker Hill.
Warren J. Stokes.	West Roxbury.	Central, Charles Sumner, Hillside, and Mt. Vernon.
H. F. Ripley.	Brighton.	Bennett and Allston.

Warren A. Wright, Superintendent of Licensed Minors.

Truant Office, 30 Pemberton Square.

The chief officer and Superintendent of Licensed Minors are in attendance every school day from 12 M. to 1 P.M.; other officers, the first and third Saturdays each month, at 10 A.M. Order boxes will be found at the several school-houses, and at police stations 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, and 15.

SIXTH ANNUAL

Bulletin of the Publications

ISSUED BY THE

CITY OF BOSTON.

ALSO COMPRISING PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED BY THE CITY.

JANUARY, 1882.

BOSTON:
ROCKWELL AND CHURCHILL, CITY PRINTERS, 39 ARCH STREET.
1882.

[*From the Revised Ordinances, edition of 1876, pages 624, 966.*]

PRINTING.

SECTION 2. — The Joint Standing Committee of the City Council on Printing shall, except when otherwise specially ordered by the City Council, designate the number of public documents, books, or pamphlets, the printing of which for the use of the City Council has been, or may be, from time to time, duly authorized. And the City Messenger shall, subject to such rules and regulations as the said committee may adopt, have the care, custody, and distribution of said documents, books, and pamphlets: *provided*, that said committee may authorize the sale, at an approximate cost price, of any surplus bound copies of any of such documents, books, or pamphlets. All documents, books, or pamphlets printed for the use and at the expense of the several executive departments of the City Government shall be under the care and custody of the heads of the departments for which they are printed; subject, however, at all times, to the control of the City Council.

CITY HALL REFERENCE LIBRARY.

The Joint Standing Committee of the City Council on Printing are hereby empowered to establish, in the City Hall, a municipal library, to be designated the City Hall Reference Library; to have placed therein a copy of the several publications issued by the city, or any board or department thereof, and any copies of publications presented to the City of Boston from other sources; and they may purchase, or authorize the purchase of, other publications for the library, and they may remove, or authorize the removal, from the library and the disposal of any publications considered useless in the collection at any time; and they shall make all needful rules and regulations applicable to the library. The City Messenger shall have the care of the library established as herein provided, subject to such rules and regulations respecting the same as the said committee may adopt; and all expenses incurred under the provisions of this ordinance shall be charged to the appropriation for Printing.

In Committee on Printing,

December 30, 1879.

In accordance with the preceding ordinances, it is voted, by the Committee on Printing, that the following Standing Rules and Regulations be adopted, to continue until modified by the Committee on Printing, or by future action of the City Council.

HUGH O'BRIEN,

Chairman.

§ 1. CITY HALL REFERENCE LIBRARY.

(*a.*) The bookcases in the large Committee-room are placed in charge of the City Messenger; and he is to keep therein the City Hall Reference Library; which is to contain as complete a collection of the bound volumes of the City Publications as he may be able to place therein, consisting of one copy of each volume; also, such other Books of Reference, not issued by the city, as he may have in his charge; also, a complete collection of Catalogues, Bulletins, Hand-books, Reports, etc., currently issued by the Boston Public Library; — keys to the collection to be kept by him and such other persons as he may designate. The bound files of the Boston Advertiser from Oct. 1, 1860, may be kept in the room of the Committee on Printing, and also the complete set of the Boston Almanac from 1836, and the Illustrated Sketches of Boston of 1860.

(*b.*) The City Hall Reference Library shall be specially for the use of the City Government and the several Departments; and no books shall be taken therefrom, away from the City Hall, without the Messenger's consent, and a pledge of its prompt return; and the Messenger may keep a record of books so taken and returned.

(*c.*) A printed Bulletin is to be issued annually, near the close of the municipal year, under direction of the Superintendent of Printing, the expense to be charged to the General Printing appropriation; — the publication to contain: (1) a revised List of the books in the City Hall Reference Library; (2) a Revised List of the City Publications in the Public Library and Branches; (3) a Statement of Important Indexes, and other information of the City Publications. This Publication is to be distributed in the same manner as the City Documents, as per § 4, *b*, and to new members of the City Government of the following year; and bound at the end of the last volume of Documents for the year.

§ 2. CITY PUBLICATIONS IN BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY AND BRANCHES.

(*a.*) *Bound Books.* The City Messenger shall deliver to the Public Library 15 sets of bound publications as issued by the city, of which three sets or more are to be designated at the Library as two-starred Books [**], which are not to be taken from the Library, but always retained for reference only; the remaining sets being for the ordinary public uses of the Central Library and its Branches.

§ 3. CURRENT AND FUTURE ISSUES OF CITY PUBLICATIONS.

(*a.*) *City Documents.* The regular edition of City Documents is to be 500 copies, but a less number of any Document may be

ordered when the full number is not required; or a larger number with the approval of the Chairman of the Committee on Printing.

(*b.*) *City Council Proceedings.* The reprint edition of Reports of City Council Proceedings is fixed at 500 copies; and it is to be regarded as a City Publication, subject to these regulations.

(*c.*) The following City Publications are considered as controlled by Special Orders of the City Council: —

Hand-Book of the Organization, Rules and Orders, etc., of the City Government, issued annually in January.
Municipal Register, issued annually (in June) on completion of appointment of officers.
Auditor's Report, issued annually (in July) for the Financial Year ending April 30.
Future revised editions of Statutes and Ordinances.
Other future occasional publications.

An order is usually passed by the City Council, in January, authorizing the heads of Departments and Boards of Directors to submit their annual reports in print.
The publications of the School Department are controlled by the School Committee.

§ 4. DISTRIBUTION AND RESERVATION OF CITY PUBLICATIONS.

(*a.*) *City Documents — Bound Sets.* 175 sets, as issued, are to be reserved, and bound in volumes at the close of the year; and they are to be distributed as follows: —
1 set to City Hall Reference Library, per § 1.
1 set to School Committee rooms.
15 sets to Boston Public Library and Branches, per § 2.
85 sets to members of the City Council, of the same year.
1 set to each of the principal heads of Departments. Remaining copies to be distributed according to an annual list to be acted on by the Committee on Printing, or special votes of the committee.

(*b.*) *City Documents, Pamphlet Copies.* The Pamphlet copies of City Documents are to be distributed by the City Messenger to members of the City Council, and to applicants therefor, unless otherwise provided in special cases by vote of the Committee on Printing, or direction of the Chairman.

(*c.*) *Proceedings of City Council — Bound Sets.* 225 copies, as issued, are to be reserved, and bound at the close of the year, and they are to be subject to the same provisions as stated for Bound Documents, § 4, *a*, with the addition that each new member of the City Council for the following year shall be supplied with a copy of the Proceedings of the previous year.

(*d.*) *Proceedings of the City Council — Pamphlet Issues.* These are to be distributed by the City Messenger to the residences of the members of the City Council; also, a duplicate file in City Hall to each member of the City Council.

(*e.*) *Statutes and Ordinances.* The revised edition of 1876, in accordance with the ordinance (see page 2), the City Messenger is authorized to sell at $5.00 per copy; also to supply one copy to each new member of the City Council. Any other distribution of copies will be regulated by special votes of the Committee on Printing.

(*f.*) Such reservations of bound books and pamphlets are to be held by the City Messenger as the Committee may occasionally vote; Books and Pamphlets not so reserved are to be distributed at his discretion, unless otherwise provided in these regulations.

§ 5. Record of Editions of Bound Books and Reserved Copies, and Annual Reports of Books on Hand.

(*a.*) The City Messenger shall keep a record of such editions of bound books received, and of their distribution, for future reference, as the Committee on Printing may occasionally vote.

(*b.*) The City Messenger is requested to report annually, in October, to the Committee on Printing, the number of bound copies of the City Publications on hand Oct. 1.

§ 6. Disposal of Books and Pamphlets not Needed.

The City Messenger may at any time dispose of old books and pamphlets that in his judgment may not be required, the proceeds of the same to be paid to the City Collector, and reported to the Committee on Printing; but no publication shall be removed from the City Hall Reference Library, and disposed of, unless authorized by vote of the Committee on Printing, — with the exception that any publications from other cities may at any time be presented to the Public Library, at his discretion, and a list of the same reported to the Committee on Printing.

§ 7. Cabinet Collection of Sample Copies.

A collection of sample copies of the City Publications is to be kept in the room assigned to the Committee on Printing and Superintendent, to be perpetually preserved for the use of the Committee, in charge of the Superintendent, who is also to keep a catalogue of the same, with memoranda of the number of surplus copies of Books and Pamphlets placed in reserve, and held subject to vote of the Committee.

LIST OF BOOKS

IN THE

CITY HALL REFERENCE LIBRARY.

[See Page 4, § 1.]

CITY DOCUMENTS.

Years.	Vols.	Years.	Vols.	Years.	Vols.	Years.	Vols.
1834	1	1846	1	1858	2	1870	3
1835	1	1847	1	1859	2	1871	3
1836	1	1848	1	1860	2	1872	3
1837	1	1849	1	1861	2	1873	4
1838	1	1850	1	1862	2	1874	3
1839	1	1851	2	1863	2	1875	3
1840	1	1852	2	1864	2	1876	3
1841	1	1853	2	1865	2	1877	3
1842	1	1854	2	1866	2	1878	3
1843	1	1855	2	1867	2	1879	3
1844	1	1856	2	1868	3	1880	3
1845	1	1857	2	1869	3	1881	3

STATUTES AND ORDINANCES.

The following is a complete list of editions issued: —

1827. The Charter of the City of Boston, and Ordinances made and established by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, with such Acts of the Legislature of Massachusetts as relate to the Government of said City. Compiled under direction of the Committee on Ordinances. Josiah Quincy, Mayor of the City, chairman.

1834. The Charter and Ordinances of the City of Boston, together with the Acts of the Legislature relating to the City. Collated and revised by Thomas Wetmore and Edward G. Prescott. [See foot-note, page 8.]

1850. The Charter and Ordinances of the City of Boston, together with the Acts of the Legislature relating to the City. Collated and revised by Peleg W. Chandler.

1856. The Charter and Ordinances of the City of Boston, together with the Acts of the Legislature relating to the City, and an Appendix containing the Constitution of Massachusetts, Amendments to the Charter, etc. Compiled by A. K. P. Joy, F. L. Washburn, and Charles Mayo.

1863. The Charter and Ordinances of the City of Boston, together with the Acts of the Legislature relating to the City, and other municipal laws. Codified and revised by George P. Sanger and John G. Locke.

1866. A supplement to the Laws and Ordinances, containing: (1.) Rules and Regulations of the different departments; (2.) Special Acts incorporating companies to hold large amounts of real estate within the city limits; (3.) Agreements chiefly between the City of Boston and other corporations and parties in respect to the new lands on the Back Bay; (4.) Trusts; (5.) Decisions of Supreme Judicial Court on Municipal Law; (6.) Index to City Documents from 1834 to 1864. Compiled by H. T. Rockwell, James C. Davis, and J. M. Bugbee.

1869. Ordinances and Rules and Orders of the City of Boston, together with the General and Special Statutes of the Massachusetts Legislature relating to the City. Compiled by John P. Healy, Samuel F. McCleary, and James M. Bugbee.

1874. Ordinances and Rules and Orders of the City of Boston, passed between the 1st of January, 1870, and the 1st of August, 1874. Compiled by Samuel F. McCleary and James M. Bugbee.

1876. Ordinances of the City Council, and Rules and Orders of the Board of Aldermen of Boston, together with the General and Special Statutes of the Massachusetts Legislature relating to the City. Compiled by James M. Bugbee.

Pamphlet Supplements, compiled by the City Clerk, are issued annually in January, containing the Laws and Ordinances of the preceding year.

REPORTS OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

In annual volumes for each municipal year, — being Reprints of Official Reports published by contract in the Boston Daily Transcript, from July 16, 1868, to June 30, 1881, and in the Boston Daily Traveller from July 30, 1881. [Copies of 1872 and 1873 are missing.[1]]

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL PUBLICATIONS.

(*Issued by the City.*)

1857. Memorial of the Inauguration of the Statue of Benjamin Franklin. Compiled by Nathaniel B. Shurtleff.

1858. Proceedings at the Dedication of the Public Library.

1860. Annals of the Boston Primary School Committee, from its establishment, in 1818, to its dissolution, in 1855. Compiled by Joseph M. Wightman.

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[1] Missing volumes. Any person who can supply them is requested to notify the Superintendent of Printing.

1862. Proceedings at Laying of Corner-stone of New City Hall.
1864. Complimentary Banquet given by the City Council to Rear-Admiral Lessoffsky and the officers of the Russian Fleet, June 7, 1864.
1865. Proceedings at the dedication of the City Hospital, with the Act of the Legislature, Ordinances of the City Council, Rules and Orders of the Trustees, Plans of the Building, etc.
1865. A Memorial of Edward Everett. Compiled by James M. Bugbee.
1865. A Memorial of Joshua Bates (founder of the Public Library). Compiled by James M. Bugbee.
1865. A Memorial of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States. Compiled by James M. Bugbee.
1866. The City Hall, Boston; containing Report on Election, ceremonies of the laying of the Corner-stone, and at the Dedication, with Plans of Building.
1867. Erection and Dedication of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument in the Army and Navy Lot, in Mount Hope Cemetery, belonging to the City of Boston.
1868. History of the Introduction of Pure Water into the City of Boston, with a Description of the Water-Works; illustrated by Maps and Plans. Compiled by Nathaniel J. Bradlee.
1876. History of the Boston Water-Works, from 1868 to 1876, being a Supplement to the preceding History. Compiled by Desmond FitzGerald.
1871. A Topographical and Historial Description of Boston. By Nathaniel B. Shurtleff. [Stereotype plates owned by the city, in possession of Supt. of Printing.]
1872. A Memorial of Samuel F. B. Morse, from the City of Boston.
1873. A Memorial of Charles Sumner. Compiled by James M. Bugbee.
1875. Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. Compiled by James M. Bugbee.
1876. Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Evacuation of Boston by the British Army, March 17, 1776; containing the Address, and a Chronicle of the Siege, by George E. Ellis; with a Description of the Washington Medal, and its Presentation to the City. Compiled by William H. Lee.
1876. The Declaration of Independence (with Fac-similes), and Washington's Farewell Address.
1876. Oration delivered by Robert C. Winthrop, July 4, 1876.
1877. Dedication of the Monument on Boston Common erected to the Memory of the Men of Boston who died in the Civil War. Compiled by William H. Lee.
1879. Statue of Josiah Quincy. Dedication ceremonies. Oct. 11, 1879, with Preliminary Proceedings. (City Doc. 115.)
1879. Bronze Group Commemorating Emancipation. A Gift to the City of Boston from Hon. Moses Kimball. Dedicated Dec. 6, 1879. (City Doc. No. 126.)

1880. Celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Settlement of Boston, September 17, 1880. Compiled by William H. Lee.

1881. A Memorial of James Abram Garfield. Compiled by William H. Lee.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE CITY.

1860. Proceedings and Debates of the Fourth National Quarantine and Sanitary Conventions, held in the City of Boston, June 14, 15, and 16, 1860. Reported for the City Council.

1863. Communications and Reports in relation to the Surveys of Boston Harbor, by the U. S. Commissioners detailed at the request of the City Council of Boston, 1859. (A collection of City Documents.)

1864. Alleged Abuses of Public Institutions. (A collection of City Documents.)

1867. Boston Police, Special Rules and Regulations.

1868–74. Journal of the Common Council, prepared by W. P. Gregg, clerk. 7 vols.

1869. Charter and Locations of the several Street Railways in the City of Boston. Compiled by Samuel F. McCleary.

1870. First Medical and Surgical Report of the Boston City Hospital. Edited by J. Nelson Borland, physician, and David W. Cheever, surgeon.

1877. Medical and Surgical Reports of the Boston City Hospital. Second Series. Edited by David W. Cheever and F. W. Draper.

1871. Manual for the Joint Standing Committee of the City Council on Claims, containing a Digest of Decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court, relating to Defects and Obstructions in Public Streets. Compiled by James M. Bugbee.

1875. The Sanitary Condition of Boston: the Report of a Medical Commission, consisting of Charles E. Buckingham, Calvin Ellis, Richard M. Hodges, Samuel A Green, and Thomas B. Curtis, appointed by the Board of Health of the City of Boston to investigate the sanitary condition of the city.

1879. Nomenclature of Streets. (City Doc. 119.)

PUBLICATIONS NOT ISSUED BY THE CITY.

Arkansas — List of Officers of, 1876.
Alabama — City Code of Montgomery, 1875.
Annapolis — Government of.
Baltimore — Register of Officers of, 1876.
Birmingham — Financial Statement, etc., 1876.
Financial Statement, etc., 1877.

Boston — The History and Antiquities of Boston, the Capital of Massachusetts and Metropolis of New England, from its Settlement, in 1630, to the year 1770. Also, an introductory History of the Discovery and Settlement of New England, with Notes, Critical and Illustrative. By Samuel G. Drake. 1856.[1]

Illustrated Sketches and Business Directory. 1860.

[2] Boston Almanac, complete set, 1836 to 1881, inclusive.

[3] Boston Advertiser, Daily, Oct. 1, 1860, to March 5, 1862.

" " Semi-weekly, March 8, 1862, to Feb. 1, 1865.

" " Weekly, Feb. 2, 1865, to Jan. 1, 1877.

" " Daily, for 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881.

Board of Trade's Annual Reports, 1866, 1867, 1878.

The Town of Roxbury. Its Memorable Persons and places, its History and Antiquities, with numerous Illustrations of its old Landmarks and noted Personages. By Francis S. Drake. 1878.

Buffalo — City Directory for, 1876.

Cambridge — City Documents, 1876, 1877, 1878.

Charleston — Rules of the Government of.

Annual Report, 1876.

Chelsea — School Committee Report, 1876, 1877.

Annual Reports, 1876, 1877.

Mayor's Address, 1878.

Chicago — Revised Laws and Ordinances, 1851.

Finances of the City of, 1876.

Cincinnati — City Annual Reports, 1876.

Concord — Report of Receipts and Expenditures, 1876, 1877.

Reports of City of, 1869–76.

Denver — Supplement to Revised Ordinances, 1875.

Charter of the City, 1876.

Charter and Ordinances, 1875.

Detroit — Annual Reports, 1876.

Fall River — City Documents, 1877.

Fitchburg — List of City Government, 1877.

City Documents, 1876.

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[1] For brief descriptions of publications relating to the History of Boston, see Second Report of the Record Commissioners, Doc. 46, 1877, pp. ii. — v. For statement respecting Drake's History, see First Annual Bulletin, page 11.

[2] See note on page 15.

[3] These files begin before the election which was followed by the secession and rebellion of the Southern States, continuing to the present time, and will be continued in future. A summary of the contents of each paper appears on its first page. The following defects occur in the files. Any person able to supply the defective copies is requested to notify the Superintendent of Printing. The weekly paper was issued under the title of the Thursday Spectator or the Boston Weekly Spectator, from Dec. 12, 1867, to the end of 1871.

Daily, 1860, Oct. 10.	Daily, 1861, Jan. 4.	Semi-weekly, 1862, May 3.
" " " 15.	" " " 7.	" " " 14.
" " " 22.	" " May 3.	" " Dec. 6.
" " " 24.	" " June 27.	" 1870, " 8.
" " " 27.	" " July 1.	
" " Nov. 24.	" " Sept. 27.	
" " " 30.	" " Oct. 11.	
" " Dec. 22.		

Gloucester — City Documents, 1875, 1876, 1878.
Halifax, N.S. — City Reports, 1876–77.
Hartford — Municipal Register, 1876.
Holyoke — Municipal Register, 1877, 1878.
Iowa — Government, 1877.
Jackson — Charter and Ordinances.
Kansas — Public Documents, 1876.
Lewiston — Charter and Ordinances, 1873.
Police Regulations, 1875, 1877.
Receipts and Expenditures, 1876, 1877.
Lowell — Charter and Ordinances, 1846, 1854, 1876.
City Documents, 1862, 1863, 1867–68, 1868–69, 1869–70, 1872–73, 1873–74, 1874–75, 1875–76, 1877–78.
Lynn — City Documents, 1870, 1872, 1873, 1877.
City Government, 1877.
Centennial Memorial, 1629–1876.
Lawrence — Revised Ordinances, 1875.
City Documents, 1875–76, 1876–77, 1877–78.
Melrose — Water Commissioners' Report, 1869, 1870, 1871.
Massachusetts — Mass. Reports, vols. 1–17, 1804–22.
Pickering's Reports, vols. 1–24, 1822–42.
Metcalf's Reports, vols. 1–13, 1840–47.
Cushing's Reports, vols. 1–12, 1848–53.
Gray's Reports, vols. 1–16, 1854–60.
Allen's Reports, vols. 1–14, 1861–67.
Mass. Reports, vols. 97–125, 1867–78.
Laws of, 1780–1839.
Special Laws of, 1822–59.
Supplement to the Revised Statutes, vol. 1, 1836–53.
Commissioners' Report, Revised Statutes, 1835.
Supplement to the General Statutes, 1860–66.
Acts and Resolves, 1831, 1839–42, 1843–45, 1846–47.
Convention Debates, 3 vols., 1853.
Journal of Convention Debates, 1853.
Public Documents, 1858–62, 1869, 1871, 1878.
Digest, vols. 1–3, 1804–69.
Census of, 1875, vols. 1, 2, and 3.
Michigan — Legislative Manual, 1877–78.
Milwaukee — Comptroller's Report, 1876.
Minnesota — Legislative Manual, 1877.
Report of Sec'y of State, for 1876.
Mississippi — Legislative Reports, 1876.
Nebraska — Legislative Manual, 1877.
Newport — City Documents, 1857–58, 1858–59, 1862–63, 1866–67, 1867–68, 1869–70, 1872–73, 1874–75, 1875–76, 1876–77, 1877–78.
Newark — Annual Reports, 1876.
New Bedford — City Documents, 1867, 1873, 1877.
New York — State Laws. 2 vols., 1866.
State Library Catalogue. 2 vols., 1855.
do. vol. 3, 1856.
Corporation Ordinances, 1859, 1866.

State Laws, relating particularly to the City of, 1862,
City Documents, 1834.
City Government, 1877.
Police Justices, Annual Report, 1877.
New Jersey — State Officers, 1877.
New Haven — Mayor's Message, 1877.
Government, 1877.
Annual Reports, 1868–69.
City Year Book, No. 15, 1875–76.
Nevada — Government of.
Newburyport — City Documents, 1876.
Newton — Municipal Register, 1875.
City Documents, 1876–77, 1877–78.
Auditor's Report, 1878.
Oregon — Message and Documents, 1876.
Pennsylvania — Directory of House of Representatives, 1877–78.
Philadelphia — City Ordinances, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867. 1873.
First Annual Message of Alexander Henry, 1859.
Fourth do. do. 1862.
Fifth do. do. 1863.
Annual Report of Chief Engineer of the Water Dep't, 1862.
do. Controllers of Public Schools, 1864.
Providence — City Manual, 1875.
City Documents, 1854, 1873–1876, 1877.
Charter and Ordinances, 1845, 1875.
Report on Sewer Assessments.
Richmond, Va. — Annual Reports, 1876, 1877.
City Ordinances, 1875, 1876.
Rules of the Common Council.
Rhode Island — Manual, 1876–7.
St. Louis — Message and Documents, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876.
San Francisco — Municipal Reports, 1862, 1864–65, 1871–72, 1873–74, 1875–76, 1877–78.
Salem — City Documents, 1870–71, 1873–74, 1874–75, 1875–76, 1876, 1878.
Charter and Ordinances.
Somerville — Annual Reports, 1873, 1874.
List of City Government.
Springfield, Ill. — Legislative Directory.
Springfield, Mass. — List of City Government, 1877.
Taunton — Ordinances, 1865–70.
Municipal Register, 1873, 1875.
Toronto — By-Laws of City.
Water Commissioners' Annual Report, 1877.
United States — Reports on Commerce, 1862, 1863, 1865, 1873.
Reports of Patent Office, 2 vols., 1859.
Message and Document, 1864–65, 1874–75, 1875–76, 1876–77.
Message, Enlistments, Central America, 1856.
General Statutes, Revised, 1878.
Finance Report, 1876.

Commissioners' Report of Internal Revenue, 1867.
Commercial Relations, 1870, 1873.
Revised Army Regulations, 1863.
Statutes at Large, 1862–63, 1863–64.
Gazetteer, 1843.
do. Haywood's, 1853.
Declaration of Independence and Washington's Farewell Address.
Statutes at Large, vols. 1–5, 1789–1845.
Private Laws, vol. 6, 1789–1845.
Indian Treaties, vol. 7.
Foreign " vol. 8.
Statutes at large, vols. 9–15, 1846–69.
Congressional Directory, 1876.
Statutes, 1875–76, 1876–77.
Vermont Legislative Manual, 1876–77.
Wilmington, Del.—City Government, 1876–77.
Rules of Board of Health, 1877.
Rules of the Police Force.
Worcester — Laws and Ordinances, 1867.
City Documents, 1848–57, 1863–68, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876.
Watertown — Annual Report, 1874–75.

Appleton's American Cyclopedia, 16 vols.
Dates, Manual of, Townsend.
Memorial of Daniel Webster, edited by George S. Hillard.
Memorial of Henry Wilson, 1876.
Life and Character of Senator Ferry.
Report on the Importance and Economy of Sanitary Measures to Cities: by John Bell of Philadelphia. 1859.

INDEXES TO THE CITY PUBLICATIONS.

CITY DOCUMENTS.

An important index to the City Documents, from 1834 to 1879, inclusive, alphabetically and chronologically arranged, prepared by James M. Bugbee to 1874, and continued by William H. Lee, Clerk of Committees, is bound in the first volume of documents for 1879. Revised reprints are intended at intervals of five years.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Separate Indexes, for temporary use, in connection with the pamphlet issues of the City Council Proceedings, are issued at intervals during the year; each issue comprising and superseding the previous one. The Index for the year is also bound in the volumes of the year.

A consolidated Index of the twelve volumes preceding the volume of 1880, is in preparation by William H. Lee, Clerk of Committees.

BOSTON ALMANAC SET.

This set, noted on page 4, § 1, *a*, and page 11, has the following specialties, with much other compact information. The Municipal, State, and National Registers are generally inserted in all the volumes.

1836 — Events, continued annually — Fire Dep't. — Manner of choosing President and Vice-President.
1838 — Maps — Institutions and Associations — Fires — Prices of Flour, 1796 to 1837.
1839 — Periodical Press.
1840 — Map — Biographies — Railroads and R. Map — N. E. Newspapers — Cankerworm.
1841 — Business Directory (first ever issued), continued annually — Description of Lowell.
1843 — Churches illustrated.
1846 — Map of Railroads.
1847 — Map — illustrated Railroad Sketches.
1848 — Mount Auburn.
1849 — Map, vicinity of Boston — Schools, illustrated — Weather Tables.
1850 — R.R. and Telegraph Map of N.E. — Public improvements, illustrated.
1851 — Map — Public Improvements, illustrated — Property of Commonwealth.
1852 — Public Charities, illustrated.
1853 — Ancient and Modern Boston.
1854 — New Churches, illustrated.
1855 — Boston and its Business Resources.
1856 — Statistics of Industry — Public Library — Census Mass.
1857 — Mass. and her Business Resources — Mt. Auburn, illustrated.
1858 — Forest Hills, illustrated.
1859 — Harvard University, illustrated — Franklin Street, illustrated — Back Bay.
1860 — Back Bay, illustrated.
1861 — Navy Yard, Marine Hospital, Minot's Light, illustrated.
1862 — Volunteers of New England.
1863 — Mass. Volunteers — Internal Revenue.
1854 — Business Street Directory.
1866 — Boston and Environs, illustrated — Constitution Mass.
1868 — Map, Boston and Vicinity.
1870 — Boston and its Territorial Acquisitions.
1871 — Charities of Boston (a complete classified compilation).
1872 — And subsequent years — Business Directory of Boston, etc.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENT COLLECTIONS.

In the third Annual Bulletin (placed at the end of the last volume of Documents of 1878), pages 23 to 31, are compilations of the special collection in the Mayor's office, and the departments of the City Surveyor, City Engineer, Superintendent of Streets, Assessors, City Treasurer, Auditor of Accounts, Superintendent of Public Buildings, Board of Health, Superintendent of Printing, and City Messenger.

CITY PUBLICATIONS

IN THE

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(*Including the Local Public Documents issued prior to annexation of the several sections of the city.*)

CITY DOCUMENTS.

(*Regular Series in Public Library.*)

Date.	Vols.	Shelf No.	Date.	Vols.	Shelf No
1834	1	6356.1	1858	2	6355.1
1835	1	"	1859	2	"
1836	1	"	1860	2	"
1837	1	"	1861	2	"
1838	1	"	1862	2	"
1839	1	"	1863	2	"
1840	1	"	1864	2	"
1841	1	"	1865	2	"
1842	1	"	1866	2	6354.1
1843	1	"	1867	2	"
1844	1	"	1868	3	"
1845	1	"	1869	3	"
1846	1	"	1870	3	"
1847	1	"	1871	3	"
1848	1	"	1872	3	"
1849	1	"	1873	4	"
1850	1	"	1874	3	"
1851	2	"	1875	3	6353.1
1852	2	"	1876	3	"
1853	2	"	1877	3	"
1854	2	"	1878	3	"
1855	2	"	1879	3	"
1856	2	6355.1	1880	3	"
1857	2	"	1881	3	"

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS.

(*Not in Regular Series.*)

1634–1700.	Transcr. of the Town Records.	G. 31.16
1701.	Rules, orders, and by-laws.	**6359.1
1758.	By-laws and orders Revised, 1758.	*H. 94.14

1770. A short narrative of the horrid massacre in Boston 5th of March; with some observations on the State of things prior to that catastrophe. An appendix containing the several depositions. *4426.17
1771. An Oration, April 2d, by James Lovell, to commemorate the 5th of March, 1770. *4354.1
1772. Votes and Proceedings of the Freeholders, etc., of the town, October 28th and November 2d, 1772. **4429a.38; *4429.54
1773. An Oration, March 5th, by Benjamin Church, to commemorate the 5th of March, 1770. *4354.1
1774. An Oration, March 5th, by John Hancock, to commemorate the 5th of March, 1770. *4354.1
1775. An Oration, March 6th, to commemorate the 5th of March, 1770. By Joseph Warren. *4354.1
1777. An Oration, March 5th, to commemorate the 5th of March, 1770. By Benjamin Hichborn. *4422.51
1785. Oration, July 4th. By J. Gardiner. *4456.11
1786. By-laws and town orders. *4452.12; *6359.4
1786. Oration, July 4th. By J. L. Austin. *4456.11
1789. do. do. By S. Stillman. *4456.11
1792. do. do. By J. Blake, jr. *4456.11
1795. do. do. By G. Blake. *4456.11
1797. do. do. By J. Callender. *4492.2
1798. do. do. By J. Quincy. *4394.36
1799. Eulogy on G. Washington. By G. R. Minot. *2340.28
1800. Oration, July 4th. By Joseph Hall. *4492.2
1801. do. do. By C. Paine. *Pph. v. 63
1801. By-laws. *4457.4
1802. Oration, July 5th. By W. Emerson. **E. 224.12
1804. do. July 4th. By T. Danforth. *4492.2
1805. do. do. By W. Dutton. *B. 170a.56
1807. do. do. By Peter O. Thatcher. *4492.2
1808. do. do. By A. Richie, jr. *4456.11
1809. do. do. By W. Tudor, jr. *4456.11
1810. do. do. By A. Townsend. *4456.11
1811. do. do. By J. Savage. *4456.11
1811. Board of Health, Laws, etc. No. 1 in *6340.5
1813. Finance Committee. Report No. 3 in *6340.5
1813. Oration, July 4th. By E. St. L. Livermore. *4456.11
1814. Board of Health. Internal Health Regulations. No. 2 in *6340.5
1814. Oration, July 4th. By B. Whitwell. *4456.11
1815. do. do. By L. Shaw. *4456.11
1815, 16, 19–30. Annual Reports of the Committee of Finance. *6358.10
1817. Oration, July 4th. By E. T. Channing. *4456.11
1818. do. do. By F. C. Gray. *4456.11
1818. By-Laws and Orders. *6359.2
1819–33. Auditor's Annual Reports. 1834–79 are in regular series. *6358.11
1819. Oration, July 4th. By F. Dexter. B.170a.67

1819–21, 24, 26, 31–34, 52–71, 76–77. Public Latin School. Catalogues. *4393.73
1820. Board of Health. An account of the plague, Yellow Fever, etc. *5797.68
1820. Oration, July 4th. By T. Lyman, jr. *4456.11
1820. Overseers of the Poor. Accounts, 1820–21. *6359.21
1820. Proceedings of the School Committee, respecting an English Classical School. *6357.1
1820. Rules and Regulations of the Primary School Committee. *6357.1
1821. Finance. Report of Committee on Fees of Office. *6340.5
1821. Oration, July 4th. By C. G. Loring. *4456.11
1821. Report on House of Industry. *6359.21
1821. Report of Committee for erecting a House of Industry. *6359.20
1821, 25, 28, 29, 31, 32, 36, 37, 39–45, 47, 48. Abstract of Bill of Mortality. *F. 4.9
1822. Oration, July 4th. By J. C. Gray, jr. *4456.11
1822. Official Papers Printed for the Common Council. *6359.5
1822. Real and Personal Estate Taxed for the Year 1821. *6340a.8
1823. Oration, July 4th. By C. P. Curtis. *4456.11
1823. The Overseers of the Poor to their Constituents. No. 8 in **E. 224.11
1823, 24, 32, 33, 36–40, 50, 56, 57, 60, 62, 63, 64, 67, 69. Rules and Orders of the Common Council. *6359.6
1823. 27, 29, 30, 33, 35, 36, 38. Regulations of School Committee. *6357.1
1823. Communication from Overseers of the Poor in relation to Almshouse at South Boston. *6359.21
1824. Address on the Organization of the City Government, May 1, 1824. By J. Quincy, jr. *6340a.31
1824. Inaugural Address of the Mayor. *6340a.41
1824. Oration, July 4th. By F. Bassett. *Pph. v. 272
1824. Report of the Committee to take into consideration the expediency of authorizing the City Council to make sale of upland Flats west of Charles street. No. 9 in **E. 224.11
1824. Report of the Committee of the City Council on the relations of the Overseers of the Poor. **E. 224.11 ; *6359.21
1825. Oration, July 4th. By C. Sprague. *4456.11
1825. Report on the powers and duties of the Overseers of the Poor. *6358.10.2
1825. Report on the subject of supplying [the] City with Water. By D. Treadwell. No. 14 in **E. 224.11 ; *6357.20.1
1826. Catalogue of the Public Latin School. *6357.1
1826. Report on the powers and duties of the Overseers of the Poor. *6358.10
1826. Address on the Organization of the City Government, January 2d. By J. Quincy, jr. **E. 224.11
1826. Oration, July 4th. By J. Quincy, jr. *4456.11
1826. Report on the High School for Girls. *6357.50

1826. Discourse in Commemoration of the Lives and Services of J. Adams and T. Jefferson. August 2d. *6340a.31
1826. Regulations of the School Committee. *Pph. 406
1826. Report of School Committee. *6357.50; *6357.15
1826. Report on the extension of Faneuil Hall Market. *6358.10.2
1827. Regulations of the High School for Girls. *6357.1
1827. Report of Primary School Committee. *6357.1
1827. Report of Committee on Monitorial Instruction. *6357.1
1827, 30, 32, 33. Reports of House of Industry. *6359.21
1827. Oration, July 4th. By W. P. Mason. *4456.11
1827. Address on the Organization of the City Government, January, 1827. *6340a.31
1827. Charter and Ordinances. *6358.1
1827, 29, 30. Regulations of the School Committee. *6357.50
1828. Report of a Sub-Committee of the School Committee recommending various improvements, etc. *Pph. v. 406; *Pph. v. 246; *6357.1
1828. Report on the City Debt. *6358.10.2
1828. Report on the City Debt. *6358.10.2
1828. Report of Committee on Monitorial Instruction. *6357.50
1828. Oration, July 4th. By B. Sumner. *4456.11
1828. Address on the Organization of the City Government, January 1, 1828. By S. Quincy. **E. 224.10
1829. Address on the Organization of the City Government, Jan. 5, 1829. By H. G. Otis. *6340a.31
Address to the Board of Aldermen, Jan. 3, 1829, on taking final leave of the office of Mayor. By Josiah Quincy. *6340a.31
Oration, July 4th. By J. T. Austin. *4456.11
Report of a Committee of the Common Council on modifying the Ordinance relative to Schools. *6357.1
1830. Address on the 17th Sept., the Close of the Second Century from the Settlement of the City. By J. Quincy. **E. 224.10
Address on the Removal of the Municipal Government to the Old State House. *6340a.31
An Ode pronounced Sept. 17, 1830, at the Centennial Celebration of the City. By C. Sprague. *6340a.31
Opinion of City Solicitor in relation to Salaries of Instructors. *6357.50
Oration, July 5th. By A. H. Everett. *4456.11
Report of the Committee on Public Instruction on repealing "An Ordinance providing for the Election and Compensation of Instructors of the Public Schools." *6357.1
Report of School Committee on the Present System of Public Instruction prescribed for the Grammar and Writing Schools. *6357.1
School Committee Proceedings. *6357.50
1830, 33. List of persons, copartnerships, etc., taxed $25 and upwards. *6358.15
1830–33. Report of Directors of House of Industry. *6359.21

1831. Eulogy on James Monroe, 25th of August. By J. Q. Adams. *Pph. v. 82
Oration, July 4th. By J. G. Palfrey. *4456.11
1831. Report of the Sub-Committee of the Mayhew School on Truant Absences. *6357.1
Report of the Committee appointed to consider the Expediency of adopting a Uniform Mode of Classification of the Schools. *6357.1
Reports on the Subject of a High School for Girls. *6357.1
Receipts and Expenditures. *Pph. v. 407
1832. Oration, July 4th. J. Quincy, jr. *4456.11
1833. Oration, July 4th. E. G. Prescott. Pph. v. 260
Report of Medical Deputation to State of New York. *6340a.3
Ordinance relative to Causes of Sickness in Boston. *6340a.3
Report of the Committee on the Structure and Locaton of School-houses. *6357.1
Report of the Primary School Committee 6357.1
Remarks on a Report on the House of Reformation. By the Directors. No. 8 in *4404.65
1833, 38, 39, 41, 44, 48, 49, 51, 58, 60, 63, 65, 66, 68, 70, 72, 73, 75, 77–79. Rules of the School Committee. *6347.2
1834. Communication from the Mayor on the subject of Introducing Water into the City. *6353.2
Oration, July 4th. R. S. Fay. 4456.11
Charter and Ordinances. *6358.2
Statistics of the House of Industry. *3126.2
1835. Oration, July 4th. G. S. Hillard. *4456.11
Address to the City Council, Jan. 5, 1835. By T. Lyman, jr., Mayor. *6353.2
Report of School Committee on By-Laws. *6357.1
1836. Oration, July 4th. By H. W. Kinsman. *Pph. v. 260
Report of School Committee. *6357.1
Report of a Sub-Committee of the School Committee, recommending the Introduction of a new Organization for the Public Grammar Schools. *6357.1
Eulogy on the Life and Character of James Madison, Sept. 27, 1836. *6353.2
Report upon the expediency of removing the High School. *6357.1
1838. Regulations of the School Committee. *6357.1 ; *4404.65
1839. Fire Department, list of officers and members. No. 3 in 4400a.51
Regulations of School Committee. *Pph. v. 282
1843. Statement of the Charitable Funds under the superintendence of the Overseers of the Poor. *6340a.4
1844. Report of the Special Committee of the Primary School Board, on a portion of the Remarks of the Grammar Masters. *6357.50 ; 7594.4
1845. Eulogy on Andrew Jackson, July 9, 1845. By Pliny Merrick. *4392.76.1

1846. Ceremonies at the Inauguration of the Statue of Franklin. *4442.14
Report of the Committee appointed to obtain the Census for 1845. By L. Shattuck. *6358.7
1850. Charter and Ordinances. *6358.3
1850. 51, 59, 60–61, 64–65. Auditor's Estimates. Succeeding years published in regular series. *6358.54
1852. Railroad Jubilee, The. An account of the celebration Commemorative of the Opening of Railroad Communication between Boston and Canada, Sept., 1851. Boston, 1852. *2354.3
1856. Charter and Ordinances. *6358.4
1856. Ceremonies at the Inauguration of the Statue of Franklin, Sept. 17. No. 3 in *K. 12.10
1857. Memorial of the Inauguration of the Statue of Franklin. *2354.11; **E. 224.1; K. 11.16
1859. Annual Report of the Overseers of the Poor. *7572.54
1860. Outlines for a plan for a Free City Hospital. By H. G. Clark. *6340a.11
Report on Physical Training. *5595.70
Wightman, J. M. Annals of the Boston Primary School Committee, 1818–55. *6357.6
1861. Organization of the Public Schools. *6345.52
1861–73. List of Qualified Voters. N. R. H. 60
1862. Report of the Special Committee on the Discharge of Pupils from School. *6345.52
1863. English High School Catalogue. *4395.65
Police. Special Rules and Regulations. *6348.7
Charter and Ordinances. *6350a.33
Plan of the Lands on the Back Bay. *Map 50.4
1864. Complimentary Banquet given by the City Council to Rear-Admiral Lessoffsky, June 7, 1864. *6340a.12
City Hospital Library Catalogue. *6139.13
1865. Memorial of Joshua Bates. *4341.4,5
Memorial of Edward Everett. *4341.15,16
1865, 67–77. Rules and Regulations in Relation to the Payment of State Aid. *6357.54
1866. Manual for the Use of the Overseers of the Poor. *6354.50
Supplement to the Laws and Ordinances. *6351.7
Police. Special Rules and Regulations. *6348.3
Sketch of the Origin, Object, and Character of the Franklin Fund. No. 7 in **K. 12.15; *K. 12.7
1867. Report on the Public Schools and the Systems of Public Instruction in New York, Philadelphia, etc. *5595.6
Report on the Public Schools [etc.] in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. *5595.6
No. 10 in *5590a.35
Report of the Evidence presented before a Joint Committee upon the Subject of Gas. *4452.16
1868. Contract and Specification for Furnishing Water and Pipes. *6340a.2
History of the Introduction of Pure Water. **G.292.1; *6330a.2

1868–73. City Surveyor's Maps of Portions of Boston. *4450.22
1868–74. Journal of the Common Council. *6468.1
1868–81. Reports of Proceedings of the City Council. *6350.2
1868, 70, 72. List of Persons assessed for a Poll Tax. N.R.I.40
1869. Ordinances, Rules, and Orders. *6351.11
Plan of the Washington-street Extension. *4450.17
1869, 70, 72–79. Proceedings of the School Committee. *6350.8
1869, 71, 72, 74, 77, 78. Manual of the Public Schools. *6349.50
1870. Address on the Life and Character of Thomas Sherwin, Feb. 16, 1870. By R. C. Waterson. 4443.27; *4443.28
Report on Industrial Schools. *5595.70
1870, 77. Medical and Surgical Reports of the City Hospital. *7720.4
1871. Argument before the Committee of the Legislature in behalf of an Act Authorizing the Union of Charlestown and Somerville with Boston. By E. W. Morton. *4454.22
1871–75. Organization of the City Government. *4359a.54
1873. Digest of Statutes and Ordinances relating to the Public Health. 5769.59; *5769.63
Annexation Map. *4451.9
1874. Charter and List of Special Statutes, with outline of the Municipal Government in some other cities. By James M. Bugbee. *6350a.53
Eulogy on Charles Sumner, April 29. By Carl Schurz. *2341.55
Ordinances and Rules and Orders. *6351.6
Memorial of Charles Sumner. *2341.56
Proceedings at the Dedication of the New Building of the Brighton Branch of the Public Library. *6147.50
1875. Official Action of the Overseers of the Poor in regard to the death of Dr. Ira Allen, Sept. 6. *4442.78
Report on the David Sears Charity. *5575.68
Celebration, Centennial of Bunker Hill. *2351.52
Index to City Documents, by J. M. Bugbee. B. H. Desk, A. 35
Sanitary Condition of Boston. The Report of a Medical Commission. **G. 304.10; *5765.67
1875–76. List of Qualified Voters. F. 9.2
1875–78. Weekly Statement of Mortality. *3761.6
1876. Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Evacuation of Boston, March 17, 1776. 231.10; *2351.57
History of the Boston Water-Works, 1868–76. *6330a.5
Declaration, The, of Independence of the United States of America, 1776; and Washington's Farewell Address to the People of the United States. Fac-similes. *2320.53
Oration, 4th July, 1876. By R. C. Winthrop. *2355.67,75
Ordinances, Rules, and Orders. *6351.12
Petitions for Damages for the Diversion of Sudbury River. *6352.55
Board of Health. Rules for Management of Children. No. 7 in 5771.51

1877. Dedication of the Monument on Boston Common. G. 301.13 ; 2351.65
Description of City Hospital. By E. Cowles. *3764.58
Public Parks. Speech of H. O'Brien. *2354.55
1877–79. Documents of the School Committee. *6348.36
1879. Bronze Group Commemorating Emancipation. Dedicated Dec. 6, 1879. *4344.72
Statue of Josiah Quincy. Dedication Ceremonies, Oct. 11, 1879. **4344.68 ; *4344.69
Rules for the Civil Business of the Municipal Court. *3636.22
1880. Suffolk Deeds, Liber I. *4455.50
1880. Celebration of the 250th Anniversary of Boston, Sept. 17. 231.13 ; **2352.78

CHARLESTOWN DOCUMENTS.

City Documents, 1871–72. *6346.52
do. 1871–73. Chn. Br.
Mayors' Adresses, 1847–73. *6340a.55
do. 1848–62. Chn. Br.
Statement of Expenses, 1826–27, 28–29, 33–37, 38–39, 40–42, 46–47. *4354.18
Treasurer's Report, 1842–44. Pph. v. 233, 235
do. 1848–74. *6345.59
do. 1848–69. Chn. Br.
Municipal Register, 1848, 50, 52, 56, 64, 70. *4354.21
do. 1848. Chn. Br.
List of Persons Taxed, 1844. Pph. v. 235
School Committee Reports, 1839–42, 45–47, 48–73. *6343.45
do. 1843–44. *Pph. v. 235
do. 1847–58. Chn. Br.
do. Rules, 1856, 68. *6350a.52
Public Library Reports, 1861–73. *6204.6
By-Laws, 1838, 46. *4353.5
Report [on] a City Charter, 1846. *4353.5
List of Persons Taxed, 1847. No. 9 in *Pph. v. 332
Address by the Mayor at laying of Corner-stone of a Building for a High School, 1847. *Pph. v. 332
Rules and Orders of the City Council, 1847. *4353.5
Communication from the Mayor [relative to the Training Field]. *4353.5
Report of Special Joint Committee on Streets. *4353.5
Report of Committee on granting Licenses to sell Wines and Spirituous Liquors, 1847. *4353.5
Report of Special Committee of Common Council, upon Lynde and Second streets, 1848. *4353.5
Report on Reducing the City Debt, 1848. *4353.5
Report [on] the Petition of A. R. Decoster and others, 1848. *4353.5

Funeral Oration on the Death of Z. Taylor, July 31, 1850. By B. Thompson. *4353.5
School Committee Report on Truancy, 1851. *6350a.52
Auditor's Annual Statement, 1851. Pph. v. 332
Petition of Boston and Chelsea Railroad Company, and Act of Incorporation. *4353.5
Report relative to Monument avenue, 1854. *4353.5
Contract, City of Charlestown with Woodlawn Cemetery, 1858. *4353.5
Report on Supplying the City with Pure Water. By George R. Baldwin and Charles L. Stevenson, 1860. *4354.19
Report on the Water Supply from Upper Mystic Pond. By B. Silliman, Jr., 1862. *4354.25
Claim of the City against Bunker Hill Monument Association, 1865. *4353.5
Report of the Committee, relative to the Charlestown Poor's Fund, 1866. *4353.5
Ordinances, 1870. *4353.5
Annexation. Report of Commission, 1873. *4353.5

ROXBURY DOCUMENTS.

City Documents, 1853–67. B. H. *6351.2
1846–67. Rox. 6925.1
Municipal Register, 1846–49. B. H. *6086.79
1846–50, 52, 54–58, 60, 66, 67. *6350a.20
Receipts and Expenditures, 1836–38, 1843–44, 45–41, 53–58, 60, 62, 64–67. B. H. *6340.15; *6351.4
School Committee Reports, 1838, 40, 42, 43, 45, 47–51, 53, 55–61, 64–66. B. H. *6341.2,3
School Regulations, 1838. B. H. *7598.5
1852. B. H. *6341.4
1865, 67 B. B. *6358.55
Overseers of the Poor, Report, 1849. B. H. *6350a. 25
Mayors' Addresses, 1852, 54, 56–58, 60, 65, 67. B. H. *6341.1
Removal of the Almshouse and Purchase of Brook Farm. B. H. *6351.5
Annexation Report, 1849, 51. B. H. *6351.5
Committee on Accounts, 1851. B. H. *6351.5
A Word for old Roxbury. B. H. *6351.5
Another Word for old Roxbury. B. H. *6351.5
West Roxbury, Official Reports, 1852–73. B. H. *6351.50
School Committee Reports, 1852–57, 59–62, 64. B. H. *6347.53
School Regulations, 1852, 55, 57, 58, 61, 64, 66. B. H. *3117.9
Ceremony at the Dedication of the Soldiers' Monument, September 14, 1871. *4427.5

DORCHESTER DOCUMENTS.

Report of Finances, 1839–69. B. H. *6344.11
Taxable Valuation, 1849. 50, 53, 55, 61, 65, 69. B. H. *6344.11
1849, 50, 53, 55, 61. Dor. 162.1

Statements of Expenditures, 1822–23. B. H. *6340.5
School Committee Report, 1840–71. B. H. *6341.7
1848, 51, 53–56, 58–65, 67–69. Dor. 162.2
Scoool Regulations, 1840, 47, 50, 52, 53, 55–58, 60, 63–67. B. H. *6341.17
Rules of the Board of Health, 1855. B. H. *6341.11
By-Laws adopted 1837, 55, and 58, with Warrant for Town Meeting, 1858. *6341.11
Selectmen's Report for the year ending March 4, 1850. *6341.11

BRIGHTON DOCUMENTS.

Town Reports, 1863–73. Bri. 177.32 ; 40.67
Auditor's Reports, 1841–73. B. H. *4348.6
1841–63. Bri. 177.31
School Committee Reports, 1839–73. B. H. *4358.5
1840–63. Bri. 177.30
School Rules and Regulations, 1873. Bri. 177.66
Holton Library Reports, 1865–73. B. H. *6208.19
1865–73. Bri. 177.41,67
Act for Annexation, 1873. Bri. 176.120
Report on Annexation, 1873. Bri. 176.121

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